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THE
CARPENTER
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JANUARY, 1966

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JANUARY

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list. The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

When sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address must be mailed out with each monthly bill and be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When there is a consolidation of local unions, the members of the local union which is absorbed by the remaining local union are automatically dropped from the mail list. Therefore, it will be necessary for the financial secretary to send in these names. The same is true of members who clear from one local union to another. The financial secretary of the local union into which they clear should send in the names of these members with their addresses and Zip Code numbers.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXV

No. 1

JANUARY, 1966



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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THE COVER

The cover for this month serves a dual purpose. It presents an attractive face to the issue and, at the same time, presents a useful calendar which can be of value throughout 1966.

We hope that many of our readers will take it off and use it as a calendar throughout the year. The "panels" of months have just been erected by the Brothers, who are closing up their ladder and packing away their tools. And in case you didn't notice, they have thoughtfully attached our union label below their handiwork.

Looking ahead, it is well to remember that this is a convention year for our organization.

Holidays in 1966 will run somewhat more than ordinarily to the week-ends. January 1 is a Saturday. So is Lincoln's Birthday, and Christmas comes on a Sunday. April 10 is Easter Sunday and May 8 is both V.E. Day and Mother's Day. Memorial Day is May 30; June 14, Flag Day, and June 19 is Father's Day. July 4 comes on a Monday for a long week-end, and Labor Day comes along with another long weekend on September 5. The Hallowe'en goblins march on October 31, and Veterans' Day is November 11. Thanksgiving comes on November 24. Then Christmas comes shortly afterwards and we're ready to begin on 1967.

Short year, wasn't it?





Labor Charts Its Course at San Francisco

"We are going out from here determined to achieve the goals the convention has mapped — the goals of a better world for all people."

— AFL-CIO President George Meany

THE CITY Beside the Golden Gate was host, last month, to a delegation of 12 Carpenters and 912 other leaders of organized labor, as the AFL-CIO assembled for its 6th Constitutional Convention.

The gathering came on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the

merger of the AFL and the CIO and the eve of a renewed fight by labor for Federal and state legislation on behalf of the working population.

San Francisco has memories for the Carpenters Brotherhood and for all of trade unionism as well. It was in this West Coast city, just

one hundred years ago, that the union carpenters proposed what became the forerunner of the modern union label. The Carpenters' Eight-Hour League developed a stamp which was used to identify lumber made in planing mills under an eight-hour day and to distinguish it from the output of 10-hour mills.

It was to San Francisco that the AFL-CIO brought its third convention as a united labor movement in 1959.

The city, says *San Francisco Labor*, is one "where the union label is built into 'most every building . . . stamped on almost half of its jobs . . . where it costs more to live and people earn more, job for job, than 'most anywhere in the country."

It's a "good convention city" and the Federation got down to business with hurried determination.

Labor's drive for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act echoed and re-echoed throughout the five days of the AFL-CIO convention.

It drew loud applause and cheers when supported by convention speakers, from the President and the Vice President of the United States on down.

It was the sole subject discussed

at a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board.

The Johnson Administration underscored the nationwide and worldwide importance of the convention as the President and four top leaders spoke to the delegates. The President spoke via telephone from Texas and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and War on Poverty Chief Sargent Shriver spoke from the rostrum in the civic auditorium.

Administration spokesmen and the convention itself gave special attention to the war in Viet Nam as the theme of stopping Communist aggression and American efforts to achieve negotiations pervaded the sessions.

Rusk won the rapt attention of the delegates and a tremendous ovation as he outlined America's foreign policy aims and the issues in Viet Nam, thanking the AFL-CIO for its strong and unyielding support of the Administration's pol-

Below: AFL-CIO President George Meany drives home a point.



ABOVE: The delegation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the floor of the AFL-CIO Convention. Heading the delegation were General President M. A. Hutcheson, left foreground, and General Secretary R. E. Livingston, right foreground. The Brotherhood was represented by 12 delegates.

BELOW: Two spotlights shine down on the rostrum as President Meany opens the convention in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. Almost 930 delegates from all over the United States and Canada filled the convention floor. The AFL-CIO went into its Sixth Constitutional Convention with paid membership of its affiliates at the highest level since 1957.



icies in Southeast Asia.

New policies and approaches to social security, economic planning and urban affairs were approved in the five-day convention and policies on civil rights, the war on poverty, health, farm workers, natural resources education, maritime, rail and government workers were reaffirmed and expanded to meet new problems and challenges. (A summary of convention resolutions begins on Page 7.)

George Meany was elected president of the AFL-CIO for a sixth term and will head up an Executive Council containing eight new members.

The 6th convention unanimously voiced its approval of Meany's nomination, unanimously endorsed Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for a sixth term and then turned to the job of electing 27 members of the council under a new election procedure adopted earlier in the sessions.

With 28 persons nominated for the 27 posts, the delegates marked ballots and elected 19 incumbents and eight new vice presidents. Losing out in the balloting was Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who tallied 2,369,845 votes out of a total of 12,787,824 cast.

New members of the council are I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; P. L. Siemiller, president of the Machinists; David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employees; Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers; Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; George Burdon, president of the Rubber Workers; Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen; Ralph Helstein, president of the Packinghouse Workers.

Re-elected in the balloting were Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, David Dubinsky, Joseph Curran, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann, Paul Hall, Herman D. Kenin and John J. Grogan.

Meany, a member of the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, was nominated by Schoemann, president of the union, and seconded by Ray Corbett, president of the New York AFL-CIO, which Meany once headed. Meany has been president of the AFL-CIO

since its founding 10 years ago. He was president of the former AFL.

Schnitzler, a member of the Bakkers, was nominated by Daniel E. Conway, president of the union, and seconded by Charles H. Marcianite of the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

Twenty-eight names were then placed in nomination individually with a 29th, Herrick Roth, withdrawing after he was nominated by a member of the Teachers. Elections were held the following morning with delegates from affiliated unions having the option of using a bloc ballot or an individual ballot for each delegate.

The eight new members replace vice presidents who did not seek reelection. They are William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, A. J. Hayes, O. A. Knight and L. M. Rafferty.

Prior to the AFL-CIO Convention, there were conventions of the Building Trades, the Maritime Trades, the Metal Trades, the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, and the International Labor Press Association. The Brotherhood was represented by delegates at these gatherings. Highlights of these conventions were as follows:

● Building Trades

A renewed drive to seek a Senate vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the "right-to-work" section, and a continuing drive to bolster jobs in weak areas of the economy marked the opening sessions of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention.

The delegates heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz read a message from Pres. Johnson declaring that "high priority" must be given in the new session of Congress to 14(b) repeal and passage of bills modernizing and improving the wage-hour law and the unemployment compensation system.

They heard BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty pledge an all-out fight against revival of the filibuster that blocked a Senate vote on 14(b) repeal late in the recent Congress. The filibuster was merely a "delaying action" that prevented consideration of the House-passed repeal bill on its merits, he said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the convention read by Haggerty, also lashed the "shameful" filibuster by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) "and his anti-labor cohorts" that had denied "the Senate and the public their basic right" to a vote on the repeal bill.

● Maritime Trades

A six-point program to restore the United States "to the status of a first-rate sea power" was approved by the

AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. convention.

The convention urged Pres. Johnson to make a clear-cut choice between two reports now on his desk—one from his Maritime Advisory Committee calling for expansion of the merchant marine "in all categories," the other an Inter-Agency Task Force document contemplating drastic reductions or a standstill—and recommend a new marine policy based on the advisory committee's proposals for expansion.

Both the President and Congress should give "earnest consideration" to this advisory committee report, the convention said, as "constructive, far-sighted and in keeping with long-range defense and commercial needs."

The convention was marked by an unusual direct confrontation between spokesmen of the department's 32 national and international unions and the government officials directly responsible for the Inter-Agency Task Force report—Under Sec. of Commerce Alan S. Boyd and Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson. They appeared as speakers.

Both conceded that under current trends, the merchant fleet is "headed for the scrap heap," as Boyd put it, and substantial reversals of policy are needed.

● Union Label Trades

At the convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, delegates heard Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, outline a two-front campaign to make employers more aware of the power of the union label.

As drafted, the program calls for a stepped-up campaign to make the union label more desirable for purchasers and, on the other hand, an intensified "don't buy" program designed to boycott unfair employers.

Lewis, director of the annual Union-Industries Show sponsored by the department, said the fact that a record number of products now carry the union label indicates an increasing awareness by manufacturers of the value of labor's "trademark." He said a growing number of businessmen have sought the department's aid in publicizing the fact that their products are union-produced.

He also said anti-labor attitudes by several employers had been abandoned in the face of heavy "don't buy" campaigns directed toward them which cut deeply into their sales.

A record number of delegates to the departmental convention, about 300, heard AFL-CIO President George Meany say: "Don't let anyone underestimate the importance of the work you are doing." He stressed that union members and their families are the largest group of purchasers in the world and that they can, by their buying power, "make a tremendous contribution to the advancement of the trade union movement." Meany said that the long strike of print-

Continued on Page 14

Brotherhood Delegates In Department Sessions

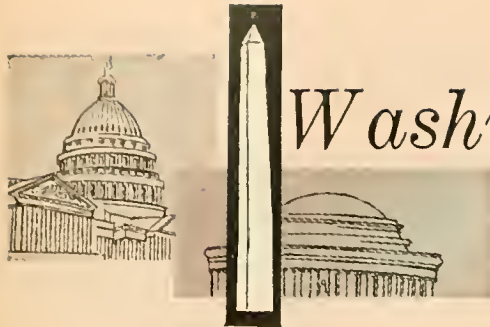
In the days immediately preceding the opening of the AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco, Brotherhood leaders were busy in a round of meetings in the assembly halls of three downtown hotels. The Building and Construction Trades, the Metal Trades, the Maritime Trades, and the Union Label and Service Trades all held conventions of their own.

As an active affiliate of each of these departments of the AFL-CIO, the United Brotherhood sent official representatives to attend the sessions.

Pictures on this page show some of our delegates at these meetings, in candid views by our official photographer.

General President Maurice Hutcheson (shown with Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Plumbers' President Peter Schoemann in the picture second from top and speaking from the floor in the picture at bottom) played a leading rôle in the work of the Building and Construction Trades Department Convention.





Washington **ROUNDUP**

DENTAL CARE on a pay-as-you-chew basis may be forthcoming. Health planners may propose such a government program soon. To minimize expected resistance, it may be financed by private dentists. The original intention, it is reported, is to limit it to impoverished youngsters.

THEY FOUGHT Medicare tooth-and-toenail, but nine state medical societies are now maneuvering to get themselves appointed as the government's administrative agents for the enacted program in their areas.

ONLY ABOUT 40 percent of those over 65 eligible to participate in Medicare's doctor-bill coverage (at \$3 a month) have signed up in the program. The government is surveying those eligible to find out why. A larger participation is desirable to make the program self-sustaining.

CANINE DUTY—The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees has complained about the increasing use of policemen (whom it does not represent) as dogcatchers (which it does).

BARE FACTS—The Social Security Administration is trying to be cooperative in the Social Security Medicare program. When he could find no other evidence of his birth, one applicant bared his chest to show a tattoo giving the date of his enlistment in the Navy and the date of his birth. The evidence was accepted.

WHO WILL BE the Republican candidate to succeed discredited Senator Goldwater? Insiders predict that Richard Nixon is far from politically dead and might emerge as the GOP standard-bearer in '68. He represents the conservative portion of the party. Representing the liberal portion is Governor George Romney of Michigan. Nixon's continuing round of speaking engagements for the GOP helps him; Romney's refusal to support Goldwater hurts him.

THIS SIGN is posted in the White House kitchen: "Please do not offer the President second helpings, unless he asks for them." It was posted by Lady Bird.

THE FEDERAL Housing Administration has announced that, from now on, wives' incomes will be considered on a par with that of their husbands' for FHA mortgage purposes. In the past a working wife's income was not considered, unless she was past child-bearing age or had a doctor's certificate that she was incapable of bearing children. The action by the FHA probably will not alter the bias of banks and lending institutions.

THE UNIVERSITY of Maryland has entrusted George Washington's false teeth to the Smithsonian Institution, despite some biting remarks by one University regent.

THE FEDERAL Bureau of Investigation, which ought to know, has come up with this composite photo of a bank robber: "An average individual of medium build, average height and weight, with no noticeable scars or deformities. He is usually in his middle 30's, usually wears casual or sports clothes and seldom wears disguises other than sunglasses. He likes to work from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., mostly on Fridays. In 86 out of 100 cases his efforts are successful, netting him, on the average, \$5,951.11 for the day's work."

STUDENTS can now get bookcovers with a union label by writing to the union Label Department, Room 402, AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006. The book covers are a new promotional item for the Department and contain a message about organized labor as well as the theme, "Building a Better America Through Education." They're free in reasonable quantities.

The People's Lobby

The AFL-CIO Says These Things Must Be Achieved

DESPITE the existence of domestic problems affecting organized labor, the emphasis at the tenth-anniversary convention of the AFL-CIO in San Francisco seemed to be on the war in Viet Nam.

Numerous allusions to the combat were made during the course of the meeting and President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Secretary of State Rusk all underscored the battles there and the importance to labor and to all Americans of what is happening there.

Other principal speakers were Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Office of Economic Opportunity Director Sargent Shriver.

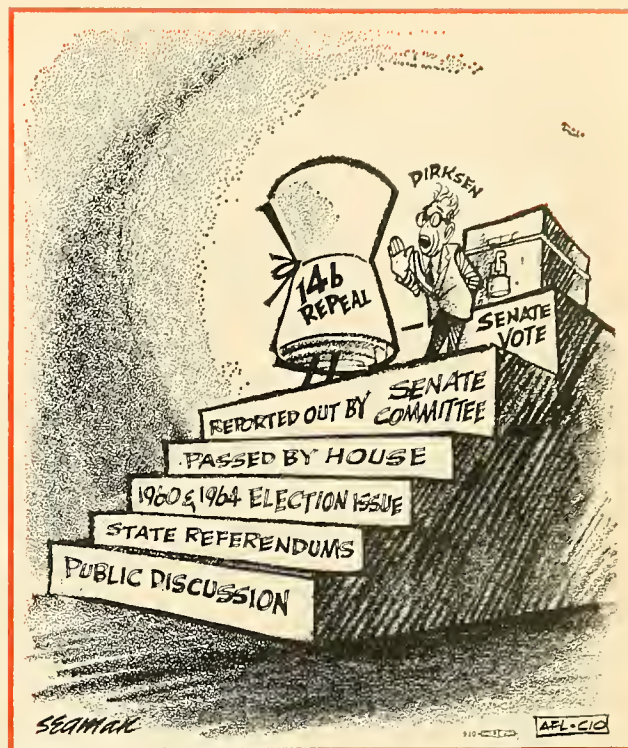
There were 928 delegates at the meeting and they took official action on 224 resolutions placed before the body. They represented 123 national and international unions, six departments, 43 state central bodies, 183 city central bodies and 22 directly-affiliated local unions. Official visitors from 24 foreign countries numbered 85. There were 350 newsmen present from all over the U.S. and several foreign nations.



VICE PRESIDENT Hubert Humphrey
with **Brotherhood President** and **Mrs.**
Maurice Huteson at a recent meeting.

Action on major resolutions before the convention included:

- Pledged "unstinting support" to all measures necessary to stop communist aggression in Viet Nam.
- Urged the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-



REPEAL of 14(b) is still top priority for labor and unfinished business before the Second Session of the 89th Congress.

Hartley Law, permitting states to outlaw the union shop.

- Proposed increases in social security benefits by 50 percent and enlargement of the taxable base to \$15,000 to finance them.
 - Called for passage of a job-site picketing law.
 - Voted to study pension plans and the feasibility of "portable pensions" where workers can transfer pension credits with them when they change employment. (See Page 9 of the December CARPENTER for a report of "portable" plans covering Carpenters).
 - Asked Congress to review the National Labor Relations Act, termed "emasculated" by administrative procedures and subsequent legislation.
 - Called for increased urban renewal programs.
 - Urged listing of social welfare and public service needs and the plans and programs to meet them.
 - Proposed federalization of the U.S. Employment Service.
 - Enlisted unions in the fight against poverty, proposing new measures to assure jobs at decent wages for all.
 - Stressed need for improvement in the wage-hour law.
 - Called for a broad program of consumer protection.
 - Proposed an additional \$10 billion annually in Federal school aid.
 - Urged no let-up in fight to achieve equal representation in state legislatures.
 - Termed "imperative" the passage of the admin-
- (Continued on page 8)

istration's unemployment compensation bill.

- Called for more political action by union members.

- Pledged new efforts to organize the organizable 30 million workers in the U.S. now outside the AFL-CIO.

- Re-dedicated the movement to seek more wage and salary increases, as well as shorter hours and fringe benefits, to reverse trend of workers obtaining less share of national productivity.

- Endorsed 17-point program designed to improve and expand the U.S. merchant marine fleet.

- Adopted a wide-ranging program of improvements for the 12 percent of the nation's working force engaged in public employment.

- Supported the legislative programs of the affiliated rail unions in order to protect railroad workers and the public.

- Pledged support for measures to update and reinvigorate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

- Urged free labor everywhere to support majority rule and racial justice in Rhodesia.

- Endorsed the Alliance for Progress in Latin America.

- Urged restriction on U.S. investments in developed nations until the balance of payments situation improves.

- Underscored free labor's support for the International Labor Organization and determination to oppose Communist efforts to win control of the organization.

- Called for "new approaches, new tactics and new methods of organization" to strengthen the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU.)

- Urged a more vigorous civil defense program, including construction of group shelters in populated areas.

- Demanded improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, including raise in minimum wage to \$2 per hour and reduction of basic work week to 35 hours.

- Urged federal legislation to prevent newspaper monopolies.

- Demanded passage of legislation to make professional strikebreaking in interstate commerce a federal crime.

- Called for expansion of labor's efforts to defend civil rights and civil liberties against the onslaughts of extremist groups.

- Opposed any form of federal "fair trade" legislation.

- Urged enlargement of the "buy union" program.

- Called on the Department of Labor to update the Walsh-Healey Act by setting new minimum wages for construction firms with Federal contracts and inclusion of fringe benefits in computations.

- Called for a consumer boycott of Stitzel-Weller Distillers' products; Old Fitzgerald, Old Elk, Cabin Still and W. L. Weller Whiskies, because of the union-busting efforts of the firm.

- Called on the federal government to be more vigilant in protecting the natural resources of the nation and using them for the benefit of the people rather than selfish private interests and industries.

- Outlined a wide-ranging program of action to harness and channel automation and the new industrial technologies.

- Praised the cooperative efforts between segments of organized labor and universities in advancing cause of labor education.

- Praised regional aid for depressed areas and condemned federal tax loopholes which make for plant piracy and runaway shops.

- Voiced "unalterable opposition" to privacy invasions by use of lie detectors, hidden cameras, electronic devices, peepholes and telephone tapings and called for stricter pertinent laws.

- Supported passage of the pending federal unemployment compensation act.

- Endorsed federal and state efforts to improve workmen's compensation act coverages.

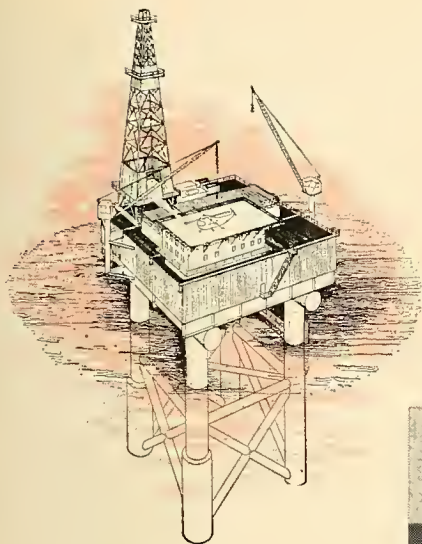
- Renewed labor's backing of comprehensive rehabilitation efforts for the handicapped.



First Time in Competition, First Time a Winner

Though *The CARPENTER*, the Brotherhood's official magazine, has been affiliated with the International Labor Press Association since its founding, it decided in 1965, for the first time, to enter ILPA's annual awards competition. We are proud to report that your official magazine subsequently won a First Place Award in Class 2A ("Best Front Page, Magazine Format") for its cover of April, 1964, depicting hand tools of yesteryear. The judges called the cover "an interesting subject, an attractive layout, and exceptional photography." Our thanks to Irwin Klass of Chicago for the idea; to Paul MacAlister, who supplied the tools and the layout; and to Idaka of Chicago, who took the photographs.

In the picture at left, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, right, who also serves as acting Editor of the *CARPENTER*, accepts the award from AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler at the ILPA Journalistic Awards Banquet in San Francisco, December 6.



Carpenters, Iron Workers, Kaiser Sign Interchangeable Oil Platform Work Plan

WORK ASSIGNMENT PACT TESTED AT COOK INLET, ALASKA

RIGHT: The pact is signed during the opening session of the Building and Construction Trades Convention. Signers included, from left, John Lyons, president of the Iron Workers; E. L. Ilsley, vice president of Kaiser Steel; and Maurice Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood.



The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners entered into an historic agreement with the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the Kaiser Steel Corporation on December 1 in San Francisco.

Covering the use of composite crews in the construction of oil drilling platforms in West Coast offshore waters, the contract is believed to be the first of its kind in the construction industry.

It will permit members of the Carpenters and the Iron Workers interchangeably to work on assignments on the huge, multi-million dollar structures while they are under construction.

General President Maurice A. Hutcheson signed the agreement with John H. Lyons, Jr., general president of the Iron Workers, and E. L. Ilsley, vice president of Kaiser Steel.

The pact was signed at the open-

ing session of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department Convention in San Francisco, December, 1.

"Would you like to tell this press conference what you think of the contract, President Hutcheson?" asked a Kaiser official at a large gathering of newspaper reporters called to announce the pact.

"The fact that I am signing it is proof that I am in full accord with the agreement," Hutcheson replied.

"We believe this contract will establish a new pattern for inter-union agreement on locations where men literally live with their jobs," he continued.

"We feel it emphasizes how negotiations in good faith by representatives of several crafts can resolve in advance work jurisdiction questions and avoid work stoppages," President Lyons added.

Speaking for Kaiser Steel, Ilsley observed: "This coastwide agreement is the natural follow-up to

the highly satisfactory interim contract signed with these unions on our first offshore project which was in Alaska. There, composite crews working under difficult winter conditions constructed a major drilling structure without job jurisdiction problems whatsoever. It was a highly satisfactory agreement—just as we expect this one will be."

The area covered by the new contract extends from the tip of northern Alaska to the border of Mexico and it is becoming increasingly important for oil exploration. Drilling structures already are in operation off the coast of California and Oregon and in Cook Inlet, Alaska.

Last winter the Carpenters, Iron Workers and Kaiser Steel signed a composite-crew agreement covering the construction of a 4,500-ton permanent drilling structure in Cook Inlet. This platform now is being operated by a group of major oil companies.



EDITORIALS

* TWO FACES OF JANUARY

January takes its name from the old Roman god, Janus, who was endowed with two faces; one looking forward and the other backward. He was the god of doorways, was the keeper of the gate, and the beginning of the day, as well as of the year, was sacred to him.

This January, millions of people will, as is the custom, take a look backward over the past year and a look forward toward the coming one. They will assess what their progress has been, the directions their activities have taken them, and evaluate what is to be done in the next 365 days.

We in U. S. organized labor, with the welfare of the vast mass of working men and women at heart, have reason to look backward over the past legislative year with pardonable pride. True, organized labor did not achieve 100 percent of its legislative goals. Important advances were made, however, and it appears that many legislators are coming to be more in favor of progressive legislation or, at least, not so adamantly opposed to it.

Thus we can look forward with a greater degree of optimism than was reasonable in the past. Probably labor's number one objective is the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law; a stumbling-block to writing better contracts and a barrier to effective organizing efforts.

Make a New Year's resolution to help all you can during the forthcoming drives for more effective and liberal legislation. You will be benefiting yourself.

* COMPUTERS HAVE NO JUDGMENT!

Automation is the wave of the future. On this there cannot be any reasonable argument. More and more, men are going to be replaced by machines made of memory banks, transistors, diodes and assorted electronic gadgets.

But what must not be lost sight of is that any automated device, no matter how sophisticated, cannot actually engage in mental processes. It can deduce, but it cannot induce. It can survey myriad factors which have been given it, search for inter-relations, then come up with an answer. But it cannot survey a given set of circumstances and, in effect, say: "There is no programmed answer to this problem but, from

the available evidence, I THINK (I deduce) that this is the answer: . . ."

In other words, no computer or other electronic programmer can produce any more than has been previously fed into it by human hands and devised by human brains. And when Man begins to depend too heavily on his handiwork he may find to his horror, like the fabled Dr. Frankenstein, that his "monster" may destroy him!

The first striking evidence tending toward this conclusion is found in the recent "big blackout" of electric power in New York City and much of the densely-populated Northeast area. The cause of the blackout has been traced to a generating station in Ontario, Canada. When it failed, it triggered a breakdown over the entire interlocked system of electrical generating companies and they all fell, like one falling domino can bring down the whole set.

President Gordon Freeman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may have done the entire economy a distinct service when, in a letter to the Federal Power Commission, he requested a probe of the electrical industry to see if it has not, in fact, become "over-automated" with resultant dangers to the population.

Freeman believes that the power industry may be placing too much reliance on automation. He cited statistics to show that, in the past 10 years, power generation has risen 106 percent while non-supervisory employment has dropped 8 percent. He also cited another survey which revealed that the industry's unit labor costs have dropped 70 percent in the past 15 years.

Automated control devices can be programmed to handle any possible FORESEEN emergency (at least so the computer experts say). But what about the UNFORESEEN? What about the crisis which comes along that no one has been able to predict? What happens then? With a whirring of gears and a flashing of lights, the unreasoning computer may writhe in frustrated electronic convulsions. It frantically looks in vain for an answer to the problem. But it fails simply because it hasn't been given one!

Soon the acrid smell of burning computer insulation spreads out across a dark and silent land. After death, suffering and hardships in the dark, MEN come in to repair the damage wrought because someone gave too much trust to an unthinking machine.

Los Angeles District Council Celebrates 50th Anniversary

General President Maurice Hutcheson led a blue-ribbon list of labor leaders who attended the 50th Anniversary celebration of the Los Angeles District Council, held in the huge Hollywood Palladium November 26.

The Los Angeles District Council grew from a determined organization of six small Carpenter Locals in 1915 to its present attainment of 35 affiliated Unions. It is the Brotherhood's largest district council today.

A Resolution from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors was presented to President Hutcheson by Board Member Ernest Debs who thanked our general president for taking time out from official duties to attend.

In return, Hutcheson thanked the Board of Supervisors for a gift presented to him; said he had "at least brought fair weather after Southern California's recent record rainstorm" and touched on economic and political conditions affecting the Carpenters membership.

Master of Ceremonies G. A. McCulloch announced many telegrams and letters from those unable to attend. They included Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and California's Governor Edmund G. Brown, all of whom praised the local Council for its 50 years' accomplishments.

Council Secretary McCulloch introduced head table guests who, with President Hutcheson and Board of Supervisor member Debs, included William Sidell, Second General Vice President; Patrick A. Hogan, Executive Board Member; Anthony Ramos, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, California State Council of Carpenters; local District Council President Robert L. Hanna; C. J. "Neil" Haggerty, President Building and Construction Trades Department; John Cinquemani, Executive Secretary, Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; Thomas L. Pitts, Executive Secretary, California Labor Federation; W. J. "Bill" Bassett, Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, and Peter J. Pitchess, Sheriff, Los Angeles.

State Labor Secretary Pitts lauded the Carpenters as "an outstanding Labor organization in the state," pointed to its many progressive accomplishments and congratulated the Council on attainment of its fifty-year milestone and celebration of its golden anniversary.

"Reach for a centennial," Pitts said, "and I hope many of your younger generation of Carpenters will witness that occasion."

General Vice President Sidell remarked on how good it was to "see so many old-timers present." Long association with them for more than 26 years had taught him "the true significance of being a member of the Brotherhood."



ABOVE: Blue ribbon guests who helped the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters celebrate their 50th Anniversary at the Hollywood Palladium recently included (l. to r.): Thomas Pitts, executive secretary, California Labor Federation; Neil Haggerty, president, Building & Construction Trades Department; General President Maurice Hutcheson; G. A. McCulloch, executive secretary of the District Council; and Second General Vice President William Sidell.



RIGHT: General President Maurice Hutcheson is presented with a Scroll of Welcome by Ernest Debs of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

BELOW: Some of the 1500 who helped celebrate the L.A. District Council's 50th Anniversary.





ENTERPRISE

*—the key word in the
rapid growth of a
Hampton, S.C. laminating
plant manned by 991
members of two
Brotherhood local unions*

Stacks of treated core sheets of Micarta flank Crane Operator Junior Wooten as he expertly eases them into place in the warehouse of the Decorative Micarta Division plant. Recent expansion program at the Hampton, S. C., plant has increased its floor space by 25%.

WHEN the Decorative Micarta Division of Westinghouse Electric Corporation completes its current expansion program at Hampton, S. C., early this year, it will have one of the largest laminating plants in the world.

Playing an important part in the growth of the enterprise are 991 members of Locals 3130 and 3135, Plywood and Veneer Workers, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

These employees, in performing their hundreds of jobs, are responsible for the production of Decorative Micarta products—best known to the housewife for their highly-durable and easily-maintained surfaces. They are used in a variety of ways for counter and table tops, sink and vanity units, wall covering, partitions, and room dividers.

Combined with a previous expansion which was completed in 1965, the new enlargement will give Micarta nearly double the previous manufacturing capacity. It will feature the addition of a new laminating press and related facilities, resin-making and saw-sander equipment, and more building space.

Previous 1965 additions to the plant had included equipment to increase

melamine resin manufacturing capacity, a high sped phenolic treater, new sheet finishing equipment, sheet handling machinery, and buildings to house the equipment.

The growth history of the Decorative Micarta Division at Hampton, S. C., shows how employes keep pace as their employer advances from small beginnings into a truly major segment of an industry.

Westinghouse bought Plywood-Plastics Corporation, a small local plywood firm, in 1951. After operating that firm for four years, the company established its Micarta Division there in 1955.

The first operation, which was devoted largely to the production of Micarta products for industry, was limited to 541,563 square feet of plant and 473 employes.

Today the plant has 715,080 square feet of floor space, with its more than 900 employes. In a single year, it uses enough paper and cloth to form a strip 30 feet wide, reaching from New York to Los Angeles.

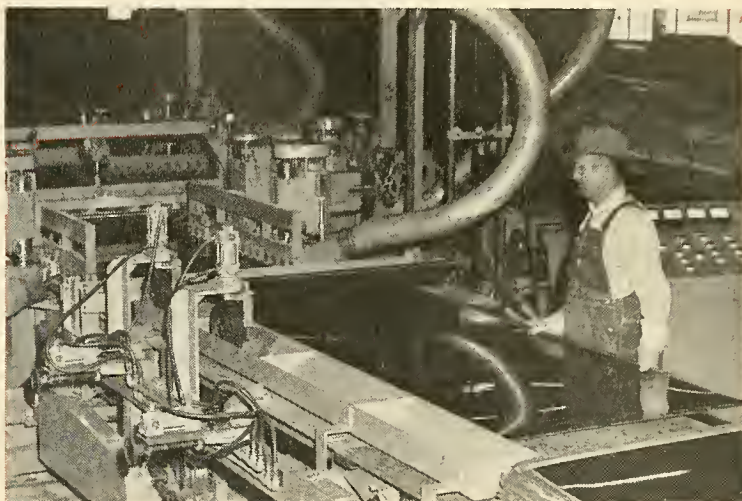
The plastic known as Micarta actually owes its origins to the fact that George Westinghouse needed a material to use for insulation in electrical equipment. His engineers first learned of the Micarta process when an inventor named Emil Haefely patented it in Switzerland in 1905. The name Micarta was officially registered by Westinghouse in 1914.

Decorative Micarta finds use in the home but there are other, more spectacular uses. Micarta surfaces appear in schools, offices, hotels, and motels. It is employed for store fixtures. All the bulkheads (which means the walls) aboard many ocean liners are surfaced with a special fire-proof grade of Micarta, which must be approved by the U. S. Coast Guard.

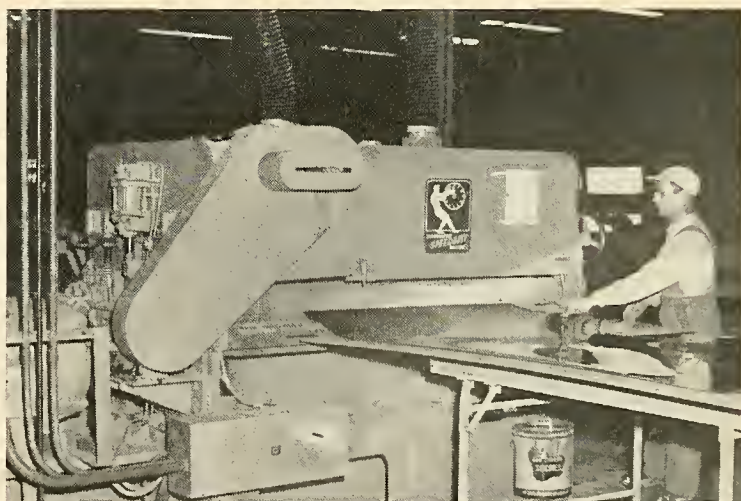
Whether used in homes or luxury liners, Westinghouse employes turn out Micarta by the same basic process. Material with a paper or cloth base is run through dip tanks or resin, squeeze-rolled, and dried in an oven. Then the material is cut, stacked, and subjected to high pressure and heat.

(Continued on page 20)

Saw operator Douglas Tuten operates a double-trim saw used to cut lengths and widths of Micarta sheets to standard size. Sheet sizes range from 12 feet long x 5 feet wide to 8 feet x 2½ feet.



Sheets of Micarta, pre-cut to size, are packed in cartons by George Guillory, fabricating inspector.



Harry Nettles feeds sheets of Micarta into a bottom belt sander. By sanding the backs of sheets a better bonding strength is obtained after a special glue is applied to the sanded surface of the sheets.

Labor Charts Course

Continued from Page 4

ing unions against the anti-union Kingsport Press in Tennessee could have been won long ago if union members argued effectively in their school districts for text books carrying the union label.

Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning told the delegates that the union label is "a symbol of creative co-operation between labor and management."

The department was described by Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO as "the strong right arm of the labor movement."

A series of resolutions praised the support given the activities of the department by the ladies auxiliaries, the labor press, and state and city central bodies.

• Metal Trades

The Metal Trades Department, with which the Brotherhood is also affiliated, held its convention in San Francisco, too. A stepped-up organization program was detailed. It will be centered on the

federal employees in the metal trades in government installations.

The convention passed a stern resolution against the proposals to allow foreign nations to build U. S. ships and voted full support for a program to revitalize our merchant marine.

Among many other actions taken, the convention called for a revision of the Hatch Act, establishment of a 35-hour work week, and repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law.

• Labor Press

At the convention of the International Labor Press Association, held immediately before the major labor convention, the editors of the labor press went into serious working sessions to evaluate both the strong points and weaknesses of labor publications. Outside newspapermen and professors of journalism critically viewed many of the publications. Awards were given for excellence in several categories. As previously noted, *The Carpenter* won a first-place award for front cover excellence.

A challenging assignment was given the editors by AFL-CIO President

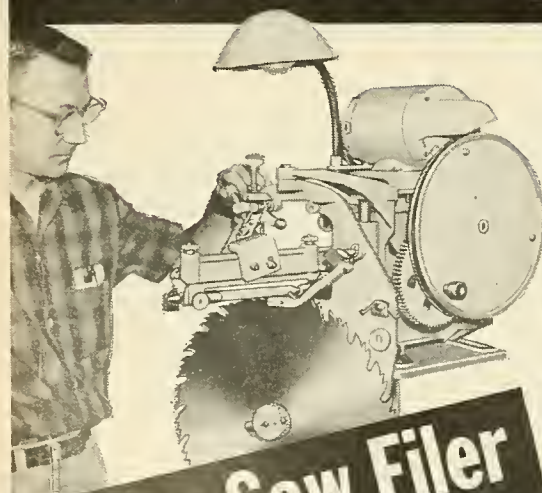
George Meany; the initiation of a massive publicity and public-relations program designed to promote the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law. Another great service to the movement would be to make the union member who doesn't attend the meetings "aware of what is going on."

Kenneth Fiester, secretary-treasurer of the ILPA, noted that it had increased its membership to 400 affiliates from the 250 which were originally members when it was founded by a merger of former AFL and CIO press organizations.

Ray Davidson, editor of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' publication, "Union News", was elected president for a two-year period. Fiester was re-elected without opposition.

A message from President Johnson was read to the convention. In it the President praised "the voice of labor" as serving an "indispensable function in our free, democratic society . . . keeping union members abreast of where we are heading and should be heading." Union editors, the President said, "refuse to accept a status quo that means plenty for most and too little for some."

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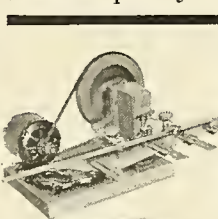


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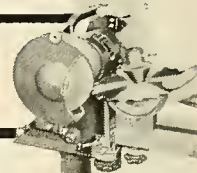
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'Do It Now' Drive Spurs Employment

Seasonal unemployment is almost always a problem in Canada, especially in the winter months. It affects directly an average of about 250,000 workers annually.

About 40% of these workers are in construction, and the rest in such industries as agriculture, fishing and logging.

Even if only a third of this number could be provided with jobs during the winter months, it would mean increased production of about 100 million dollars a year, enough to build about six or seven thousand new homes, or put about 15,000 students through university.

Technological progress has made it easier to increase winter employment because, for example, concrete pouring is no longer a problem, building sites are heated and shelter provided by plastic sheeting.

Machinery has been set up both in government and industry to try to deal with the problem constructively. One method being used is the "Do it now" campaign of the National Employment Service. The Royal Bank of Canada estimates that about one billion dollars annually is the market for home improvement projects during winter-time, most of them involving skilled tradesmen.

Across Canada community committees have been set up to co-operate with the national campaign. These committees represent the municipal level of government, business, labor and service organizations. These committees help survey the extent of seasonal unemployment in their areas, what skills and occupations are involved and what action should be taken. They then work with municipal authorities to take advantage of government incentives and to schedule civic work to fit in with the winter employment programs where possible.

The construction industry is said to be very co-operative in these programs. Of course it helps them as well as the community. Year-round work helps them to keep a reliable work force together and to spread overhead over 12 months.

The contribution of the National Research Council has been very valuable. Its Building Research division has done extensive research into the problems and methods of winter construction and made its findings available to industry.

The federal government itself provides a lead to all other levels of government and to industry by arranging its building programs wherever possible with the view to increasing winter employment opportunities. At one of its military camps, for example, a good part of the construction work over a four-year period was done in winter.

The federal government also offers various incentive programs. The Winter Housebuilding Incentive Program, and the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program are the most important.

Considering that seasonal unemployment costs Canadian workers hundreds of millions of dollars in wages, only partially offset by unemployment insurance, support of the winter work programs is certainly good business for everybody.

Controversial Settlement

What can you say about a contract settlement which on the one hand gives a union substantially what it wants, but on the other hand is a government-dictated formula, the virtual equivalent of compulsory arbitration?

This briefly presents the two sides of the recent settlement in the Canadian petroleum industry. But since the settlement gave the union protection against the ravages of automation, its own position is that it could hardly have done better.

In September the oil workers started a strike against the BA Oil company in Canada, a subsidiary of Gulf Oil of the United States. Its quarrel was with all seven big oil companies in Canada, but it struck one, hoping to get a pattern agreement for all. It was getting nowhere with its strike in Ontario, Saskatchewan and B.C. as the company used supervisory personnel to run its refineries.

Then the B.C. Federation of Labor, backed by most of its affiliates, de-

cided to support the oil workers strike with a two-day demonstration, called by the press "a general strike." This was a touch-and-go tactic. How would the government, not notably pro-labor, react?

Almost at the last hour, Premier Bennett announced settlement terms and demanded immediate acceptance, or else. . . . The "or else" was never spelled out. The terms gave the union protection against automation and reasonable monetary gains. It accepted. The companies were reluctant to accept, but they gave in.

The settlement will likely become the pattern across Canada for all the oil companies. Other unions in other industries might take a look at it too. Automation is making itself felt. How to deal with its effects effectively is still an open question. But one union thinks it has found at least a partial solution.

Medicare Talks Stress Quality

Talk about medicare in Canada is beginning to place more emphasis on quality of service. Tendency has been to concentrate on methods of payment for health service, public against private plans and so forth.

One way to improve health services is by establishing community health centres with all medical care and related services under one roof.

One of the very few Group Health Centres in Canada is the union-sponsored project in Sault Ste. Marie with 20,000 subscribers.

In its first year of operation, this new Health Centre has reduced the amount of time its patients spend in hospitals by two-thirds. The average time in hospitals in Ontario per 1000 population is 1,770 days a year. The average for subscribers at the Group Health Centre is only 684 days every thousand people.

If this great reduction in hospital use could be extended to all Ontario, the savings could run to several hundred million dollars!

How is this "miracle" brought about? By emphasis on sickness prevention in the Health Centre, not just on cure.

CARE

Carpenter-Joiner Tool Kit Was First Self-Help Package Distributed by CARE In Unique Program



Students at the Vocational Training School at Corfu, Greece, learn the skills of carpentry with the aid of CARE woodworking tool kits sent by Americans. Trade unions are giving strong support to this program.

"To those people in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help themselves, for whatever period is required."—President Kennedy in his Inaugural Address, January, 1961.

FROM Hong Kong to the Gaza Strip, from India to Korea, from Greece to Libya, from Turkey to Latin America, the generosity of the American people has been warmly and humanely displayed through the CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.) self-help program that was initiated in 1951.

The words of President Kennedy quoted above express the spirit of CARE's people-to-people assistance. The tools and equipment pictured on this and the following page go to people who realize that tools are only possibilities and that economic and social progress depends as much on the effort exerted by men as on the tools they need.

These tools, contributed through CARE, are a message from Americans: they say in some 37 countries that even though we live a great distance away we are concerned that you and your families shall have more and better food, better health and an education for a more productive life.

Since 1951 a growing variety of tools, medical equipment and books, and other educational supplies have been packed and distributed as standard "CARE Packages," taking their place along side the food packages which have made CARE a household word in the United States and abroad.

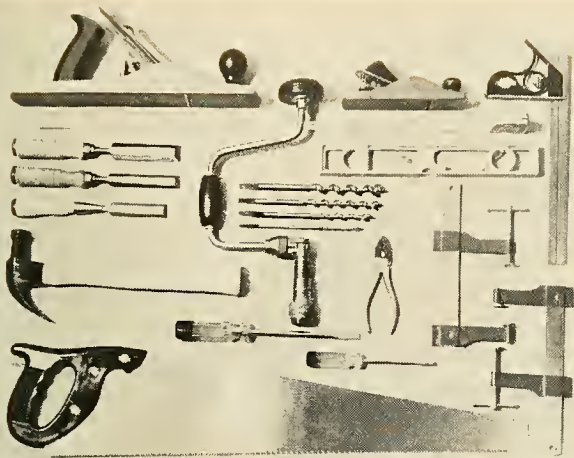
To ensure that equipment selected for Self-Help packages meets specifications and requirements for effective work overseas and to guarantee that cost of bringing tools to the needy be held to an absolute minimum, CARE has developed unique facilities and procedures.

One of the most important CARE Self-Help tool kits is the specially assembled carpenter-joiner kit. Such a

kit was the first to be designed by CARE when, some 15 years ago, the original concept of CARE was broadened by adding a variety of self-help tool packages to the original food gift parcels. The first carpenter and cabinetmaker tool kits were designed for distribution in post-war Germany, Austria, Italy and other European countries where budding craftsmen traditionally must own the tools of their trades before they can serve apprenticeships.

Since the inception of the CARE program, Americans have contributed nearly \$760 million worth of goods to our less fortunate brethren around the world. All of this has been given with "no strings attached"—we expect nothing in return except the realization that we are helping someone to obtain the dignity and nobility deserving of the human person.

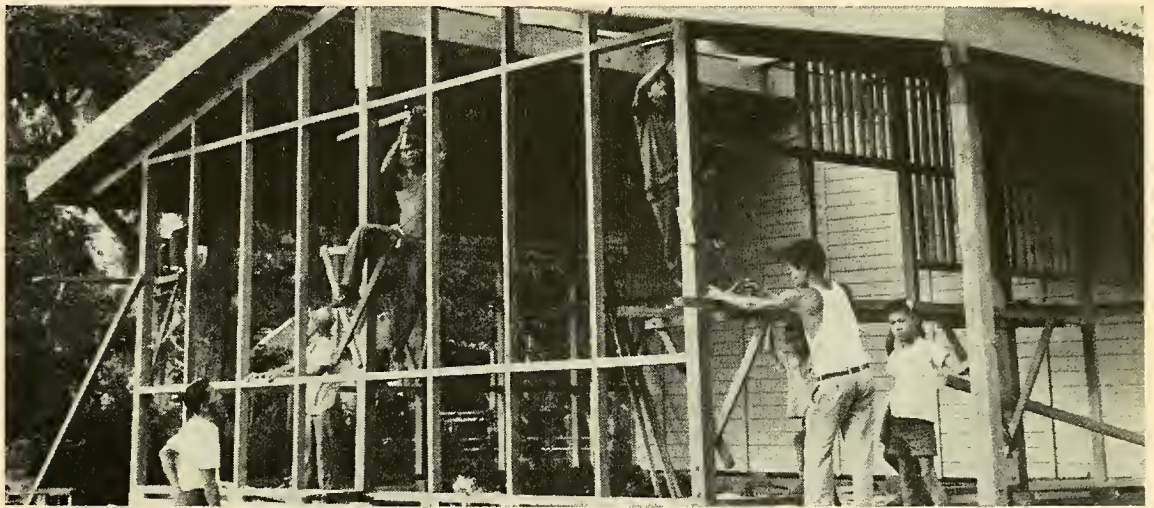
All contributions to the CARE Self-Help program should be sent to: Lee W. Minton, CARE Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016



CARE Woodworker's kit, containing 20 items, costs \$20.



Young Mexican carpenter and his sister happily survey contents of tool kit just received as a gift from an American contributor to the CARE program.



Ingenious villagers in the Philippines solve the need for a community center with the aid of CARE tools.



At the left, two Filipino carpenters are shown putting their carpenter tools to constructive use; below left, fishermen in the village of Farallon, Panama, built a sturdy boat under a CARE Self-Help program; and, below, two Ecuadorean Indians learn how to use tools of the woodworking trade.





"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



Championship Carpenter Pole Vaulter

Jack Tyniec, age 20, has proven himself quite a remarkable young man—both as a student and an athlete.

He presently is working his way through college as a third-year apprentice in Local 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has accumulated 90 credits toward a bachelor of arts degree in psychology at Manhattan College and is keenly interested in the labor movement.

But his greatest claim to fame is pole vaulting. He probably is the best carpenter pole vaulter in the nation. In 1964 he won the Junior Metropolitan AAU Championship in pole vaulting. During the past winter season, he established his personal record at 13'6". He is a Manhattan College record holder as well as the Bruce Track and Field Club.

What amazes spectators and sports columnists is his small build—5'6", 115 pounds. He packs such a powerhouse of

explosive capability that friends call him "Mighty Mite."

In February 1965 he won the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Championship. He has received extensive write-ups in the New York Times and Journal American.

Jack graduated from high school as a valedictorian. During his high school athletic career, he won numerous medals in hurdles, relays and jumps. In his junior and senior years he concentrated on pole vaulting winning both years the Greater New York City Catholic High School Championships.

He is not the only pole vaulter in his family. His two younger brothers Mark, 17 and Christopher, 12 are ardent vaulters. The boys' father Matthew, a member of Local 257, New York, was a pole vaulter himself in his youth. He acts as a coach to his sons.

LION OF MONTH—Joe Renteria, son of Luis A. Renteria who is a member of

Local 425, El Paso, Texas, was named Lion of the Month by the Downtown Lions Club of El Paso. Joe is a senior at Bowie High School and plans to enter Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. to study law. He was recommended by the Lions for his civic and scholastic services in his community.



APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST—The annual Florida Apprenticeship Contest, sponsored by the Florida State Council of Carpenters, was held recently in Miami. Participants and winners included, left to right, Chris Sherman, Local 1194, Pensacola; Henry Tuliszewski, Local 1966, Miami; John Romberger, Local 696, Tampa; Chuck Packevica, third place, Local 627, Jackson; Charles Branch, second place, Local 819, West Palm Beach; and John Colquitt, first place, Local 1394, Ft. Lauderdale.

RACING ROOKIE—Sam McQuagg, member of Local 1723, Columbus, Ga., recently was named the 1965 NASCAR (stock car) rookie of the year by NASCAR president Bill France. The 29-year-old carpenter started in 13 Grand Nationals this season. He placed third in the Bristol 250, seventh in Darlington's Rebel 300 and eighth in the Dayton 500. He drives a privately-owned 1965 Ford.



HEROIC ACTS—Members of Local 985, Gary, Ind., honored two members with Heroism Award Plaques recently. Mrs. Wiley E. Nunn, left, accepts an award in honor of her late husband, who was drowned July 17 while attempting to save two youths in the Little Calumet River in Portage, Ind. Presenting the award is John C. Lowe, president of Local 985. Receiving the second award is James Lewin, right, who rescued three fellow craftsmen overcome by nitrogen fumes inside a tank at the Linde Air Oxygen plant in Gary.



HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit IX

This and succeeding units will deal with geometric figures and the methods of determining linear, area and volume measurement. The preceding units stressed the basic functions and elements of mathematics which will be used in the computing of the measurements of these various geometric figures.

Measurements may be taken directly by using a type of measuring tool or instrument such as the rule, steel tape, steel square, compass or protractor. When it is impossible or impractical to make a direct measurement, it is necessary to calculate the measurement by some mathematical procedure.

Linear measure involves the measurement of the length of a line. The measurement is expressed in terms of inches, feet, yards or miles in this country while the metric system is in common usage in other parts of the world.

Perimeter means the distance around a plane surface. The actual perimeter of any geometric figure on a plane surface involves the direct measurement of each side of the given figure. The sum of the measurements of each side equals the perimeter of the figure. The perimeter of some geometric figures on a plane surface may be determined by the use of a specific formula.

SQUARE—By definition, a square (Fig. 1) is a four sided figure with all sides of equal length and all angles equal. The perimeter of a square equals the sum of the four sides. Since all sides are equal, the perimeter equals four times the measurement of one side. The formula:

$$P \text{ (perimeter)} = 4 S \text{ (sides)}$$

Example:

Find the perimeter of a square with a side 4" long.

$$P = 4S$$

$$P = 4 \times 4 = 16 \text{ inches}$$

RECTANGLE—By definition, a rectangle (Fig. 2) is a four sided figure with opposite sides equal in length and all angles equal. The perimeter equals the sum of the sides. If L = length of long side and W = length of short side, then $P = 2L + 2W$ or $P = 2(L + W)$.

Example:

Find the perimeter of a rectangle with sides 12" and 6" in length.

$$P = 2(L + W)$$

$$P = 2(12 + 6) = 2 \times 18 = 36 \text{ inches}$$

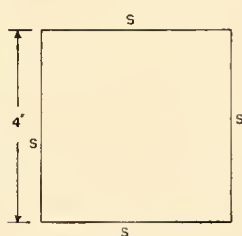


Fig. 1

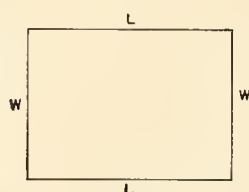


Fig. 2

PARALLELOGRAM—By definition, a parallelogram (Fig. 3) is a four sided figure with opposite sides equal in length and parallel to each other. The perimeter equals the sum of the sides.

If S = length of long side and s = length of short side, then $P = 2S + 2s = 2(S + s)$.

Example:

Find the perimeter of a parallelogram with a long side of 12" and a short side of 8".

$$P = 2(S + s)$$

$$P = 2(12 + 8) = 2 \times 20 = 40 \text{ inches}$$

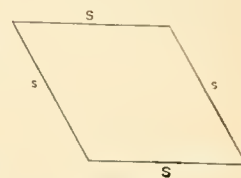


Fig. 3

HEXAGON—By definition, a regular hexagon (Fig. 4) is a six sided figure with all sides of equal length. The perimeter equals the sum of the sides. Since all sides are equal, the perimeter equals six times the measurement of one side.

If S = length of a side, then $P = 6S$.

Example:

Find the perimeter of a regular hexagon with sides 5" in length.

$$P = 6S$$

$$P = 6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ inches}$$

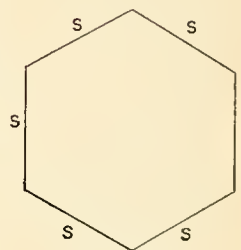


Fig. 4

OCTAGON—By definition, a regular octagon (Fig. 5) is an eight sided figure with all sides of equal length. The perimeter equals the sum of the sides.

If S = length of a side, then $P = 8S$.

Example:

Find the perimeter of a regular octagon with sides 6" in length.

$$P = 8S$$

$$P = 8 \times 6 = 48 \text{ inches}$$

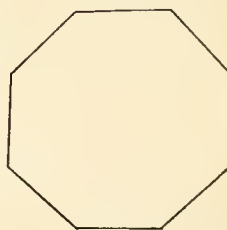


Fig. 5

CIRCLE—By definition, a circle (Fig. 6) is a plane figure bounded by a single curved line with all points on the curved line the same distance from a center point. The perimeter of a circle is called the CIRCUMFERENCE.

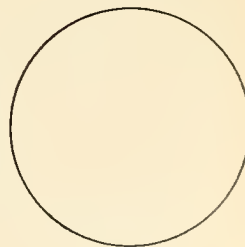


Fig. 6

A line drawn from the center point of a circle to a point on the circumference is called the **RADIUS** (r) of the circle. (Fig. 7)

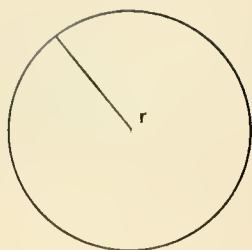


Fig. 7

A line drawn through the center point of the circle and extending both ways to the circumference is called the **DIAMETER** (d) of the circle. (Fig. 8)

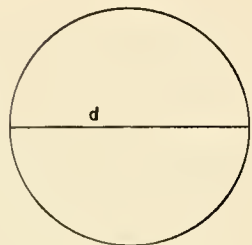


Fig. 8

Note that the diameter is twice the length of the radius. Thus, $d = 2r$.

A constant factor called Pi (π) is used to determine circular measure. The numerical value for π is 3.1416. The fraction $22/7$ is commonly used to compute circular measure. Formulae have been developed to calculate circular measure. The formula to calculate the circumference of a circle is:

$$C (\text{circumference}) = \pi d (\pi \times \text{diameter})$$

or

$$C = 2\pi r (2 \times \pi \times \text{radius})$$

Example 1.

Find the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 14".

$$C = \pi d$$

$$C = 22/7 \times 14 = 22/7 \times 14 = 44 \text{ inches}$$

Example 2.

Find the circumference of a circle with a radius of 9".

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$C = 2 \times 3.1416 \times 9 = 56.5488 \text{ inches}$$

Additional definitions concerning the circle and circular measurements are needed to solve problems on the job and to understand angular measurements which will be presented in the next unit.

An **ARC** is a portion of the circumference. The portion of the circumference AB in the drawing is an arc. (Fig. 9).

A **CHORD** is the straight line which joins the ends of an arc. AB is the chord formed by joining the ends of the arc AB.

A **SEGMENT** is the area of the circle included between an arc and a chord.

A **SECTOR** is the area formed by two radii and an arc.

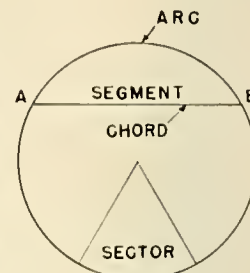


Fig. 9

PROBLEMS:

Determine the perimeter of the following squares:

1. Sides = 6"
2. Side = 11"
3. Side = 2'6"

Determine the perimeter of the following rectangles:

4. L = 14", W = 9"
5. L = 2'3", W = 1'4"
6. L = 6'8", W = 2'9"

Determine the perimeter of the following parallelograms:

7. S = 9", s = 8"
8. S = 2'3", s = 8"
9. S = 8'2", s = 2'2"

Determine the perimeter of the following regular hexagons:

10. S = 10"
11. S = 21"
12. S = 3'4"

Determine the perimeter of the following regular octagons:

13. S = 4"
14. S = 10"
15. S = 2'6"

Determine the circumference of the circles with:

(Use fractional value of π .)

16. $d = 10"$
17. $d = 21"$
18. $d = 2'4"$
19. $r = 6"$
20. $r = 14"$
21. $r = 3'6"$

SEE ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS ON PAGE 33

Enterprise

Continued from Page 13

Pressures of approximately 1,200 pounds per square inch are applied to the stacks of treated materials.

Decorative Micarta takes its patterns and colors from the materials which are next to the molding surface when put into the press. To create a decorative table top, for instance, a "sandwich" composed of several sheets of core material, a print sheet, and an overlay sheet is placed between stainless steel pressing plates.

When heat and pressure are applied, the sheets of paper form a single, inseparable unit. The overlay sheet, translucent in its uncured state, becomes transparent upon curing, invisibly protecting the pattern beneath. The resulting surface, smooth and hard, exhibits the decorative pattern.

An unusual tribute has been paid to

Micarta employees by Dr. D. E. Baldwin, general manager of the Decorative Micarta Division.

"Other facets of our business—such as sales—are of course responsible for the very rapid progress of our product through the years," Dr. Baldwin said.

"But without the initiative and hard work of our production employees, the expansion of our plant facilities would have been impossible. They deserve a major share of the credit."

Automation, a 20th-century byword, goes back nearly two centuries. In 1784 an entirely automatic flour mill was set up outside Philadelphia. From the moment grain entered the continuous process plant until it emerged as flour, no human labor was required.

Some 90 percent of Canada's 19,516,000 people live within 200 miles of the United States border, the National Geographic Society says.

Full Central Body Affiliation Urged

San Francisco—All AFL-CIO unions have been urged to appoint an official to work with the AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies in a renewed effort to bring about the complete affiliation of all local unions.

The convention reaffirmed the position adopted four years ago in strongly urging all national and international unions to press their locals to join the bodies.

Noting that affiliation "has not increased to any significant extent," the resolution called on member unions to develop programs to implement the policy. The appointment of a "responsible official" to work with the AFL-CIO coordinator was suggested as the best first means of formulating a program.

Federation President George Meany praised unions which now have 80 percent or more of their local unions fully affiliated at the state and city level.



PLANE GOSSIP

But Not in Cash!

Poor man who pays debts
Is richer by far
Than welcher who drives
Big Cadillac car . . .

—Mrs. Peter Preiner
Moose Jaw, Sask.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY



No \$ale!

The boy was trying to make a rep
as a wit at a New Year's Eve party
to impress the rich girl he hoped to
marry. "Sweetie, you should have
seen it," he told her. "I asked that
funny-looking little old boob who the
fat dame with the moustache was
and he nearly turned blue before
telling me she was his wife!"

"How funny!" she shot back.
"What else did Dad say?"

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Killing Retort

The elderly, pot-bellied gent was
admiring the young chick sunning her-
self in Miami. When whistles and
winks failed, he finally waddled over
and began with, "Honey, where have
you been all my life?" To which the
cutey replied: "For the first forty
years or so I wasn't born yet!"

—Warren Tarbert, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

The Defense Rests

"Do you have a criminal lawyer in
town," a tourist asked an oldtimer.

"Well, we think so," the gent
mused, "but we can't prove it."

No Poetry, Please!

In several unhappy instances, contribu-
tors have sent in verse to which they signed
their names as authors although, as a matter
of fact, they had taken the verse from copy-
righted publications. Since it is obviously
impossible for us to know which poems have
been previously published and which are, in
truth, original, we are compelled to pass up
all contributions of verse. This does not
apply to our monthly limerick but we do
ask limerickers not to send us any more from
Ogden Nash. Make up your own!

Department of "Oops!"

The young mother was sitting in
the breakfast nook when there was a
knock at the back door. Thinking it
was her daughter, she called, "Here
I am darling."

Silence. Then a deep voice boomed:
"This is not the regular meter reader,
ma'am."

UNITED WE STAND

It Makes Scents

"This house," stated the real estate
man, "has both good and bad points.
To show I'm honest, I'm going to tell
you about both. The disadvantages
are that there is a paper mill one
block south and a slaughterhouse one
block north."

"What are the advantages?" in-
quired the prospective buyer.

"You can always tell which way
the wind is blowing."

REGISTER AND VOTE

Jerked Off the Job

The most unfortunate fellow we
know is the soda jerk who was fired.
He couldn't pass his fizzacle.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady named Kate
Who was intent on learning to skate.
Her friends, for a game
Gave Kate a new name . . .
Niagara . . . 'cause her falls were so
great!

—Rita Pederoda, Palisades Pk., N. J.

Phoney Business

The sailor was telling the judge how
the fight started: "I was in this phone
booth, talking to my girl when this
guy came in and threw me out. This
made me a little sore but what really
burned me up was when he tossed
my girl out, too!"

—Maurice Howes, Pittsfield, Mass.

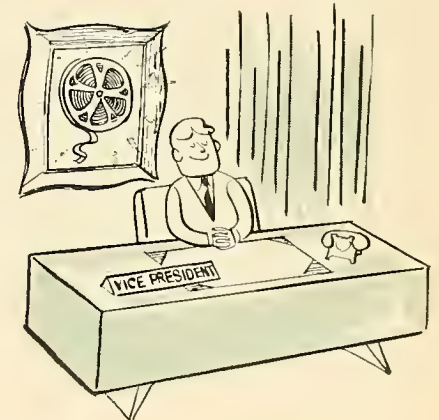
ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Selfish Man!

The doctor has two children, ac-
knowledgeed to be the prettiest chil-
dren in the district. The new resident
asked who they were.

"They're the doctor's children," re-
plied his 10-year-old cousin. "He's
always keeps the best for himself."

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS



Soundly Successful!

The new apprentice in our local
union spent \$80 on a self-improve-
ment program and, after only six
months, he is a vice president of the
furniture factory where he started.
Seems his program was on a tape
recorder he smuggled into The Boss's
office during the New Year's Eve
office party!

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

Necks to Nothing

Many a starlet has made it to the
top because her clothes didn't.



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Busy Black Bears

Rated high on the hunter's calendar is the black bear, found in every state in the union except Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Kansas. It's a worthy game animal, but its predatory instincts must be noted. Occasionally blacks bears kill domestic livestock and the flesh-craving marauders must be destroyed, or stock-owners suffer great loss.

The black bear is not a true hibernator. In the south it may sleep for a few days or a week at a time. In the north it may den up in November and stay denned up until April. It may be awakened readily and leave the den when aroused.

A 300-pounder may give birth to a twelve-ounce offspring. Litters may range from one to three. When cubs emerge in spring they weigh from four to six pounds. They can toddle and weigh anywhere from 45 to 80 pounds when they den with mama again in the winter.

Mother bear is an affectionate but stern parent. There's a record of a lost male cub chased up a tree by another female. Eventually the mother found it by detecting the scent at the base of its temporary refuge. She knew her baby

was aloft and grunted loudly for him. The cub eventually sidled to the ground where the mother talked to him in low grunts and squeaks, affectionately nuzzling him, then assuming a reclining position while he and sister drew from nourishing breasts.

They are good swimmers, can swim for five miles at a clip. Their range is usually limited to within a five to ten mile radius. An injured adult, or a lost cub, may cry—a high-pitched bawling—for hours.

It is when the cubs are small that the mother is most dangerous. She will protect her young against man or beast. At the first sign of danger she chases her cubs up a tree and stands sentinel below, keeping them treed until the danger is over.

Although a heavy, cumbersome-looking animal, it's a creditable runner, capable of doing 25 miles an hour if the need is urgent. It is agile, sometimes displaying trapeze-artist ability. A two-hundred-pound female can relax completely when sprawled lengthwise, with legs dangling, on a tree limb only four inches in diameter.

The black bear's diet is varied. They'll eat almost anything — ants, insects, honey, fruits, berries, roots, lichens, leaves, nuts, mice, fish and carrion. It's not a rare sight to see old bruin saunter up to a well-filled garbage can and attack it as Fido would a well-filled bowl of Friskies. Frowned upon, and



long since discouraged, is the practice of feeding bears in public forests. Prior to this they were particularly responsive to sweets—candy, cake and coke.

One Bouncing Bunny

Louis Halpin, a member of Local 60, Indianapolis, and his wife Rose, are ardent rabbit hunters. Brother Halpin reached the philosophical conclusion after his last hunt that "you can't win 'em all."

After hunting all day, Rose and Lou rested on a pile of lumber and Rose nipped the only cottontail of the day as it crept out of the wood pile.



Mr. and Mrs. Halpin take a break.

Tattoo Your Dog

The following from Mrs. Francis J. Smith whose husband is a member of Local 1128, Elmhurst, Illinois:

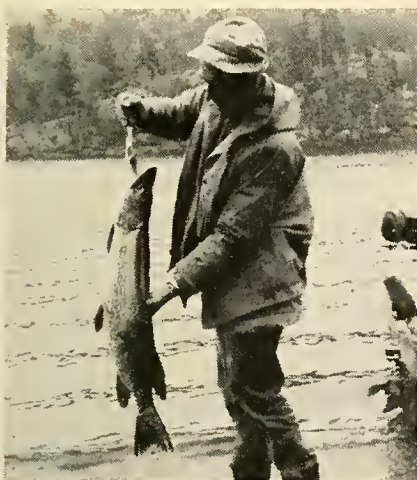
"Your recent column tip to dog owners, regarding lost dogs, was a good one, but may I suggest an additional safeguard?

"Many of us have adopted the practice of tattooing identification marks on our dogs which are Weimaraners and seem to look much alike. Only the owner or people familiar with the breed can tell them apart. The last three digits of the AKC registration number in the right ear or on the right flank is the usual acceptable tattoo. This tattoo, with the certificate of registration, is proof of ownership that will stand up in any court.

The Resnick Bill, HR 9743, will make it a federal offense to transport stolen animals across state lines. Our club, the Weimaraner Club of America, and other such groups, are urging passage of the bill which would do much to prevent thefts, and help in recovering stolen dogs.

Light, Easy Pike

John Nagel of Kitchener, Ontario, doesn't let the cold weather deter him from his favorite outdoor pursuit—fishing. On the opposite page is a photo of John with a northern pike he took, using the "light and easy" method, a wandlike spinning rod topped off with four-pound test line! The lunker tipped the scales just under 18 pounds and measured 37½ inches from nose to tail. John's a member of Local 1940.



John Nagel and his pike.

Teenager's Lunker

Chalk up a lunker Dolly Varden trout for 13-year-old Patricia Perding, daughter of John Perding, a member of Local 1251 and a resident of Port Coquitlam, British Columbia. It weighed 4½ pounds and was taken from the Coquitlam River, not far from the kitchen door.

Bird's Lifesaver

We hear that John Severson of Pasco, Washington, will have to give up trying to break the smoking habit by munching on Lifesavers—that is if he intends to be a successful hunter of upland game birds.

John reached into his pocket for a cartridge while pheasant hunting; inserted it, and when he flushed a bird, pulled the trigger. All he heard was a faint click instead of the expected blast.

He opened the chamber to see what the trouble was and out dropped a cylinder of Lifesavers. His shotgun shell was still in his pocket!

Canadian Bears

Getting back to the subject of black bears, here's a photo of Lee M. Smith of



Lee Smith loaded with bear.

Pottsville, Pa., a member of Local 228. Lee and his partner took two large blacks up Canada way—about 75 miles by Indian trail out of St. Lazar.

Cougar Callers



The Brothers Schmidt and predator.

Brothers Donald L. and James L. Schmidt, both members of Local 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico, are unique cougar hunters. Instead of the usual method of employing dogs to track the wary predator, they "call them."

Here's proof of their skill—a prize mountain lion that measured seven feet and weighed 175 pounds. It was called up, tracked down, then dispatched with a 357 magnum in a canyon near Clines Corners, New Mexico, over the 4th of July weekend.

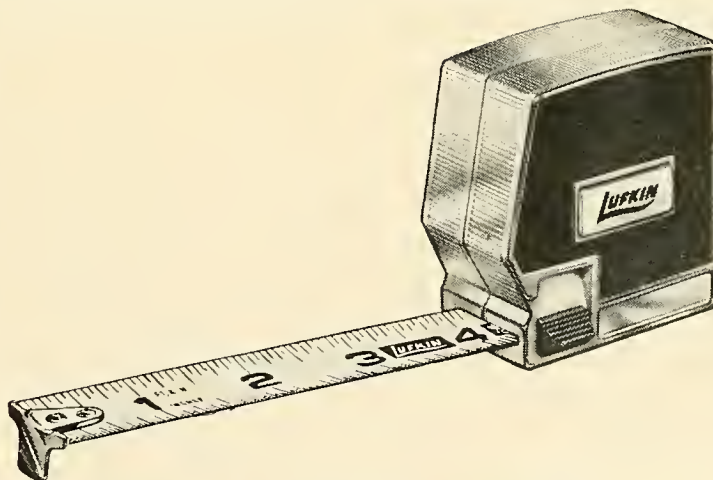
Mother Goose

A female Canada goose caught recently in Greenville, Pa., wore a leg band dating back to 1944 when she was liberated in Ontario, Canada, making her a real live Mother Goose.

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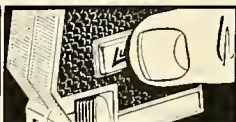
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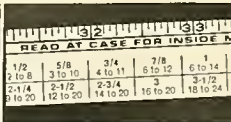
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WASPS, birds, otters, elephants, and apes use simple tools. They are among the relatively few animals known to do so.

Most creatures make do with what they are given by nature, the National Geographic Society says. For instance, the mole uses efficient digging claws in place of a shovel; the beaver fells trees with teeth used as a saw. But a few animals pick up handy objects and employ them for a variety of purposes.

A wasp of the *Ammophila* genus provisions its burrow, then plugs its opening with loose earth. Sometimes the insect will hold a tiny pebble or a bit of wood in its jaws and tamp the soil into place.

The black-breasted buzzard of Australia is a thief of emu eggs.

total of 2,237 bangs on the anvil, reported Professor K. R. L. Hall of Britain's Bristol University. He watched the animals through binoculars and a telescope in California's Point Lobos Nature Reserve.

"Occasionally an otter retained the same stone for several feeding episodes, diving and surfacing again and again with the same one," Dr. Hall wrote. "Apparently the otter retained the anvil stone in its armpit while diving and collecting another mussel. After eating the crabs, it reached under its right arm and produced and placed on its chest the same distinctive stone it had used during previous feeding episodes."

Scientists do not know how the otter manages to dislodge large abalones from beds of rock,

TOOL-USING ANIMALS

Mother Nature solves the eternal quest for food and shelter



To crack the large, leathery eggs, the buzzard flies aloft with a stone in its claws and dive-bombs the clutch.

The Satin bowerbird of Australia paints the inner walls of its bower with a bark wad held between the tips of its beak. The "paint" is a pulp of charcoal or shredded bark mixed with saliva.

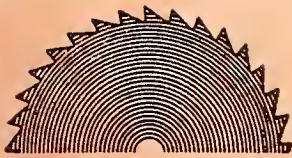
The California sea otter is the only nonprimate mammal known to use a tool to obtain food. The otter dives to the seabeds off California and brings up crabs, urchins, mussels, and abalones. To crack open the mussels, he hauls up a rock about five inches in diameter, places the stone on its chest to serve as an anvil, grasps the mussel with both paws and bangs it repeatedly until the shell is broken.

"We watched one otter feeding entirely off mussels for one hour, 26 minutes, during which time it brought up and cracked open 54 mussels, requiring a

but marks on the shells suggest that the otter may also use a stone for this operation.

A female elephant has been seen spanking her calf with a sapling apparently pulled up for the purpose. Elephants also have been observed using sticks as backscratchers. Domesticated goats sometimes scratch their backs with straw.

The manufacture of tools was long believed to be an ability of man alone, but zoologist Jane Goodall, whose study of wild chimpanzees in Tanzania is supported by National Geographic, has established that the big black apes modify natural objects and turn them to useful ends. Chimpanzees in Gombe Stream Reserve often find twigs and strip them down to use in probing termite mounds. The insects cling to the twig stems when they are withdrawn, providing a feast for the chimps.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

25-Year Pins and Journeyman Certificates



MELBOURNE, FLA.—Local 1685 of Melbourne recently presented 26 of its members with 25-year membership pins. This totals 734 years of membership. Presenting the pins was Jack Sheppard, international representative. Front row, left to right, Kurt Gerhardt, 29 years; Clarence Ledbetter, 29 years; H. W. Hubler, 41 years; Christian Thomassen, 45 years; Jack Sheppard, international representative; William Arens, 41 years; Otto Reeves, 25 years; and C. R. McClelland, 27 years. Second row, left to right, W. L. Farabee, 26 years; E. L. Schnopp, 25 years; Teddie Groomer, 28 years; Harry Lundgren, 28 years; H. L. Tryon, 27 years; Leo Robidoux, 25 years; Theodore Zimmerman, 25 years; Everett K. Shimp, 27 years; Earl Powers, Jr., 25 years; and L. H. Richards, 26 years. Eight men eligible for pins, but not able to attend the ceremony include: John F. Engle, 45 years; Kenneth Feltenberger, 26 years; C. W. Jordan, 27 years; John Musial, 29 years; John L. McKinney, 27 years; Joe Nicchirco, 28 years; A. J. Sayne, 25 years; and B. J. Wenecke, 28 years.

Reunion of Calgary Local 1779 Old-Timers

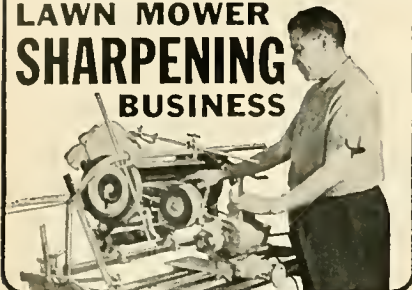


CALGARY, ALBERTA.—Members of Calgary Local 1779 attending the recent banquet in their honor are seated, left to right, Peter Erickson, Lorne Mills, Maurice Schlagel and Collin Roulson, Center row, left to right, W. Page, J. Fegyverneki, Pat Mattei, president of Local 1779; 50-year member George McDongal, J. Gittel and Sam Belanger. Back row, left to right, Alex Markstrom, O. Lonvik, A. Lundmark, Executive Board Member George Bengough and M. Neelands. (Story on Page 34)

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Ladies' Auxiliary 3 Sponsors Game Night

Dallas, Texas—Ladies Auxiliary 3 recently held a game night to raise funds for their Thanksgiving baskets for needy carpenter families.

They also presented F. C. Hughes, Local 198's oldest member, a cake for his 93rd birthday.

The game night raised \$25 for disabled carpenters. The women also sent a donation of \$5 to the "Kingsport Strikers Christmas Fund."



ABOVE: F. C. Hughes, the oldest member of Local 198, Dallas, Texas, holds a cake presented to him by Ladies' Auxiliary 3, also of Dallas.

LEFT: The Ladies' Auxiliary three-game night raised \$25 for needy carpenter families.

50-Year Pin Presentation in Hartford



HARTFORD, CONN.—Local 43 of Hartford recently presented Joseph Moynihan with a 50-year pin at a meeting of the Executive Board. He has been Local 43's financial secretary for the past 30 years. Attending the presentation ceremony were, front row, left to right, Joseph McGrath, trustee; Daniel F. Leary, president; Joseph Moynihan; M. J. Barry, treasurer; and Francis McDonald, business agent. Back row, left to right, are Edward McDonald, recording secretary; Clarence Walker, warden; John Perretti, vice president; Al Cekanovich, trustee and Joseph Cyr, trustee.

Carpenters Honored by Local Union 568



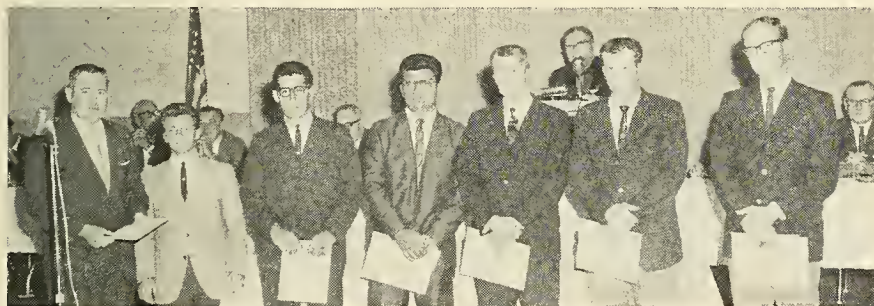
LINCOLN, ILL.—The men shown above were recently honored by their local union. L. to R.: Ora C. Newman 32 yrs. service; Orbie Lightfoot, past pres. 20 yrs.; Edw. Weyler, Intl. Rep.; John Q. Slabaugh, Bus. Rep. 20 yrs.; Roy Maupin 27 yrs.

Veteran Local 1280 Members Receive Service Pins



MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—Local 1280 honored its 25-year members recently, including front row, left to right, Marshall Johnson, John Cabral, Harry Keller, A. J. Robinson and Walter Egnew, past business representative pin. Back row, left to right, Andrew Schwarz, Ray Westlund, Russell Mercer, James Walker and A. D. Warner. Also receiving a past business representative's pin, but not shown, was Joe Kiefer, presently chief field representative of the Joint Drywall Training Committee of California.

Graduation Certificates Presented by Local 626



WILMINGTON, DEL.—Graduating apprentices of Local 626, are presented certificates at the 5th Graduation Ceremonies and Banquet, sponsored by the Building Trades Council. Left to right: Alfred Howard, Jr., Chairman of Apprentice Committee presenting certificates, Dominic Russo, Pasquale Paoli, Joseph Muzzi, Robert Collins, Norman Jackson and Kenneth Coldiron.

Local 109 Honors 25 Members



SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Local 109 of Sheffield had its fourth 25-year pin ceremony recently. Pins were presented to, seated, left to right, H. K. Slatton, C. E. Stroud, Noah F. McGee, Hobson Price, Joe Countiss and Ben Busby. Second row, left to right, are John Butler, D. C. Jones, Paul Snider, Clyde Heflin, E. E. Tompkins, A. E. Trousdale, Gordon Seale and Garlie Devaney. Back row left to right, are Leonard Adkisson, John Auten, W. E. Downing, James G. Gray, Richard Hall and Wayne Crowden. Not present were J. R. Appleton, Ray W. Dittman, Zollie Hovater, Harold E. Jaynes and Grinnell Vaughn. The oldest member receiving a pin was John Auten, age 83, and the youngest, W. E. Downing and R. D. Hall, both age 46.

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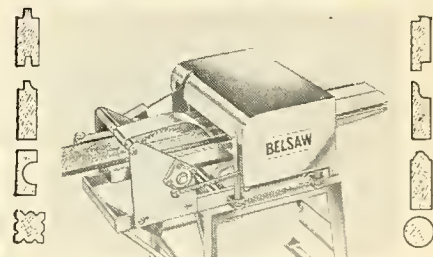
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Chicago District Council Graduates 62 Apprentices

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago District Council recently held apprentice graduation exercise for 62 men. Many of the local unions affiliated with the District Council were well represented.

Among special guests were representatives of the Builders Association, the Building Trades Council, the State AFL-CIO, the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training of the Department of Labor, several schools cooperating in the training program, and the State Department of Trade and Industrial Education.

Jack Stevenson, first vice president retired, was the featured speaker. The evening was co-chaired by President of the District Council Ted Kenney and Secretary Charles A. Thompson.

The exercises also introduced Duffy Dardar who was selected recently as apprentice coordinator to expedite our recently revised and expanded apprentice training program. As usual the serving of an elaborate buffet luncheon was planned.

Receiving journeymen certificates were: Louis Affarano, Earl W. Anderson, Richard Baggio, John Beattie, Loren Berggen, John Breseman, Michael Cappel, Renato Carani, Robert Cederholm, Walter Cetera, Robert L. Christoph, Raymond Dahlgren, Eugene Davis, James Di Bernardino, Daniel M. Diletti, James Dixon, Dan Emmerick, Patrick Erklén, Terry Forman, David D. Heath, Robert Heinrich, Robert Hosack, Lawrence D.

Johns, Carl R. Juren, Howard Kildahl, Kenneth Komperda, Ronald Kosnar, Richard Kralik, Peter La Mantia, Warren N. Lang, Paul Larocco, Vernon L. Leuenhagen, Walter Ligoeki, Jr., Claude J. Lilly, Jr., James Long, David Martin, John J. Miller, William C. Morgan, Leonard Mueller, Irvin Rex Osborn, Charles Peak, Arthur Peters, Paul Petersen, Arthur Provis, David Raedeker, Richard Rohlfing, Joseph Eugene Smith, Michael Stasuk, Jr., Walter F. Steyer, Michael Sullivan, Kenneth Timon, James Triolo, Chas. N. Tronvig, Thomas Vail, Joseph Vicari, Edward Ward, Philipp Weiss, Frank W. Wellever, Wayne Wendel, Henry Wilson, James C. Wiora and Russell Youngberg.



The graduating apprentice class of the Chicago District Council, lined up for an official picture.

Two Pennsylvania Locals Honor Veteran Members



HARRISBURG, PA.—At the annual family Carpenters' Picnic held by Local 287, 25- and 50-year members were honored with service pins. Also invited to attend the picnic were the 25- and 50-year members from sister Local 677, Lebanon, Pa. Receiving the pins were, left to right (*belong to Local 677, Lebanon, Pa.): 1st row—George Basehore, J. Hummel Hosler, Thomas U. Eyer, Donald L. Wagaman, Clayton D. Rupp, William H. Hocker, Sr., William M. Longenberger, Delvin G. Rodgers, John Rydberg, Adrian Versprille, Raymond Watson. 2d row—Monroe Mease,* Ralph D. Eckert, Roy D. Witmer, Jr., J. Cletus Hertzler, Louis Bertell, Lawrence Hammaker, Donald Kipp, Harry Webster, Raymond A. Stewart, Harry J. Taylor, Herman Burgner. 3d row—Emanuel Ventura, C. Edwin Miller, William Korff, James Loser,* Amos Ginder, Ralph

Forry, John Cascarino.* Not able to be present were: Harry Kock, Henry Larsen, Ernest D. Johnson, Adam R. Thomas, George O. Fick, Jacob Books, Jr., Bruce D. Slothower, Leighton P. Zenge, Albert Elliott, Alex Kadingo, Lester J. Slothower, George D. Bishop, Joseph Brisuda, Paul Kemp, Charles Kitzmiller, Joseph R. Kyle, Earl L. Murray, James H. Ross, Jack Straw, Ross Trego, Louis J. Bertell, John W. Clippinger, M. Ray Cobaugh, William A. Cressler, Millard L. Dubbs, Edward J. Foster, William H. Hoffman, Harry G. Kennedy, Ralph L. Lyons, Sr., Harry Shields, Joseph M. Shope, Arthur Hopple, Harold Larsen, Norman S. Shade, Paul Witmer, Sr. From the Lebanon Local No. 677 not present were: William Sando, Irvin Gerhart, John Plymire, Joseph Shirk, and Herbert Burkett.

50-Year Pins Awarded



CENTERVILLE, IOWA—A 50-year membership pin was presented recently to Paul Ozanich, left, by Local 597 President Lester Boff. Brother Ozanich has been a member of Local 597 since September 11, 1915.

50-Year Pins Awarded

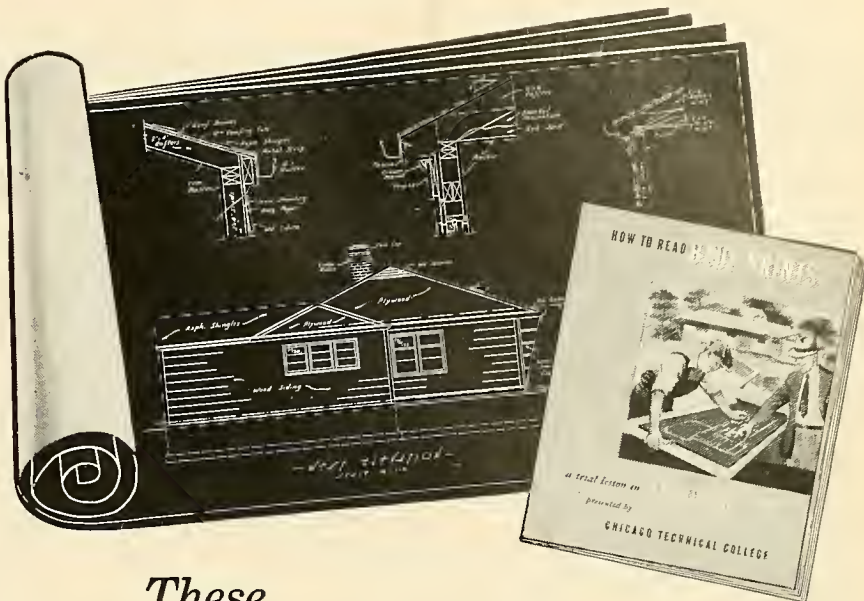


MADISON, WIS.—Arthur Boeker, left, and James Lendborg, center, are presented their 50-year pins from Local 314 President Faust at a recent meeting of the Madison Local.

60-Year Membership Pin



ELMIRA, N. Y.—Leon Buckley, center, receives his 60-year membership pin from Local 532 President Charles Greening, left, and General Representative William Lawyer, right. Brother Buckley has a record of all dues, assessments, and permits that he has paid over his many years of membership.



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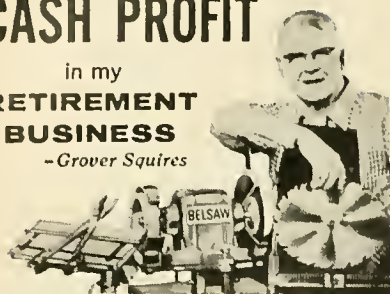
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65-Year Pin Presentation



HOBBS, N. M.—Alex Simon recently was presented with a cake and a 65-year pin from Local 2342 of Hobbs for his continuous membership and service to the United Brotherhood. He was initiated into Local 16, Springfield, Illinois, November 1, 1899 and transferred to Local 2342, January 10, 1943. At the presentation ceremony were, left to right, William Tucker, Charlie B. Medlin, Alex Simon, T. J. Walker, Paul Stout, president of Local 2342; Clifford Grogan and Harrell L. Henley business agent and financial secretary.

50-Year Pin Presentation



CHICAGO, ILL.—Members and officers of Local 1367 of Chicago had the pleasure of decorating three Brothers with a gold pin in commemoration of their having fulfilled 50 years membership in the United Brotherhood. Shown in the accompanying picture are, front row, left to right, Torsten Gustafson, Benjamin Landquist and August Netahlo. Back row, left to right, R. W. Hansen, recording secretary; Lars Hommeland, vice president; Ingvald Pollestad, financial secretary; and Emil Johnson, president, who officiated in the presentation. Following the ceremony attended by a sizable part of the membership, refreshments were served, rounding out an evening long to be remembered by those who participated.

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L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill. . \$	71.78	L.U. 1664,	
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill. .	87.50	Bloomington, Ind. . .	25.00
L.U. 74,		L.U. 1978,	
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	103.00	Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	9.00
L.U. 77,		L.U. 2189,	
Port Chester, N. Y. .	5.25	Madera, Calif. . . .	1.00
L.U. 105,		L.U. 2264,	
Cleveland, Ohio . .	100.00	Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	20.00
L.U. 642,			
Richmond, Calif. . .	90.00	Dec. contributions . . . \$	633.53
L.U. 801,		Previous contributions	129,047.95
Woonsocket, R. I. .	15.00		
L.U. 1042,		Grand Total	\$129,681.48
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	106.00		

Local 1120 Awards Pins to 65 Members



PORTLAND, ORE.—Local 1120 of Portland, recently honored its veteran members with pins for service of 25 years or more. In the center of the picture International Representative Lyle Hiller presents Herman Schmunk a pin for 39 years of membership. Other pin recipients include, left to right, Frankie Carlo, Financial Secretary Peter Beach, James Gibson, Ernest Baldwin, Clyde Serven, Harold Harding and John Anderson. Sixty-five members with service of 25 years or more received pins.

Local 3170 Annual Pin Party



SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Local 3170 recently held its annual Pin Party for members having 25 or more years membership in the United Brotherhood. The picture shows, left to right, Earl Welch and James J. McDonald being awarded pins by International Representative Ed Hansen, Central California District Council President Jack Reeves, Business Representative of Local 3170 Phil DeVita and President of Local 3170 Cliff Lungstrom.

Completion Certificates to Local 1685 Apprentices



MELBOURNE, FLA.—Completion certificates for carpentry from the joint apprenticeship committee of Local 1685, were presented recently to graduates, left to right, Charles E. Garrison, Lloyd Greene, James B. Garrison, Solomon Smiling, James W. Wilson and William H. McClendon by Willis W. Keesler, instructor, and Charles B. Teague, secretary to the apprenticeship committee. In the back row, left to right are William G. (Georgia Boy) Sanders, recording secretary; William H. Oxendine, president of Local 1685; and Willard VanHoose, business representative.

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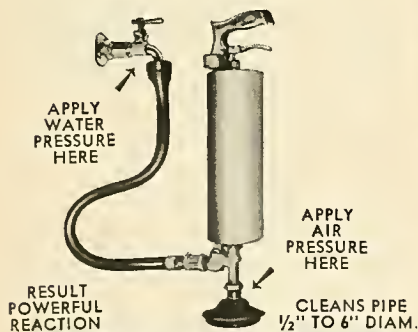
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Henry Kamoske Honored at Testimonial Dinner



MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A blue-ribbon group of business, civic and labor leaders recently turned out to honor Henry Kamoske, who has retired as Secretary of the Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council. Hank had been a member of Local 1053 for 30 years prior to his retirement. A highlight of the testimonial dinner was the presentation of a color TV set to the guest of honor. Leading participants are shown left to right above: Charles Rosenau, Sylvester Collins, George Eberhardt, Michael Balen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kamoske, Howard Bruce, Raymond Gazinski, and John Sciolli.

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ABOVE: Some of the honored guests who attended the testimonial dinner honoring Kamoske (seated center). Standing left to right: John A. Zancanaro, president, Milwaukee Building Trades Council; Robert Strenger, Gen. Rep.; Charles Rosenau, president, Local 1053; J. F. Friedrich, president, Milwaukee County Labor Council; and Ronald Stadler, president, Wis. State Council of Carpenters. Seated, left to right: Judge Robert Cannon, Kamoske, and Michael Balen, secretary, Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council.

15 Members Honored by Indiana Local Union

ELKHART, IND.—Fifteen members of Local 565 were honored recently for 20 years or more of service.

Those honored and their length of service were Ora Newman, 32 years; Frank Emmert, 28; Roy Maupin, 27; Gordon I. Yoder, 25; Jacob R. Brown, Vern A. Schooley and Harold Leeper, 24 each; Floyd F. Coplen, 23; Raymond A. Nelson, 21, and Charles E. Davis, Edward I. Keil, Thomas E. Monschein, John Nagy Sr., Orbie W. Lightfoot and John Q. Slabaugh, all 20.

Edward Weyler, international representative, was guest speaker at the meet-

ing. The original charter for the local was issued in 1900 with dues 25 cents per month and wages 25 cents per hour. Present membership is 142.

Officers in Local 565 are John L. Perkins, president; Ruben G. Perkins, vice president; John Q. Slabaugh, financial secretary and business agent; Paul V. Franklin, recording secretary; Ernest R. Sisk, treasurer; Henry I. Ott, conductor; Noble W. Hand, warden; Thomas E. Monschien, William B. Grames and Kenneth R. Henderson, trustees and apprentice commission, and Robert J. Gember, apprentice commission.

Local 1189's Fifth Anniversary



COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO—The fifth anniversary of Columbiana County Local 1189 was celebrated November 13. Milan Marsh, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, presented service pins to five members who have 25 or more years continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Receiving pins were, front row, left to right;

Bernard Cunningham, 25 years; Earl Broadbent, 25 years; and Edgar Beaver, 39 years. Back row, left to right, Milan Marsh; Richard Beagle, 25 years; Wilbur Morlan, president of Local 1189, and Andrew G. Myers, Jr., executive secretary of the Steel Valley Carpenters District Council and recording secretary of Local 1189.

25th Anniversary Banquet for Local 513



PORT ALBERNI, B.C.—Three charter members of Local 513, Port Alberni, pose with their president at a recent banquet commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of Local 513. Left to right, are W. Thompson, L. Wagnusson, President F. G. Trebett and G. Lund.



LEFT: Brother G. Lund, left, receives his 25-year pin from F. G. Trebett, president of Local 513.

HOME STUDY COURSE, Continued from Page 20

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| 6. 18'10" | 7. 34" | 8. 5'10" | 9. 20'8" | 10. 60" |
| 11. 126" | 12. 20' | 13. 32" | 14. 80" | 15. 20' |
| 16. 31 3/4" | 17. 66" | 18. 7'4" | 19. 37 1/4" | 20. 88" |
| 21. 22' | | | | |

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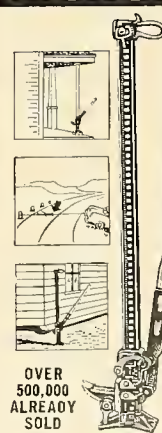
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We teach you to read plans and specifications, take off materials, and figure the costs of materials and labor. You prepare complete estimates from actual working drawings just like those you will find on every construction project. You learn how to arrive at the bid price that is correct for work in your locality based on your material prices and wage rates. Our course is self-teaching. After you study each lesson you correct your own work by comparing it to sample estimates which we supply. You don't need to send lessons back and forth; therefore you can proceed at your own pace. When you complete this course you will know how to estimate the cost of all types of construction: residences, schools, churches, and industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. Our instructions are practical and complete. We show you exactly how to proceed, step by step, from the time you unroll the plans until you actually submit your proposal.

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The labor cost data which we supply is not vague and theoretical—it is correct for work in your locality—we leave nothing to guesswork. Instead of giving you a thousand reasons why it is difficult to estimate construction costs accurately, we teach you how to arrive at a competitive bid price—low enough to get the job—high enough to realize a profit.

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Send your name and address today—we will do the rest.

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**Mt. View, California
Local 1280 Conducts
Pin Presentation**

Mt. View, Calif. — The officers and members of Local 1280, Mt. View, California, paid tribute to their 25-year members at the Annual Presentation of Pins Party held recently. General Representative Charles Nichols made the presentations. Included among the special guests were Mrs. Charles Nichols, Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, Mrs. Ramos, F. O. Jorgenson, executive secretary of the Santa Clara District Council of Carpenters, Mrs. Jorgenson and other local and state officials and their wives.

Festivities followed the presentations with a gala evening of dancing and fun. Quantities of food of all description were served by Ladies Auxiliary 554. There were drawings for prizes for all and a \$100 U.S. Savings Bond was given to the lucky winner from among the last 25 persons to donate to the Local 1280 Blood Bank.

**Local 39 Awards Pins
In Recent Ceremonies**

Cleveland, Ohio—Twenty members of Local 39 of Cleveland received either 25-year or 50-year pins during ceremonies this year. Nearly one half of the entire Local 39 membership carries either 25-year or 50-year pins.

Receiving 25-year pins were Joseph M. Bacik, Ladimer Cerny, Joseph Cisar, John Januska, Joseph Krejci, James Pergl, Frank Polacek, Henry Rozhon, Laddie Slaby, Anthony Sourek, Jerry Sourek Jr. and Joseph Vimr.

Fifty-year pins were awarded to Joseph Homolka, Joseph Humr, Alois Jahn, Charles Masa, Bedrick Plesmid, Joseph Riha, James Senft and Frank Urban.

**Calgary Local 1779
Honors Old-Timers**

Calgary, Alberta — A banquet and social hour were held recently by Local 1779 of Calgary in honor of its old-time members, two of whom have been continuous members for 50 years, George McDougal and Andrew Peterson.

Members having 25 years of membership also were honored including: Alex Markstrom, M. Schlogal, O. M. Lonvik, A. Lundmark, Mel Neelands, J. Fegyverneki, J. Gittel, S. Belanger, Peter Erickson, Lorne Mills, and C. Roulson.

The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of these pins by Executive Board Member George Bengough. Mrs. Bengough also attended.

Editor's Note: A picture of the honorees will be found on page 25.

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General Secretary Richard E. Livingston introduces the two recipients of the 25-year membership pins, Thomas Gill and John Chambers. Standing left to right: recipients Thomas Gill and John Chambers; President of Local 964, Patrick J. Campbell; and General Secretary Richard E. Livingston. Seated: Business Representative of Local 964, Frank X. Kearsey.



U. S. Congressman John Dow reads scroll on plaque which was presented to the President of Local 964, Patrick J. Campbell. Left to Right: Frank X. Kearsey, business representative of Local 964; Patrick J. Campbell, President of Local 964; and U. S. Congressman John Dow.

500 Attend New York Local 964 Dinner-Dance

Rockland County, N. Y.—Local 964 of Rockland County held its annual dinner-dance October 30. More than 500 members and guests attended.

Chairman Frank X. Kearsey welcomed members and friends. Then the toastmaster, President Patrick J. Campbell of Local 964, introduced the distinguished guests. Monsignor James Cox delivered the invocation to begin the festivities.

As customary at this annual affair, Local 964 honored its senior members. General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., presented a 50-year pin to John Hunter for continuous service in the organization. General Secretary Richard E. Livingston presented 25-year pins to John Chambers and Thomas Gill.

Nicholas Valentine, New York State Deputy Commissioner of Labor, was on hand to present graduation diplomas to the members who have just completed their apprentice training course.

In conjunction with this affair, the Local raffled a color television set, the proceeds of which were donated to the Jewish and Protestant Chapels that are to be erected at Rockland State Hospital. Present to receive this generous donation were the Reverend Ernest Churchill and Rabbi Abraham Krantz. The winner of the color television set, Brother William Kopchak, was also present at the affair.

As in previous years, Local 964 honored certain members of the Brotherhood by presenting plaques in recognition of their outstanding service. Receiver of the first plaque presented at this event was General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., for his years of dedication and knowledge devoted to the labor movement. Local 964 always has had a fondness and respect for this man

and felt that this award was long overdue.

Patrick J. Campbell, president of Local 964, received a plaque for outstanding service and untiring devotion to the Local and its members. Apparent from the ovation received upon this presentation, the membership agreed with John Dow,



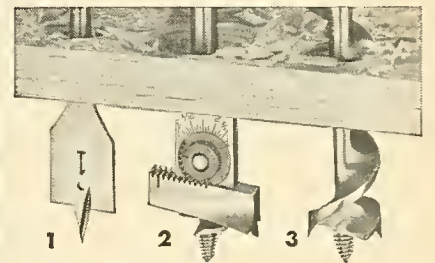
General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. reads scroll on plaque presented to him by General Representative Patrick J. Campbell.



Business Representative of Local 964 Frank X. Kearsey shakes hands with New York State Organizer Joseph Lia after presenting him with plaque.

U.S. Congressman, who made the presentation, that this was an award well deserved.

Another plaque was presented to Joseph Lia, New York State Organizer, by Business Representative Frank X. Kearsey for outstanding service in the labor movement. Vice President William Sopko presented a plaque to Mr. and Mrs. Edward DuBois for their efforts in publishing "The Carpenter's Journal."



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1. Irwin Speedbar "88" for all electric drills. Bores faster in any wood at any angle. Sizes $\frac{1}{4}"$ to $\frac{3}{16}"$, \$.75 each. $\frac{5}{8}"$ to $1"$, \$.85 each. $1\frac{1}{8}"$ to $1\frac{1}{2}"$, \$1.30 each.
2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, $\frac{7}{8}"$ to $3"$. Only \$4.20. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, $\frac{5}{8}"$ to $1\frac{3}{4}"$. Only \$3.80.
3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore $1"$ holes through $1"$ wood. Sizes $\frac{1}{4}"$ to $1\frac{1}{2}"$. As low as \$1.15 each.

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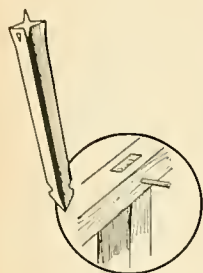


WHAT'S NEW?



HEAVY-DUTY ALLOY DOWEL

A major advance over old-fashioned wooden dowels, and the elimination of boring holes, running wood dowels, pointing the ends, glueing, cutting off the ends and final sanding is now available with new Alloy Dowels.



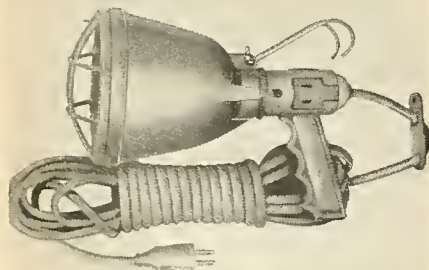
Made of non-ferrous, high-quality metals, combined with a patented cross-profile that provides good holding power, Alloy Dowels resist twisting or fracture. They further resist corrosion without coating or plating, require no

special tools or preparation. Just drive in and the joint is solid! Already in use by the building trades, furniture field, for wooden toys and toy chests, in packing cases . . . wherever wood joining is used, the dowels are low in initial cost, economical to use.

Sizes available are: $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{5}{16}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2", $2\frac{3}{8}$ " and 3" lengths. Samples and prices available from Selby Furniture Hardware Co., 17 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

PISTOL-GRIP LIGHT

Cable Electric Products, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island, recently introduced an entirely new concept in trouble lights with its new "Pistol Grip." Unique in de-

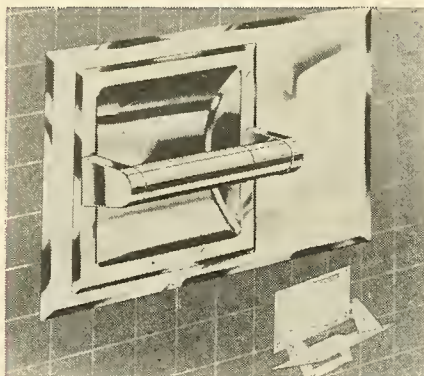


sign, the outstanding features of this new trouble light are the Thermo-Cool Guard and the pistol grip handle that's always cool to the touch.

The advantages of the Thermo-Cool Guard are numerous. Most important, of course, is the elimination of burns to hands and face. Cool air constantly flows between the walls of the Guard. Another advantage is that it may be used with lamps up to 100 watts. The white inner guard, for instance, projects a high intensity light output equal to 150 watts when used with an ordinary 100 watt light bulb. The Thermo-Cool Guard also eliminates the annoyance of light flow into the user's eyes. Two other innovations of the "PISTOL GRIP" are the completely insulated adjustable cord tab and a pronged hang-up hook. The cord tab can be adjusted along the cord length, so that light can be used as drop light or hung out of the way when not in use. The pronged hook permits light to be directed when suspended from hook or bar. It may also be used as a floor stand for floor positioning.

Manufactured to retail at \$4.50 (with 25-foot cord) or \$6.15 (with 50-foot cord). Other models with 3-wire "U" ground outlet and with matched 3 to 2 wire grounding adapter are also available. For further information write: Cable Electric Products, Inc., Providence, R. I.

FOR EXTRA PAPER ROLL



A toilet paper holder with a concealed compartment for storing an extra paper roll—designed to decoratively utilize otherwise unusable bathroom wall space—has been introduced by Hall-Mack, Los Angeles.

The Conceal-a-Roll paper holder fits a wall opening $10\frac{5}{8}$ " by $5\frac{1}{4}$ " and mounts flush with the wall.

The compartment door—measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ " by 6"—pulls out and down for access to the spare roll. The hinge is designed so the door, when open, will not touch or mar the wall. The door panel and fixture are made of brass with a heavy chrome plating in a contemporary design that complements any decor.

Hall-Mack's Conceal-a-Roll, No. 375, is available at hardware, plumbing and tile dealers. You may obtain free information on the Conceal-a-Roll, No. 375, and a line of other bathroom accessories by writing Hall-Mack Company, 1380 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90007.

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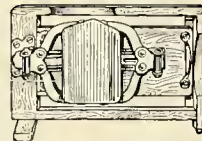
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Olson, Carl
Overhaug, Gerhard
Robson, LeRoy
Rosa, Guseppe
Sexton, Maurice
Spore, Fred
Urban, Vincent

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Asher, Harry M.
Caldwell, William
Lavery, Robert E. Sr.

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Aitcheson, Clayton
Duerr, George
Sforza, Mariano

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Davis, James A.
Elsen, George
Griffey, Merle
Nikonowicz, Walter
Orr, Reuben
Perrault, Clarence
Vollmar, Claude
Wainscott, Charles A.

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Dusek, John
Vosehla, Anton

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Arnold, H. L.
Bennett, H. E.
Cave, Samuel
Cundiff, W. S.
Franke, J. J.
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McConnell, William R.
Tapp, Orville
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Rook, Raymond, Sr.,
Ryan, George
Seidel, Harry
Tapper, John
Van Der Veire,
Theophile

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Gilreath, Dewitt
Haddock, Walter
Johnson, William Nick
McCommon, R. H.

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Griffin, Leonard W.
Sepp, Mihkel

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Gaylor, George W.

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Lambert, Herman Ted
Veldhuizen, John

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Forsythe, Dudley

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Crawford, A. A.
Davis, Jessie
Evans, Leonard
Henley, Edward
Morris, R. H.

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Grim, David
Sipple, Allen

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Evans, D. B.
Groschke, H.
Knox, L. L.
LeCroy, Ernest
Lem, R. R.
Meece, D. G.
Menefee, M. B.
Passemann, William
Poindexter, J. W.
Ragland, James, Jr.
Richardson, Thomas
Sailer, J. W.

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Carlson, Gustav

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Hankins, Charles C.
Palmer, Lyle G.

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Dutra, Joseph, Jr.
Knox, Bartlett L.
Strange, Roland L.

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Mace, Clifton
Sullivan, G. E.
Swenson, Herman

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Galloway, Thomas F.

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Schafner, Max

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Lewis, Adolph

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Anderson, Sigurd
L'Hommedieu, Arnold

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Nylund, Johannes
Mikko, Ollikka
Peglit, John
Shevorland, John

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Williams, Claude C.

L.U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Bryant, George A.
Harley, M. M.
Haug, Thorlief
Raber, Willis
Thompson, Joseph R.

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Berryman, Samuel
Floyd, Al
Fraleigh, Herbert R.

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Sheffield, A. J.

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Fontenot, R. S.
Golson, Albert
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L. U. NO. 2164, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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Tucker, David

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Jensen, George T.
Smith, William N.

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Garban, Joseph I.

L.U. NO. 848, SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Reed, Charles

L.U. NO. 871, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Livingston, Arch

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Akmal, Saeed

Espinoza, Alfonso T.
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Hullinger, Spencer
Johnson, Albin J.
Larson, Helmer

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Finney, W. E.
Jack, William A.
Rosten, Robert
Savage, R. A.
Sherrill, Fred
Wies, Gale

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Olsen, Nicholas

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.

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Martin, Jack Harold

L.U. NO. 998, BERKLEY, MICH.

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Bourgeois, Germain
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Dominick, Emil
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Schroeder, Frank, Sr.
Wilkins, George

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Holsworth, Harold
Worthge, Kenneth

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Brown, James
Deitz, Clifford R.

L.U. NO. 1089, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Carlson, Lester
Wahlberg, J. W.

L.U. NO. 1292, HUNTINGTON, N. Y.

Pauley, Jacob

L.U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Bechman, R. M.
Jefferson, Charles E.

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gustafson, Fred
Hansen, John H.

L.U. NO. 1386, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tyner, John

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Gilbody, George

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Knoll, Oscar

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CALIF.**

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Danielson, John W.
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LEXINGTON, KY.**

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Robinson, C. W.

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FOREST PARK, ILL.**

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Carlson, Charles
Fredricks, Raymond
Gattolin, John
Nelson, John
Watson, Delbert
Weeks, Percy
Winning, Sam

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FLA.**

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Beck, Oliver
McBee, Samuel T.

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CALGARY,
ALBERTA**

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Hansen, Floyd
Helzer, John
Hendricks, William
Krznarick, Frank
MacFarlane, William
Stott, Charles E.
Turnbull, Robert W.
Walaker, Calvin J.

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CHICAGO, ILL.**

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Schwartz, Robert M.
Sekta, Andrew
Von Bargaen, Albert

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FORT WORTH, TEX.**

Hallam, C. J.

**L.U. NO. 1835,
WATERLOO, IOWA**

Dyer, Alfred
Sommer, Arthur

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Badker, Walter
Eumont, Victor
Evans, C. A.
Fischer, Charles
Jarrell, Jessie
Perez, Earl
Perrin, Jules
Prevost, Gus

**L.U. NO. 1851,
CARYLE, ILL.**

Konig, Edwin L.

**L.U. NO. 1881,
FREMONT, NEBR.**

Anderson, George L.

**L.U. NO. 1886,
BRIGHAM, UTAH**

Romer, Victor

**L.U. NO. 1908,
HOLLAND, MICH.**

Miedema, George
Zoet, Henry

**L.U. NO. 1913,
VAN NUYS, CALIF.**

Benzenhofer, Charles
Burris, Perry J.
Hampton, E. T.
Hans, Henry W.
Markgren, N. F.
Martinez, Jesus
Rock, George H.

**L.U. NO. 1941,
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Lemire, Lucien
Stockmann, Martin

**L.U. NO. 2075,
CARRIER MILLS,
ILL.**

Walton, James Henry

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MOOREFIELD,
W. VA.**

Bohrer, Jerry Wayne

**L.U. NO. 2133,
ALBANY, ORE.**

Alford, Leonard
Vines, Thurman R.

**L.U. NO. 2155,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Maschgan, Peter
Simon, Stephen

**L.U. NO. 2164,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

Vicker, John

**L.U. NO. 2265,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Bufe, Otto
Corrado, Sam
Johnstone, Sam
Pulver, Harry

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Costantini, Leonard

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Perez, Albert R.

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McDonald, J. N.
Morrison, Leroy

**L.U. NO. 2477,
SANTA MARIA,
CALIF.**

Castell, Marvin
Johnston, Frank W.
Lewellyn, Morgan S.

**L.U. NO. 2618,
SEATTLE, WASH.**

Hull, Kenneth

**L.U. NO. 3127,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Darnowski, Michael
Muller, Henry J.

Philadelphia District Council Donates \$6,000 to Dental Clinic

Philadelphia, Pa.—A check for \$6,000 was presented to the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine November - by the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters for the dental school's Special Patient Clinic.

Accepting the check on behalf of all clinic patients was 12-year-old Janet Riddell. She is a pupil at the Home of Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, a resident school and therapy center for children with cerebral palsy. She receives regular dental care at the clinic.

The ceremony took place in the main operative clinic. Robert H. Gray, secretary of the District Council and John Anello, West Philadelphia business representative, presented the check. They headed the drive to raise the funds. Other participants were Dr. Lester W. Burket, dean of the dental school, and Dr. Manuel M. Album, director of the clinic. Dr. Album is assistant professor of operative dentistry.

The Metropolitan District Council is comprised of 27 local in the five-county Philadelphia area. Contributions which made up the gift came from the local unions and companies with which they have contracts.

The funds will be used to purchase portable dental drills which can be taken to patients homes or to institutions and



Gift of \$6,000 from the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters to the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine was presented recently for the Special Patient Clinic. Accepting the check on behalf of all clinic patients is Janet Riddell. Others, from left: Robert H. Gray, District Council secretary, Dr. Manuel M. Album, director of the Special Patient Clinic; Dental School Dean Dr. Lester W. Burket; and John Anello, West Philadelphia business representative.

to help underwrite the costs of indigent care. Dr. Album said that families of chronically ill patients often cannot afford the extensive dental care needed.

The Special Patient Clinic offers un-

dergraduate and graduate dental students an opportunity to learn the specialized psychological and medical techniques employed in treating chronically ill and handicapped patients.

— LAKELAND NEWS —

John Strandberg of Local Union 306, Newark, N. J., arrived at the Home Nov. 6, 1965.

Alfred B. Coolen of Local Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, arrived at the Home Nov. 11, 1965.

David E. Nordquist of Local Union 1317, Hammond, Ind., arrived at the Home Nov. 25, 1965.

Edward Blankenship of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home Nov. 29, 1965.

John Watt of Local Union 72, Rochester, New York, arrived at the Home Nov. 30, 1965.

Walter C. Hoerr of Local Union 430, Wilksburg, Pa., passed away Nov. 2, 1965 and was buried at Oakmont, Pa.

Algot Swanson of Local Union 22, San Francisco, Calif., passed away Nov. 3, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Oliver G. Dexter of Local Union 1507, El Monte, Calif., passed away Nov. 20, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members Who Visited the Home during November

George Voight, L.U. 417, St. Louis, Mo.

W. L. Anderson, L.U. 1648, San Clementi, Calif.

L. A. Wilson, L.U. 665, Amarillo, Texas

J. Winkler, L.U. 483, San Francisco, Calif.

Joseph McJean, Jr., L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., now living St. Cloud, Fla.

Joseph Coleman, L.U. 998, Detroit, Mich., now living Romeo, Mich.

Victor H. Staats, L.U. 1257, Wheaton, Ill., now living Glenn Ellyn, Ill.

H. Anderson, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Morris Gustafson, L.U. 80, Leesburg, Fla.

Arthur S. Angove, L.U. 998, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Tosa, L.U. 257, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

James Lance, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.

Oscar Sandholm, L.U. 353, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Frank R. Neronha, L.U. 810, Wakefield, R. I.

Ernest Harfey, L.U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

Anton Nelson, L.U. 53, Katanah, N. Y.

Phil Layne, L.U. 1148, Olympia, Washington

Robert B. Catkcart, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind., now living Clearwater, Fla.

C. D. B. Shows, L.U. 205, Laurel, Miss.

Doss D. Goodwin, L.U. 213, Pasadena, Texas

J. Mumford, L.U. 556, Meadville, Pa.

August Anderson, L.U. 608, N.Y. City

Stanley Jaworowski, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

S. Andred Hohn, L.U. 181, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Robert R. Tyler, Sr., L.U. 434, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur E. Stern, L.U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.

Alfred J. Akermann, L.U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Casey Kaczmark, L.U. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.

Russell Groso, L.U. 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.

Al Remer, L.U. 1, Sarasota, Fla.

John Fiala, L.U. 895, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Thomas M. Jennings, L.U. 1091, Bismarck, N. D.

J. R. Countiss, L.U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.

Edward T. Gallogly, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Rybar, L.U. 54, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. Hunt, L.U. 764, Shreveport, La.

R. T. Burr, L.U. 1167, Smithtown, N. Y., now living St. James, L. I., N. Y.

B. N. Johnson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.

William Wankervis, L.U. 1209, Clifton, N.J.

George Frinberg, L.U. 257, N. Y. City.

B. C. Cannon, L.U. 345, Arlington, Tenn.

W. W. Cannon, L.U. 345, Arlington, Tenn.

James W. Copithorne, L.U. 860, Framingham, Mass.

William P. Plavnick, L.U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.

Owen E. Gilleland, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

John L. Dillon, L.U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa., now living Tampa, Fla.

1966 Poster Girl



WASHINGTON, D.C.—AFL-CIO President George Meany has endorsed the March of Dimes January Campaign. He is shown with Lori Ann Wagner, 5½ years old, the 1966 National March of Dimes Poster Girl.



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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

When The Right To Dissent Becomes a Disservice

ONE incident marred an otherwise harmonious and productive convention of the AFL-CIO last month. During the address of Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, a group of Beatnik-type youngsters sneaked into the galleries with signs proclaiming, "Get out of Viet Nam," and "Yankee come home!"

Secretary Rusk paid no heed. In a scholarly and logical fashion, he spelled out the American stake in Viet Nam and the reasons why there can be no turning back.

The standing ovation the Secretary received at the conclusion of his remarks left no doubts in anyone's mind as to where the vast bulk of the delegates stood on the matter.

Later, when a resolution supporting the President on Viet Nam and censoring those who are burning their draft cards and picketing the White House against the present policy came on the floor, several voices were raised against the resolution. Those who opposed the resolution insisted that the right to dissent is a fundamental part of American democracy; and, therefore, there is no justification for censoring those who disagree with existing policy.

The right to dissent is indeed a precious part of our heritage. However, no right is absolute. The right to cry "fire" in a crowded theater when there is no fire is not condoned by the free speech amendment. It seems to me that the right to dissent on Viet Nam fell into this category when Viet Cong bullets mowed down the first American soldiers.

No official declaration of war exists as of now. However, the several hundred thousand American boys in Viet Nam are fighting as valiantly and as dangerously as any soldiers in any previous wars. They need the same support and backing that our troops received in World War I and World War II.

By a stroke of the President's pen, the conflict in Viet Nam may become declared war any day. If and when that happens, the acts which the dissenters are now carrying on would automatically become treason, punishable by severe penalties, not excluding death. Therefore, it seems inescapable that those who militantly undercut the Viet Nam effort, however lofty the motive, are doing the nation a grievous disservice.

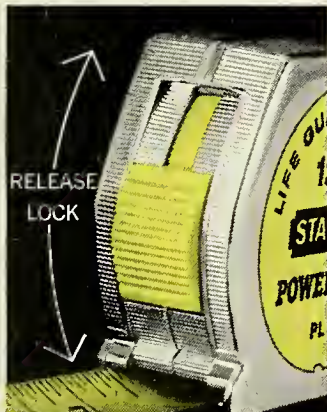
Shortly before the Viet Nam resolution came on the floor of the AFL-CIO convention, a resolution had been passed pledging full support to the strikers at the Kingsport Press in Tennessee. The Kingsport employes have been on strike for several years. I presume that at least a few union members at Kingsport deserted their unions and returned to work. I also assume that those who pursued this course were dropped by their unions. It could be argued they were being punished for dissenting. However, it would be illogical to expect the striking unions to permit these defectors to continue membership and to allow them to attend union meetings to wave their checks before the strikers and brag about their overtime earnings.

It seems equally illogical to me to condone some Americans undercutting the efforts of our troops in Viet Nam who are risking their lives to protect the nation's security.

The only point I make is that there is an analogy between the situation in Viet Nam and the situation at Kingsport, Tennessee. The unlimited right to dissent disappeared at Kingsport when the picket line went on; and I believe that the unlimited right to dissent ceased in the Viet Nam situation when the first American soldier died from Viet Cong bullets.

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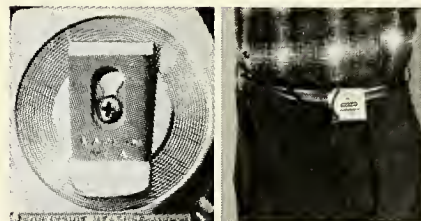
And those numerals aren't going to wear off with use. The blade is coated with Mylar (DuPont's trademark for its Polyester film). In fact, the numerals and graduations last up to ten times longer than the ones on ordinary power return rules.

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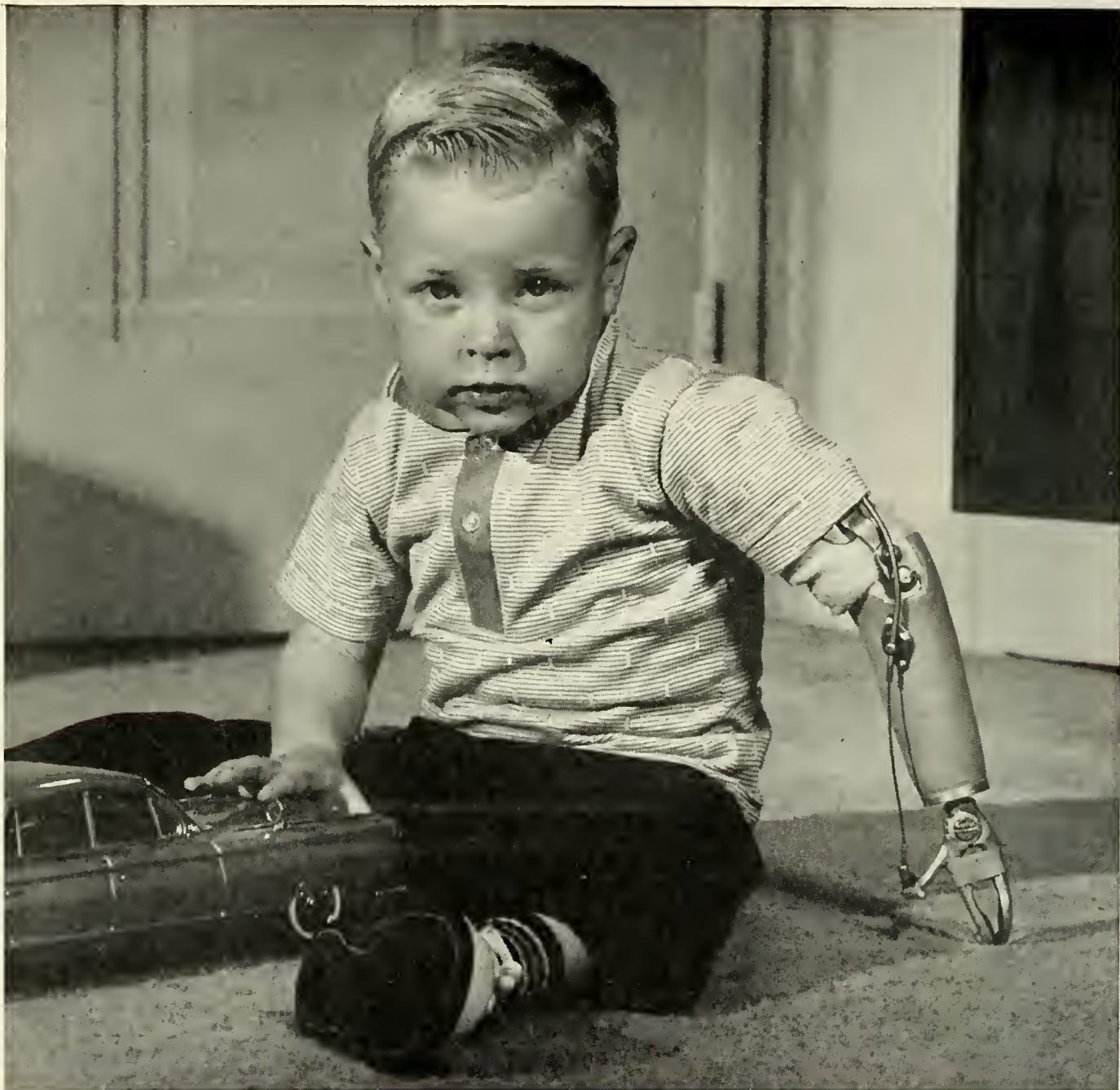
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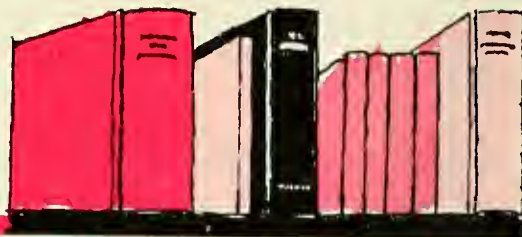
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should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list. The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP THE CARPENTER ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1966



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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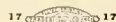
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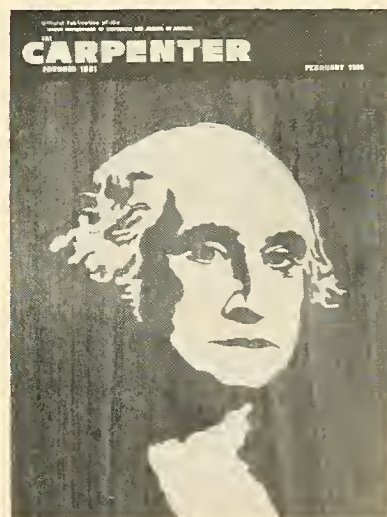
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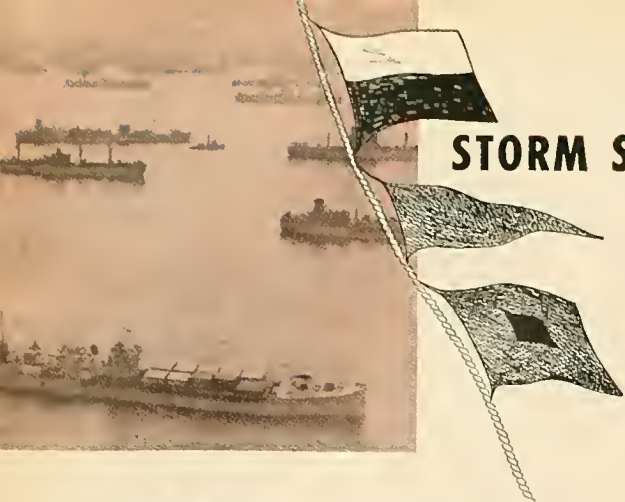
THE COVER

The portrait of George Washington, our first President, on this month's cover is unique in that it is made entirely of wood. The art of creating pictures with natural woods is called marquetry. This word is derived from a Medieval French word meaning "to checker or inlay," much in the manner of a chessboard. Marquetry may also involve the use of ivory, shell, or other materials in addition to wood.

Were he alive, Washington would doubtless be a great admirer of such an artistic use of wood. Washington was a great admirer of the finer things of life. He filled his home at Mount Vernon with beautiful works of art. Many of these may be seen even today by visitors to Mount Vernon since many of the original furnishings have been returned to his home. His home, incidentally, is built entirely of wood, although many visitors believe it to be of stone because of the texture paint used on the exterior. And Washington, as a farmer, knew woods. Every school child knows how he is supposed to have cut down the cherry tree. As a surveyor in the forests during his early years, he became well-versed with the uses and values of various trees.

For a greater appreciation of the skills involved in marquetry, read the article on Pages 6 and 7.





STORM SIGNALS UP

*The United States is
vulnerable at sea,
unless we rebuild
our merchant marine*

MOTHBALLS and RUNAWAY FLAGS

By GENERAL SECRETARY R. E. LIVINGSTON

Executive Board Member, AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department

THE AMERICAN Merchant Marine, as a result of long years of neglect has dwindled to the point where it now carries only 9% of our foreign trade.

It has aged to the point where 90% of our dry-cargo ships and 55% of our tankers are obsolescent.

The Soviet Union is building new merchant ships at a rate 14 times greater than ours. Our former enemies on the high seas, Japan and Germany, are both far ahead of us in ship construction and registry.

The United States is now down to 11th place among the shipbuilding nations of the world.

Meanwhile, United States shipping tycoons and investors continue to undercut American seamen by registering their vessels under Liberian, Panamanian, and other flags. And by this same dodge they continue to endanger lives, skirting U. S. safety inspections under the foreign banners, which fly above their vessels.

The recent **Yarmouth Castle** disaster shocked the nation and exposed the lack of adequate safety standards on runaway-flag ships. Such vessels are outside the safety regulations of the U.S. Coast Guard except under certain conditions when in a U.S. port. Consequently, the Coast Guard is unable to enforce basic safety requirements imposed on all U.S. vessels. If the crews of runaway-flag vessels like the **Yarmouth Castle** could be organized by American maritime

unions, as many of them strongly desire, these vessels would not be permitted to operate without complying with the unions' strict contractual requirements for shipboard safety.

It is high time that America woke up to its dangers at sea. With the Vietnam war mounting in intensity daily, we may once again be caught short of oceangoing vessels in time of national emergency.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, speaking to the recent convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, deplored the sorry state of our merchant marine and particularly the heavy dependence on our "mothball fleet."

"We have pulled out 51 ships in the last five years, and now I see that 25 more are being pulled out of mothballs and being refitted at heavy cost," he said. "When they are all refitted, we still do not have modern ships. We do not have the type of ships we should have. . . . All of this because of a stupid—and I say this advisedly—a stupid policy on the part of our government over the years."

What a tragedy it would be if the United States found itself short of vessels for the Far East run and had to depend on foreign ships—to keep our fighting men supplied overseas.

The highly-skilled craftsmen of our shipyards are scattering for other jobs, while Congress awaits proposals for a strong merchant marine.

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, with which our Brotherhood is affiliated, has proposed a six-point program to remedy the situation. These six-points bear immediate study:

1. **America Comes First.** We cannot put our merchant fleet in mothballs every time the State Department decides to give away our shipping business to foreign-flag fleets under the mistaken notion that this might improve our international relations. Britain, France and other so-called allies are now openly trading with Red China and North Vietnam, even while our armed forces are now engaged in defending South Vietnam against aggression and the Viet Cong.

2. **Subsidies.** We don't like them any more than anyone else. However, we must face the fact that the merchant fleets of every other maritime power are heavily subsidized by their governments. Soviet Russia's fleet is subsidized 100%. America's fleet is subsidized on a hit or miss basis.

3. **Shipbuilding.** A key factor in any new national maritime policy clearly must be a well-planned shipbuilding program in American shipyards on all coasts. Our country needs a crash program to build in the United States a fleet of modern, fast merchant ships. Instead, our Departments of Defense and Interior have sounded out the possibilities of building ships in Britain and even in Poland! This would ruin an

industry vital to national defense and economic prosperity.

U.S. shipyards are presently working at less than 50% of their capacity. These proposed actions could easily and quickly reduce this essential capability to the point of impotence.

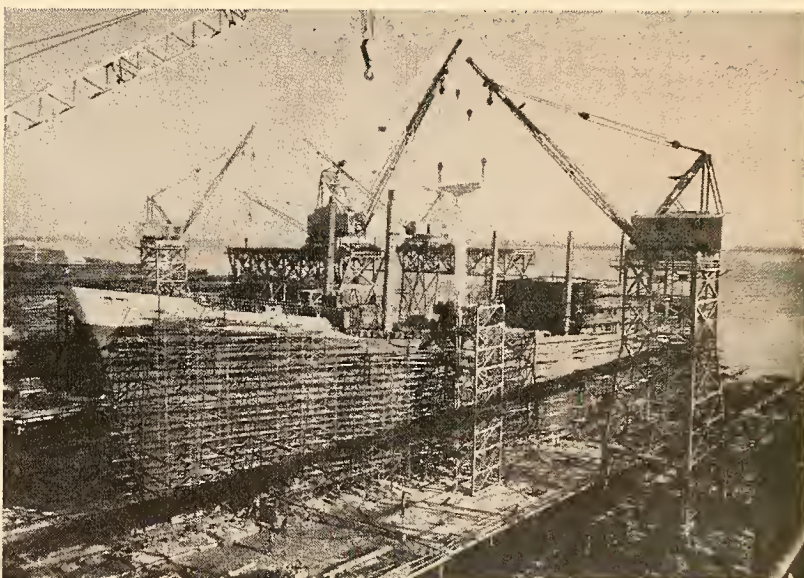
4. Runaway Flags. The government must move swiftly to discourage the growing practice of depleting our merchant marine by registering ships under foreign flags. This is done by some of the oil companies and other industries to avoid paying union wages to crews and to escape payment of U. S. income tax on profits derived from America's commerce.

5. Cargo Preference. Public Law 480 provides that at least 50% of government-generated cargoes must be carried in U.S.-flag ships. The State, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments have constantly snipped at this provision and have been able to win waivers. This must be stopped. In fact, we urge legislation to increase the U.S. share of these cargoes to 75%. Of course, this would give our maritime industry more business and our maritime workers more jobs. But it would also significantly improve our international balance of payments situation and it would further impress upon the hungry people of foreign lands that the United States of America is coming to their rescue. If there are any further sales of government-surplus grain to Soviet Russia and other Iron Curtain countries, the same rule should apply.

6. Labor-Management Relations. To assure a healthy revival of the merchant marine, labor and management engaged in this industry—as well as government—must modernize their relations and attitudes. A long step toward solution to basic bargaining problems would be universal acceptance of the principle that a major share of the savings accrued from automation and increased productivity must be plowed back into expansion of shipping which would create more jobs. Management must recognize that competition is desirable but cannibalism is indefensible. The trade unions must recognize that unity of purpose must



UNITED STATES superiority at sea was once based upon a thriving ship-building industry and a powerful Navy. The early engraving above—showing four vessels under construction at East Boston a century ago—contrasts with the view of a present-day shipyard below, with only one vessel on the ways.

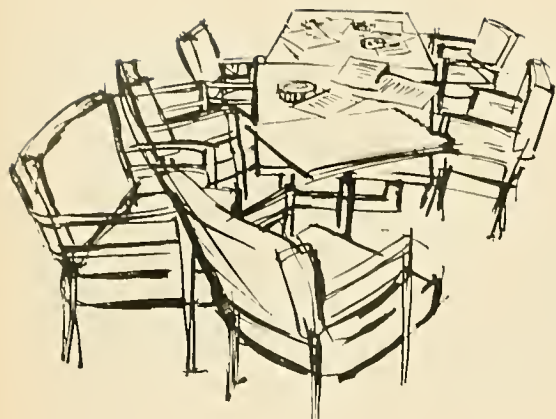


be accompanied by unity of action to be effective, while jurisdictional rivalries must be settled by peaceful means.

In making these six points, the unions of the Maritime Trades have offered specific recommendations for legislation to correct the situation. A resolution adopted at the recent Maritime Trades Department Convention in San Francisco called for legislation to increase the participation of U.S. flag shipping in the carriage of foreign commerce from the present level of approximately 10% to 30% by 1975. Delegates to the convention also called for a ship construction program from 1966 through 1970 of

65 large vessels per year to be built in U.S. yards.

President Johnson has received two sets of recommendations for Executive action—one from a so-called Inter-Agency Task Force, which would “phase out” the operation of U.S. passenger ships and the cargo preference law, and another from a Maritime Advisory Committee composed of labor, management and public members, which would expand the merchant marine “in all categories.” We urge the President to accept the recommendations of the latter group and give a high priority to enabling legislation in the current session of Congress.



Unfinished Business On Capitol Hill

A STATEMENT BY THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

THE SECOND SESSION of the 89th Congress has now begun. It is our hope and our expectation that in its own way it will be as historic as the first.

In some respects the challenges which this session must face are different. Today, the primary concern of the nation is the shooting war in Vietnam—a grim and ugly war against Communist aggression, in which increasing numbers of American lives are being spent.

It should now be clear to the world that the United States did not want this war and is taking every possible step, short of surrender, to end it. We in the AFL-CIO are proud of the unprecedented efforts of President Johnson to bring the issues from the battlefield to the conference table. Never before in recorded history has the most powerful nation on earth gone to such lengths to reach a peaceful settlement with a weaker antagonist.

We profoundly hope these efforts will succeed. But if they are rejected, the aggressors must be defeated and we pledge our full support to that end. No price is too high in the defense of freedom, and that is the issue in Vietnam.

But even as Americans die for peace and freedom half a world away, the nation must carry on the struggle to extend the blessings of a free society to all within its borders.

We reject the proposition that social and economic progress must be suspended because of the costs of war. Such a suspension could be the costliest penalty of all. For the strength of American society, on which is based the spirit of the American people, is the nation's most powerful weapon on every front.

Certainly the burden of Vietnam must be borne by the whole of society. The cost must not be at the expense of economic and social gains such as those pioneered by this Administration to end poverty and improve education. America's home-front strength is its major bulwark against Communist expansion. It should be strengthened, not undermined, as part of our war effort.

One inherent element in that strength is the American form of government itself—the system of representative government which insures that the will of the people will be reflected by those chosen by the people, and translated into law. It is on these grounds that we urge the Senate to make a vote on the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act one of its first orders of business.

We are intensely interested in this bill on its merits. But we are far more concerned that in the previous session, against the will of the people and of the Senate itself, an indefensible filibuster blocked its consideration. Let us have a vote on the issue—a vote up or down—but let us have a vote.

There are other pressing items on the agenda. As we now judge the needs, this session of Congress must also increase the amount and broaden the coverage of the federal minimum wage—the most effective means of combatting poverty.

✓ IT MUST MODERNIZE and strengthen the unemployment compensation system—the primary safeguard against catastrophic depression.

✓ IT MUST ACT on urgently-needed consumer legislation—vital to prevent consumer buying-power from being siphoned off by usurers and profiteers.

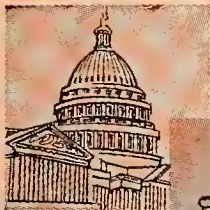
✓ IT MUST ENACT the situs picketing bill, endorsed by this Administration and its three predecessors.

✓ IT MUST GRANT true self-government to citizens of the District of Columbia—thus correcting an ancient injustice for which there is no possible excuse.

✓ IT MUST PROVIDE adequate protection and safeguards for those Americans seeking to achieve the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution and spelled out in legislation in 1964 and 1965. The authorities in too many areas of this nation are unable or unwilling to protect civil rights advocates and the federal government must find the way to safeguard these men and women.

These now appear to be the major domestic needs. They will perfect a record which has already assured the 89th Congress a high place in the annals of the nation. And as it acts on these measures, the Congress must make sure that the giant strides taken by the first session—in education, in civil rights, in meeting urban problems, in the war on poverty and so many more—get the expanded support and the dedicated administration they need to achieve their goals.

Even as the fight against totalitarian aggression goes on, the fight for a more perfect society must be pressed with equal force. In order to be true to the ideals, the aspirations and the high principles for which America stands, such a society must become a reality for every American.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

OUTMODDED HOSPITALS with inadequate equipment in the nation's cities would require \$6 billion to catch up with current needs, estimates the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A building program stretching over the next 10 years is foreseen.

HIGHER CLOTHING PRICES loom, as the government bids against civilians for garments. A stepped-up military procurement program of military clothing is putting pressure on manufacturers already pushed by civilian demands. Even shortages and delayed deliveries are foreseen.

"... BUT SPARE YOUR COUNTRY'S FLAG!"—Barbara Fritchie's Civil War cry from the window of her Frederick, Maryland home is being sounded in a new context. Laws are being sought to spare U.S. flags from state sales tax applications.

TRANSPORTING AN EMPLOYEE'S auto from his former to his new place of residence in a job transfer, if paid by an employer, is a deductible expense for him and does not count as income to the employee, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled.

A SURVEY by the Labor Department reveals there are 163,500 private welfare and pension plans on file in compliance with the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. Most common benefit is hospitalization with surgical and medical benefits in second place. In order, follow life insurance, accidental death and/or dismemberment. Dental coverage has increased one-fifth since 1961.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX hit a new record high of 110.6 in November, up 1.7 over the same date a year previous. New reading meant wage rises of from 1 to 3 cents an hour for about 200,000 workers with cost-of-living clauses in contracts. BLS said the average take-home pay for a factory worker with three dependents was \$90.50.

POSTING A CARTOON in a workshop with the added note "I'll tell you what you can do with your two-cent raise" is not sufficient cause for firing a worker, decided the NLRB, ordering an Indiana mechanic re-hired. This over-ruled an NLRB examiner who said that posting cartoons was not a legally-protected activity.

LBJ LISTENED to the labor problems of Chancellor Erhard of Germany during his recent Washington visit. German unions are pushing for raises up to 12 percent, want a voice in corporate decisions. Increases for German workers can affect U.S. workers through increased costs of NATO operations.

LABOR WAS BUSY in the first session of Congress, taking positions and making presentations before committees and subcommittees on 59 different issues. It's equally busy during the current session.

WAGE-PRICE RESTRAINTS COMING? A bill may be introduced in this session of Congress to permit a joint Senate-House Economic Committee to function as an informal "review board" which could call both labor and management segments deemed "troublesome" onto the legislative carpet. (Up to now the White House has exerted leverage.)



After Grawe has made his sketch from a photograph, he plots off on a blueprint all the light and dark areas.



Beginning his creation of a portrait in wood, Grawe makes a pencil sketch of a suitable photo of subject.



The Story Behind Our February Cover

Skilled Hands

Create Portraits in Wood

The art of marquetry, creation of portraits with inlaid wood, is being kept alive by Willy Grawe, a member of Millmen's Local 1220, Portland, Oregon.

Grawe learned his trade 50 years ago as an apprentice in Denmark. Later he went into the business on his own, building furniture with beautiful inlay work, some of which was used in luxury liners and for the King of Denmark's personal salon.

In 1951 he came to the U. S., working in fine antique shops and creating his pictures in wood. He "paints" landscapes, portraits and other pictures, using only the natural colors of the woods.

He still uses the jigsaw and several other tools which he brought with him from Denmark, where he had already used them for many years.

To make a marquetry portrait, he first chooses a photo which shows good, strong shadows to bring out the features. He then does a sketch and a blueprint. Each fine line on the blueprint will be a saw cut. He then jigsaws 20 thicknesses of veneer at one time, following the blueprint. Next he assembles many varicolored pieces of different veneers which, when completed, make up the highlights and shadows of the marquetry portrait.

Far from wanting to keep any "secrets of the trade" to himself, Grawe seeks to expand an interest in marquetry. Anyone who wants more information can obtain it by writing him at 8132 S. E. Bybee St., Portland, Oregon 97206.

Single picture at top shows the veteran marquetry expert in his shop at Portland, Oregon. He is a member of Millmen's Local 1220. Panel of photos at right show, from the top: Grawe jigsawing veneers 1/28th-inch thick on old Danish saw. Second and third photos show him fitting jigsaw-like pieces into proper positions. In bottom photo Grawe shows some of his old-time Danish tools to L. J. Hiller, member of General Executive Board. Grawe has presented a marquetry portrait of John F. Kennedy to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and has presented President Johnson with a portrait of himself, both seen on opposite page.



The Fight For 14(b) Repeal Is Renewed

Beyond a doubt, one of the hottest issues facing the 1966 session of Congress is the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The House passed the repeal bill in late July 1965. But the Senate is yet to vote on the measure. A definite majority of Senators appears to be in favor of repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision which allows states to pass laws that forbid unions and employers from bargaining over the union shop.

The problem is will the Senate now get a chance to vote on repeal of Section 14(b)? During the 1965 session of Congress Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) carried out a lengthy end-of-the-year filibuster to prohibit the Senate from casting its votes on repeal. As this issue of the CARPENTER goes to press the Senator promises to resort to similar filibuster tactics when the bill is scheduled to go before the Senate on January 24.

The filibuster, when used to its intended purpose, is an important safeguard of our democratic system of government. Its purpose is to insure full debate on an issue, to give the minority time to rally its forces and arguments, and to give all concerned the chance for a second look at what the majority proposes.

But when the filibuster is abused, as Mr. Dirksen has done to prevent the Senate from voting on the repeal bill, then our democratic process is being perverted.

The case for repeal of Section 14(b) is quite clear and reasonable. Should an employee, who must by law receive all wage increases and improvements in working conditions negotiated by the union, be permitted to enjoy all of these benefits without being required to pay his proportionate share of the costs of maintaining the union?

The majority of this nation's workers do want the union shop. For almost four years the law required a secret ballot labor board vote before a union could ask for a union shop. The results were so embarrassing (97% of the elections won, 91% of the votes cast) that the sponsors of the requirement also sponsored its repeal.

People generally are opposed to the compulsory



"You Left Him for Dead, Huh?"

open shop. Only 19 of the 50 states now have compulsory open shop laws. And consider, if you will, recent state votes against so-called "right-to-work" laws in California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, Washington, and Oklahoma. Only Kansas voted "for."

The union shop is intrinsically fair. Under the federal law, a union that has won recognition as the bargaining agent has an inescapable legal obligation to give equal protection to every worker, including those who may have opposed the union. It is quite reasonable and correct for unions to desire all workers to share in the responsibility of maintaining the union, when all workers reap the benefits of the union. This is all that a union shop requires and all that repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act will require.

At the San Francisco Convention of the AFL-CIO in December, organized labor made itself explicitly clear on the issues at stake in repeal of Section 14(b). In a convention resolution more than 900 delegates urged the Senate to take up the House-passed repeal bill "as one of the first orders of business . . . and proceed with every reasonable dispatch."

Personal liberty, or freedom from compulsion to join a union, is not a legitimate argument against repeal of Section 14(b). A householder has to pay his share of taxes to support the local fire department. We all pay taxes to state and federal governments in return for a variety of services given to all Americans. A union shop is another example.

Any continued filibuster against a Senate vote on repeal of Section 14(b) must be halted. The Senate has an absolute right to vote on repeal of the bill. The principles of democracy demand no less. Let the Senate vote.

WRITE OR WIRE TODAY! Your opinion is needed on Capitol Hill this week . . . this month . . . this year! Your union's efforts to get Section 14(b) and "right to wreck" laws repealed were stymied last year by a Senate filibuster. Similar roadblocks are threatened in this session of Congress. Join your fellow Carpenters in a mass writing and wiring rally. Tell your Congressman and Senators that you want 14(b) repealed NOW. Write or wire any, or all, of the following: The President, The Vice President, Your Senators, Your Congressman . . . Washington, D. C. Ask Western Union for its special rate on Personal Opinion Messages to Washington.



Should 'right to work' laws be repealed?

Yes, they bring dissension, says this employer

By Milton J. Shapp, president and board chairman, Jerrold Electronics Corporation*

ADVOCATES of Right-to-Work laws claim they are trying to protect the rights of the individual worker. An altruistic motive, to be sure. But have you ever heard of any workers' group sponsoring a Right-to-Work law? On the contrary, you usually find management—misguided management—backing these laws.

I think its time we got rid of the phony issues. The primary motive behind Right-to-Work laws is union-busting. They aim to weaken strong unions, destroy weak unions, and exert enough pressure in non-unionized areas to prevent unions from starting.

Now, let me tell you my own experience with unions. Things went along pretty smoothly until we had a union raid. There I was, sitting on the sidelines, watching two unions battle it out on the floor of my shop. People were distracted; productivity sagged. It wasn't until after the election, giving one union the right to represent all the workers, that things returned to normal. It took a long time to rebuild company morale and productivity.

Thus, I found out from actual experience how badly both workers and management need peace and harmony on the floor of a shop. If you're going to have a union, go all the way. Don't open your shop to the battle.

Twenty states presently have Right-to-Work laws on the books. Most of the laws were passed before 1954. During the last decade, four states have repealed Right-to-Work laws; only three states have passed them. I'd like to quote the commissioners of Labor from a few of these states.

Tennessee: "The initial effect of these laws was to disturb labor rela-

tions that had been in existence for many years. Even the most avid supporter of the Right-to-Work law makes no claim of it having any value to the State."

Indiana: "If there are any assets to Right-to-Work, we are not familiar with them." (*repealed*).

Iowa: "It undoubtedly has brought in some small plants that were after cheap labor, and we have some plants paying only the federal minimum wage. It is my opinion that the State would be better off without these. . . ."

I agree. As a manufacturer, I'm not especially eager to compete with a factory that pays substandard wages. Some employers don't care how their employees live. They use low wages as a tool to cut prices. I call this unfair competition. A strong union that forces our competitors to pay just as much for labor as we do actually protects us. It compels companies to compete on quality and efficiency—not on the privation of their employees.

Now, I'd like to explore the subject a little from the viewpoint of the worker. Nobody deplores the chicanery and gangsterism of certain unions more than I. Yet nobody can say the growth of unionism as a whole has not greatly improved the worker's lot. No country in the world lacking strong labor unions is prosperous.

If you'll agree that freedom from

labor strife benefits the employer, that good unions mean more prosperous workers, and that the nation's economy is dependent on prosperous workers, the only issue left is the phony one—"rights of individual worker."

On the surface, this issue has a lot of appeal. That's why supporters of Right-to-Work always ride it so hard. They say, "Those who want to can join the union and those who don't can stay out."

The trouble is that there are many people willing to "let George do it." It's pretty soft to be able to enjoy benefits won by the union without paying dues.

I'd be in favor of allowing workers to stay out of unions, providing they also work for wages paid before unions were formed. No worker would accept this.

A union doesn't have the right to ask for a union shop until the majority of the employees have voted for it. It's reasonable to me that, in a democracy, the majority opinion should prevail.

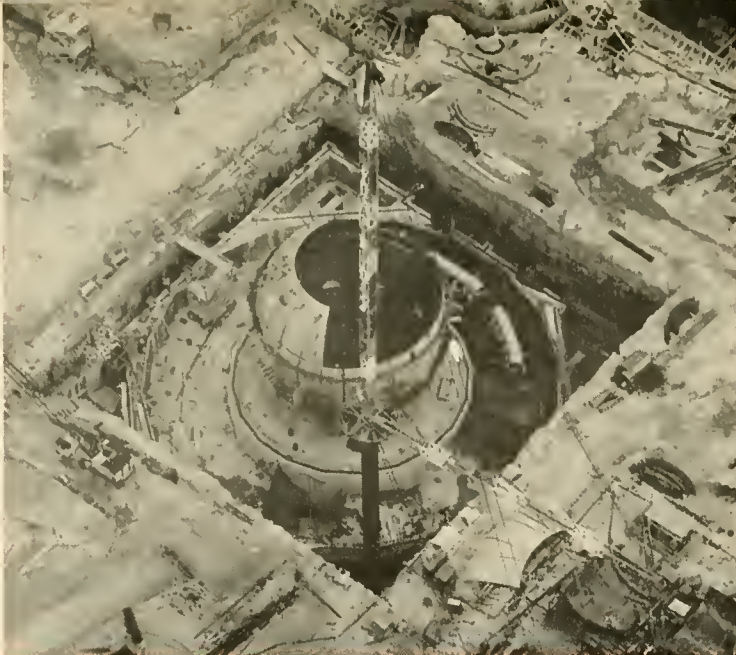
In summary, Right-to-Work laws are a step backward. We wouldn't install machinery of 1910 vintage, so why install the type of labor-management machinery of that period? It's time for all businessmen to look forward to the needs of this country.

"Individual freedom is a phony issue.

Union busting is the primary motive of these laws."

—MILTON J. SHAPP, president and board chairman,
Jerrold Electronics Corporation, Philadelphia

*Reprinted from FACTORY magazine,
MARCH, 1965.



Left: Containment vessel for reactor is 120-foot steel "bottle" with 70 feet in the ground encased in a concrete jacket.



Building Trades Erect A Nuclear Power Plant

'Boiling Water' reactor rises at Oswego, New York, as public utilities continue switch to atomic power

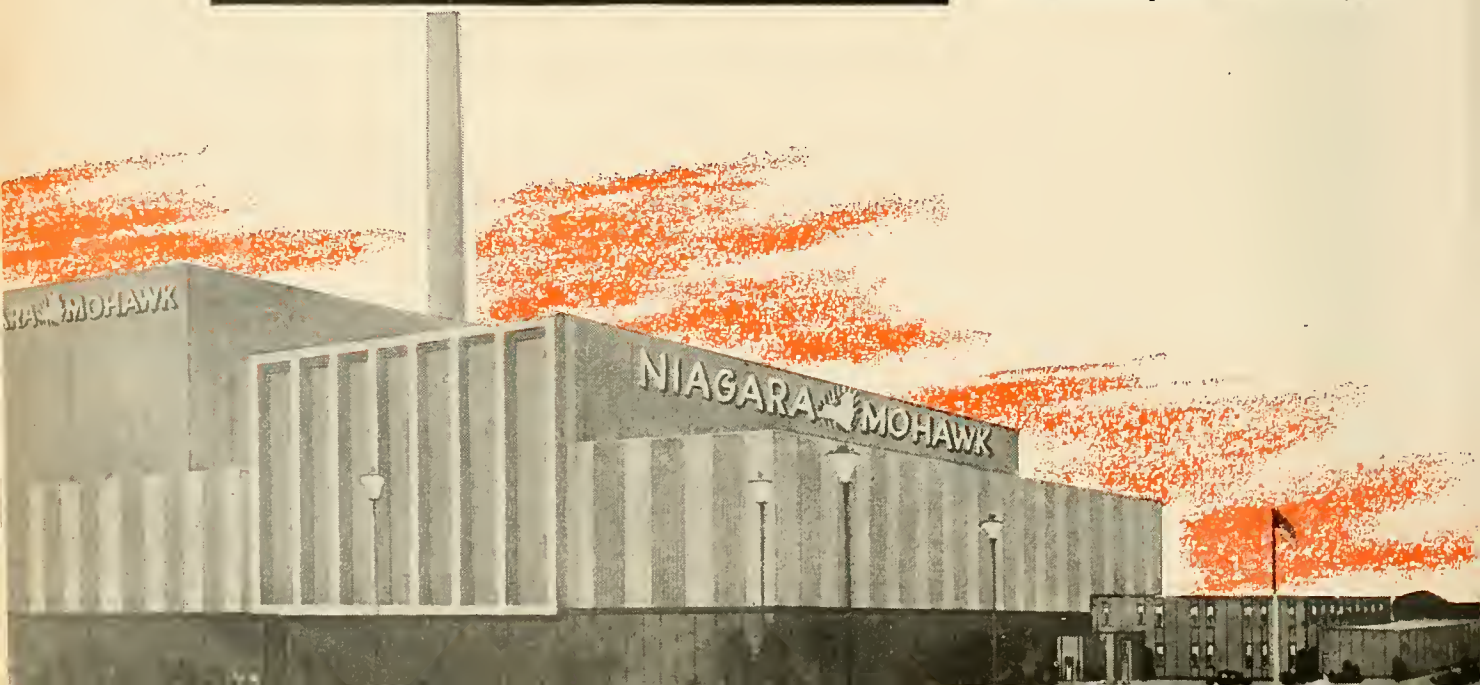
AN added safeguard against a repetition of last December's "Big Blackout" in the New York State area, a \$90 million dollar atomic-powered electrical generating plant is being rushed to completion on the shore of Lake Ontario near Oswego, N. Y.

Members of Carpenters Local Union 747 are busily engaged in building concrete forms and in other phases of the construction which will make possible an additional 500,000 to 600,000 kilowatts of energy to supply the growing power needs of the area. Niagara Mohawk already has four steam-electric and 77 hydro-electric generators in operation.

In all, 300 construction men are swarming over the site at Nine Mile Point. Lake water will be piped into the generating device, turned to steam by the heat caused by an atomic reaction, and used to turn generators. Seventy feet of the 120-foot-high containment vessel will be imbedded in the ground.

The world's first 600-ton nuclear reactor vessel is being built

Below: An artist's conception of what the Nine Mile Point plant will be in two years.



in Chattanooga, Tenn. It will be barged down the Tennessee River to the Mississippi, then upriver through downtown Chicago to Lake Michigan. To clear vehicular bridges in Chicago, the barge will be partially flooded, then pumped out again in Lake Michigan. The route then will lead through Lakes Huron and Erie, the Welland Canal around Niagara Falls, and finally into Lake Ontario.

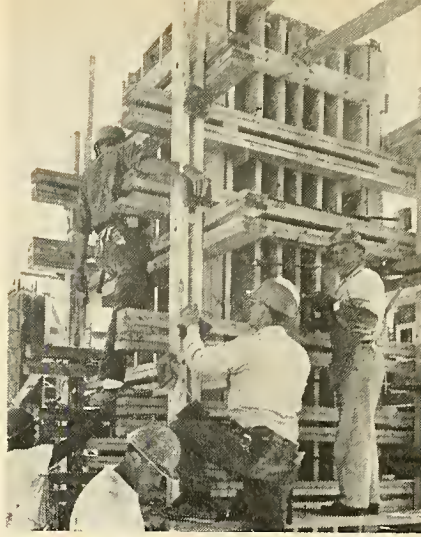
Local 747 men will build a temporary dock to unload the giant vessel, which will eventually contain 26,000 tubes holding the fissioning uranium, 211,100 pounds in all. A hundred pounds of uranium produces as much power as seven million pounds of coal.

It is expected the new generating plant will be in commercial operation by mid-1968. Actually, the plant is scheduled to be ready for operation in two years but extensive testing must be completed before it is put "on the line."

The first U.S. atomic commercial electrical generating plant was built at Shippingsport, Pa., near Pittsburgh. Since then 12 others have been completed. Currently there are six others under construction in addition to the Nine Mile Point plant and applications for permits to start four more are pending with the Atomic Energy Commission.

All this peaceful application of atomic energy has come about in the 21 years since that July morning in 1945 when the world's first atomic bomb lit up the New Mexico desert.

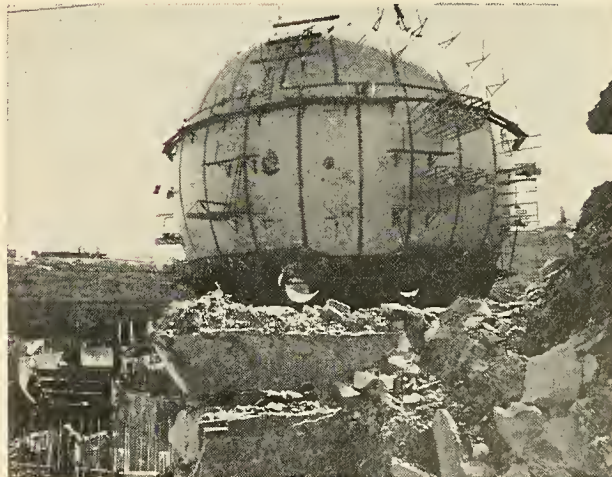
But atomic bombing was soon to be surpassed by the greater horror of hydrogen bombs. It was thought, for a few short years, that the U.S., possessing the sole capability of nuclear warfare, could "force peace on the world." But Russian agents and scientists managed to obtain the secret of the nuclear bomb. Since that time



Members of Local 747 are setting wooden forms for turbine building foundations.



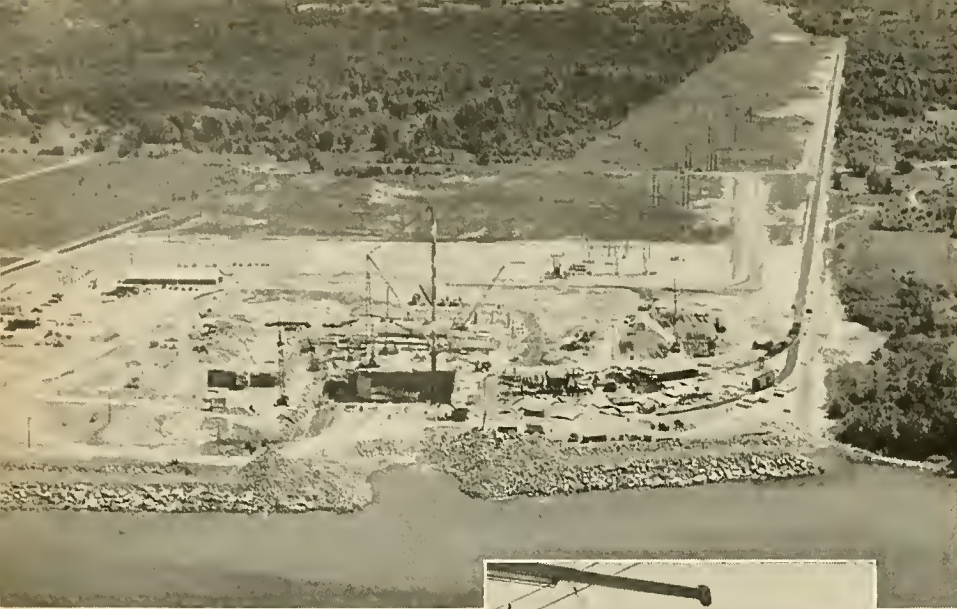
Steel sections for structures resembling diving bells will be a collar of containment vessel where nuclear reaction occurs.



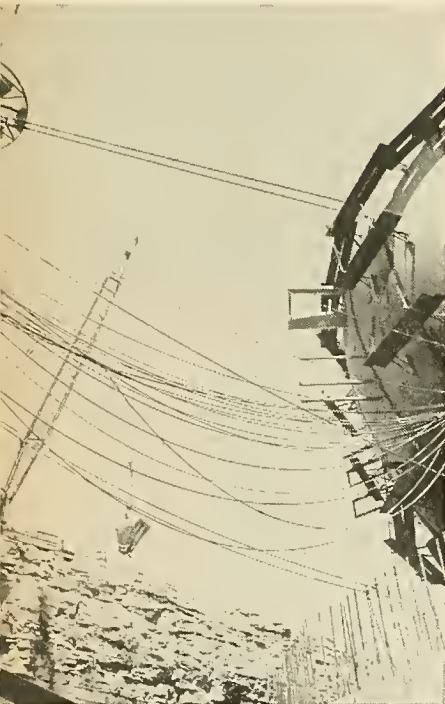
Left: Containment vessel begins to take on form as men swarm over it on many scaffolds.

Below: Size of water intake conduit can be gauged by a comparison with two men seen in lower right of photo.





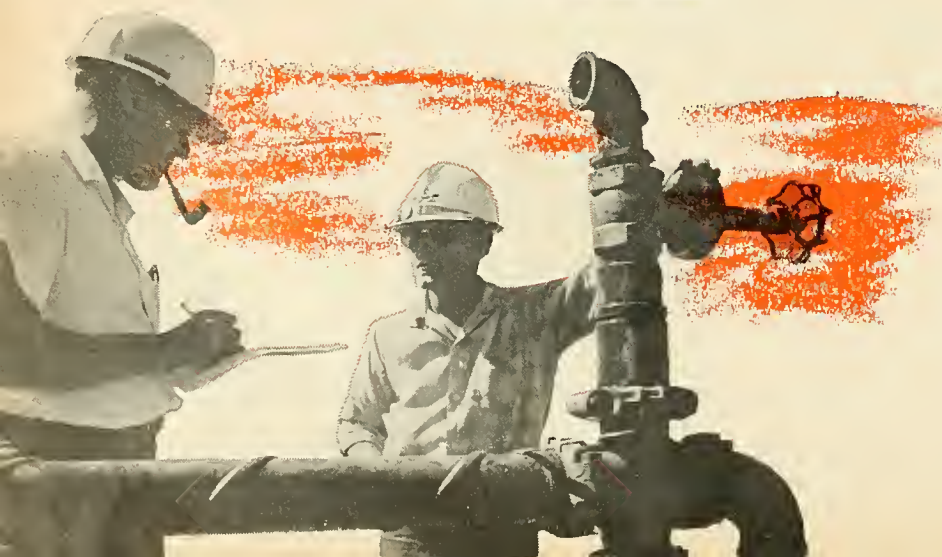
Above: Aerial view of site on Nine Mile Point where nuclear electric generating plant will be erected. Cleared area will be route of the transmission lines to town of Clay.



Above: Steel reinforcing rods are in position inside partially-completed wooden forms. This is view of the foundation of generator.

Left: Maze of wires carries electric current to men at work on containment vessel. In background a bucket of concrete is lowered into excavation for foundation.

Below: Engineers check constantly on progress, since far-distant completion date is rigidly fixed and site must be operational in exactly the time limits as set.



other nations have managed to build and explode nuclear devices, including France and Red China.

While the U.S. still holds a certain lead in nuclear arsenals, it is in the peacetime applications of nuclear physics that this nation has a really outstanding position.

Electrical power generated by nuclear reactions will, it is expected, eventually lead to a general reduction in the cost-per-kilowatt. In addition, various radioisotopes used in basic scientific research, in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and in the control of industrial processes can be produced by exposing materials to irradiation by the nuclear process inside a nuclear power plant. Plutonium, the explosive material used in nuclear weapons, is usually a product of the reaction. Excess heat from the reactor is usually carried away by cooling water but the process can be varied so that salt water can be used and a significant portion of it de-salted for fresh water use.

The U.S. has developed a lucrative trade in supplying atomic fuel to other nations. But in order to insure that the material and the products derived from it are not diverted to military uses, an organization known as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established. Any country accepting fissionable material from the U.S. must agree to inspection of its nuclear establishments by an IAEA committee.

If nuclear power can generate electricity, could it also produce the power necessary to propel an automobile? Chairman Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, speaking in Detroit, "The Motor City," has said he sees no immediate prospect for a nuclear-powered small land vehicle. Experts says the bulk and weight of the necessary shielding preclude it. The atomic-powered locomotive, however, may be only a few years away.

**The wheels grind slowly
but exceedingly well, as . . .**

Union Efforts Achieve Success In 15-Year-Old Backpay Case

Sixty-nine Carpenters in New York waited from 7 to 15 years to receive backpay owed them by their employer, and it looked for a time as if their cause would be forever bogged down in litigation. But unrelenting union representation on their behalf finally paid off in December, as the Second U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered remedial action.

The delay in paying the Brotherhood members "significantly undermines" the usefulness of present back-pay procedures in "fulfilling the public policy of promoting full production and employment," the three-judge Federal court warned.

Remedial action must be speedy in order to be effective, the court said, as it ordered enforcement of a 1960 National Labor Relations Board backpay award against the Mastro Plastics Corporation and a successor firm, Mastro Industries, Inc.

The court, ordering the New York City corporation to pay \$164,000 to the fired workers, noted that some delays in the case were due to a shortage of qualified NLRB personnel between 1956 and 1960.

"We can only hope," the judges said, "that those in the executive and legislative branches" of the government "will note the unfortunate and protracted delays which bedeviled these proceedings so that such delays can be avoided in other cases."

Reviewing the facts, the court recalled that 70 workers were fired discriminatorily on Nov. 11, 1950; most of the workers were reinstated in 1956, and the others had been offered their jobs back by late 1953.

"Thus the backpay here awarded," the judges wrote, "has been due for at least 7 and in part up to 15 years." They added:

"It is regrettable that the enforce-



ment of fairly standard remedies, in a case which . . . involved no unusual circumstances, should be fraught with such delays.

"To the discriminatees, a delay of this magnitude must render the backpay award a wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory remedy for their wrongful discharge."

The decision, written by Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard with Judges Sterry R. Waterman and Paul R. Hays concurring, pinpointed the case as one in which the NLRB has not intentionally dragged its feet but rather "the delay has stemmed from the inherently time-consuming nature of the backpay remedy, complicated by a serious and protracted short-

age of board personnel capable of preparing the (backpay) specification."

It was Mar. 13, 1953, when the NLRB issued its first order upholding charges by Carpenters Local 3127 and directing Mastro Plastics to reinstate 70 fired workers with backpay.

Then followed 12 years of legal battling including hearings, briefs, arguments, answers, amended answers, orders, decisions, four appeals to the Court of Appeals and one to the Supreme Court. The corporation lost every round, but the fired workers still have not received their backpay. One was dropped from the case when he did not appear at a backpay hearing.

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EDITORIALS

* **Where Does Your State Stand?**

It has been almost four years since Glenn B. Vance, the California State Fire Marshal, rendered a formal decision that pressure-treated fire retardant wood is acceptable from a safety standpoint for use in public and private construction in that state.

Vance's announcement opened the doors wide to the use of fire retardant treated lumber and plywood in the construction of colleges, schools, government buildings, and all places of public assemblage, including hospitals and jails.

As a result, more than 20 million board feet of fire retardant wood went into public construction in California in the first two years following the Vance decision.

What is really impressive is the enthusiasm which California architects have shown for the fire-retardant wood. They like its ease of erection, its acoustical and insulating properties, the ease of attachment for items such as shelves, counters, cabinets, etc.

This important acceptance of fire retardant wood has helped California to grow. It has helped the lumber industry of that state and the whole western area. It has resulted in more and better building activity and more employment for carpenters. What remains is for this acceptance of fire-resistant wood in one state to spread into all 50 states of the U.S. and into the provinces of Canada. Is your state council furthering the cause?

* **Turnabout Is Fair Play**

Elsewhere in this issue is a brief article which congratulates some of our Brothers for their efforts on behalf of the Boy Scouts. They help to build Boy Scout and Girl Scout facilities throughout the country. About 25 percent of all Scoutmasters come from the ranks of organized labor.

Yet, despite this demonstrated interest by organized labor in scouting, the national officials of the Girl Scouts of America are willing to leave their two national magazines in a struck printing plant, providing jobs for strikebreakers!

For four years Local 570 of the International Typographers Union has been on strike against the Kansas Color Press. The main issue has been the refusal of the management to treat men and women equally in regard to wages. In the bindery, men working right alongside women make \$7.30 per week more.

Now the Fair Labor Standards Act has been amended to make it illegal to discriminate between employees in regard to race, religion, national origin or sex. We understand that the National Wage and Hour people are checking the Kansas Color Press in its bindery department, seeking evidence of violation of this basic Federal statute.

Despite all this, the Girl Scout leadership leaves its two national magazines in this union-busting shop. If every member of organized labor who takes a part in helping Girl Scouting (Boy Scout publications *are* in union shops) would raise his or her voice in protest against this action, it would prove a strong argument in favor of this work going into a union shop. Let organized labor decline to support any Girl Scout activity until the Girl Scout leadership starts playing fair with organized labor!

* **Right to Vote on 14(b)**

The AFL-CIO General Board recently took a long hard look at labor's campaign for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and discussed strategy for organized labor's number one goal during the 1966 session of Congress—to let the Senate have the right to vote on repeal of the bill.

Board members warned that if a majority supporting repeal of 14(b) can be blocked by a filibuster, as was done during the 1965 Congressional session by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), then no labor or social legislation is safe from minority roadblocks.

Support against so-called "right-to-work" laws has been demonstrated in state after state by referendum votes. The present Administration's view on repeal of 14(b) were stated clearly when Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told the recent AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco that the Administration is determined to "fight and win repeal of Section 14(b)."

Repeal of this particular labor law is the concern of all, not just union members. So-called "right-to-work" laws help no working men of this nation. They stimulate low wages and poor working conditions and attract employers who don't care about the welfare of the employees.

Organized labor asks only that the principles of democracy be carried out and the Senate allowed to vote on repeal of 14(b). Let the Senate vote—this is labor's goal, as important to the ultimate national interest as the outcome itself.

Ontario Council Calls for Extended Medicare, Hits Picketing Injunctions

In a wide-ranging 33-page brief to the Ontario Government, the Ontario Council of the Brotherhood asked the administration headed by Premier Robarts to support a national, universal government-operated medicare program and to do away with its limited plan scheduled to come into effect next July.

After Premier Robarts announced his medicare scheme covering less than a quarter of the province's families, those in the lowest income group, the federal government offered the provinces substantial financial aid if they introduced a plan which covered everybody. This principle has the Carpenter Council's backing.

Aware of the mounting public concern on the poverty issue, the Ontario submission presented by George McCurdy, Secretary-Treasurer, pointed to one running sore in Ontario—the dire poverty among Indians. Describing the Indians as “Cheated, promised, dehumanized and reduced from the once proud member of the human race to a dispirited, segregated member of the human family who trusts and believes in no one,” and living in squalor and hunger amid primitive housing conditions, the brief boldly stated that, in the poverty fight, this—a major effort among Indians—would be a good place to start. (After the brief was presented, the Ontario government indicated it would take some action to solve the problem which also exists among white people in areas of the north).

The brief supported a government-operated auto insurance program. Accidents and insurance costs have been mounting at a rapid rate, but accident victims are paying heavy penalty for inadequate coverage by motorists and excessive legal costs. A public plan would eliminate the risk of compensation for personal and property damage.

Again hammering away at a perennial target of trade union submissions to government, the Ontario Council reaffirmed its opposition to the use of interim injunctions, limiting or barring picketing in industrial disputes. The union called for the prohibition of the use of strikebreakers in place of workers involved in disputes.

Finally the well-documented state-

ment asked for revision of the law governing the Ontario Jurisdiction Disputes Commission, increase in the minimum wage (now \$1 an hour) to \$1.75 with \$2 for construction workers (now \$1.25), certification of carpentry and millwright trades under the Apprenticeship Act and changes in the Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay Act to provide a maximum 40-hour week instead of 48 hours and a minimum four percent in vacation pay.

Manpower Study Committee Named

The federal government has established a committee to study and make recommendations for increasing the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the construction industry. Two trade unionists have been named to the committee as spokesmen for the Canadian Labour Congress, Jean-Paul Menard of Montreal and H. G. Matthews of Toronto.

The new committee is expected to deal at first with short-term training programs in construction occupations in order to cope with an expected shortage of skilled workers next summer.

This committee concerned with manpower needs in the construction industry is the first of a series recommended by the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory council.

New Woodcutting Methods Reduce Jobs

With the construction industry claiming a dire shortage of skilled workers, the pulp and paper industry is introducing advanced technology into woodcutting operations which will cut the work force substantially.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper As-

sociation recently heard experts claim that the woods industry in Eastern Ontario will be slashing employment by as much as 25 per cent as a result of technological changes. They estimate that at the same time productivity will rise over 40 percent with a better than 15 percent expansion.

One expert predicted a tripling of productivity in the woods with a 50 percent reduction in the work force over 15 years. Also in the cards, they say, is year-round employment and improved working conditions, long overdue.

10% Boost Expected In '66 Construction

As building goes, so goes the economy, is a generally accepted view, which gives added importance to the estimate of the Canadian Construction Association that this year Canada should enjoy a good ten percent increase in construction. This will be a little behind last year's boost of 13½ percent, but few people expect, and the government actually doesn't want, another jump that big in one year.

The construction association predicts that the total value of Canada's construction program in 1966 will rise to \$11,000,000,000. If there is any reduction, it likely will come in housing, an official said.

Association President N. R. Williams said there could be a slackening in apartment building. “At the moment there is a very noticeable reduction in the availability of residential mortgage money,” he says. One of the difficulties was that row housing and apartment blocks are not included in the federal government's winter bonus program. He also thought that the reduction in mortgage funds from private sources is likely to affect apartment buildings most.

The federal government, which asked industry to hold back on its building programs last year in the face of rising prices, is no longer making such suggestions. The government, setting an example, had cut back on several of its own projects.

The situation could change again before spring when most of the construction projects will start, but officials are optimistic that a curtailment will be avoided.

Northern Ontario Lumber and Sawmill Workers Negotiated Their Own Plan

The Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers didn't wait for the uncertainties of the Medicare "political football" being kicked around their province in 1964.

In December of that year they consummated an agreement with the pulp, paper and sawmilling industry in Northern Ontario for their own medical-surgical-drugs plan. Member companies agreed to contribute \$6 (for married members) and \$4 (single) regularly to the plan. Highlights of the resulting agreement are as follows:

- It covers all persons working in the industry, along with their dependents, for complete Medical-Surgical, including specialist treatment.
- It covers prescription drugs for all participants after a deductible of \$15.00 per person or \$30.00 for a family has been satisfied. The deductible is payable only once in any 12-month period.
- Patent medicines required in camp will continue to be supplied by the employer, free of charge.
- Transportation for employees to the nearest doctor will continue to be supplied by the employer.
- Participants will be allowed to pay up to three months in advance when laid off and can continue on a pay direct basis thereafter.
- The plan will, eventually after the procedure of registration, cover approximately 11,000 members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Unions and their dependents, plus all supervisory personnel in the woods; clerks, scalers, etc.
- The present cost of the plan is \$13.65 per month married and \$4.40 single. These rates are fixed until December, 1967.
- The plan pays 100% of the Ontario Medical Association schedule of fees (P.S.I. pays 90%) and 100% prescription drugs after the deductible.
- In addition to the company contribution of \$6.00 married, \$4.00 single, the Council has negotiated themselves out of the provisions of the Public Health Act (company doctors), thereby saving every employee \$1.50 per month, which was a previous monthly deduction from pay.
- "Bushworkers" therefore end up

with complete medical-surgical and drug coverage for a total post of \$6.15 per month for a married man and dependants, and the single person has \$1.10 left from this plan to apply to any hospital plan he may have. (Hospital insurance is compulsory in Ontario).

A Board of Trustees has been established to administer the plan, consisting of six trustees from the union and six from the companies.

This is the first time members have been covered by such a plan as a group.

Outlook Bright For Canada in '66

Except for the lurking danger of inflation, it seems that Canada is going to be in for a good year in 1966.

There are many soft spots, of course, but generally speaking all public figures who have gazed into the future feel that the coming year will present an encouraging picture, although it is unlikely to match the mushrooming growth of 1965.

One of the most important outlooks has come from the Canadian Construction Association—as goes building, so goes the economy—and this organization has predicted a 10-per-cent increase in Canada's construction program this year. It won't match the 13½ per cent increase of 1965, but few people expected another such jump.

The construction association predicts that the total value of Canada's construction program in 1966 will rise to \$11 billion. If there is any reduction it likely will come in housing, an official said.

Association President N. R. Williams said there could be a slackening in apartment building.

"At the moment there is a very noticeable reduction in the availability of residential mortgage money," he explained.

One of the difficulties is that row housing and apartment blocks are not included in the federal government's winter bonus program. Williams voiced the view that the reduction in mortgage funds from private sources is likely to affect apartment buildings most.

The federal government, which asked industry to hold back on its building programs last year in the

face of rising prices, is no longer making such suggestions. The government, setting an example, had cut back on several of its own projects.

The situation could change again before spring when most of the construction projects will start, but officials are optimistic that a curtailment will be avoided.

As the government goes into the new year, one of its greatest worries involves consumer prices. These have been rising at a steady and steep rate, and efforts will be made to stem the rise.

Opposition parties in the Commons have criticized the government for allegedly doing nothing about the increases. The government replies that it has no intention of controlling wages or prices, but it counts on private restraints.

The question of inflation likely will be an over-riding issue in the new Parliament. New Democratic Party Leader Douglas, for one, says he intends to find out just what Finance Minister Sharp meant during the election campaign when he said some "unpopular measures" must be faced.

Labor Urges Changes In Election Practices

A "goldfish bowl" policy on political contributions was among major changes in Canada's election practices proposed in Ottawa by the Canadian Labour Congress.

In a submission to the Committee on Election Expenses, the CLC made these recommendations, among others, aimed at bringing about cleaner, fairer election campaigns in Canada:

- Public disclosure of contributions made to political parties.
- A degree of tax relief for such contributions.
- Limitation of the amount spent by a candidate or party in an election.
- Provision of free broadcast time and free postal distribution for each candidate.
- Official recognition of parties under the Canada Elections Act.

The CLC said it took the basic position that, to make democracy meaningful, there must be provision for reasonably open opportunities for the expression of all viewpoints. The memorandum continued:

"We do not believe that it is possible to eliminate campaign contributions nor that it is even desirable to do so. What we are concerned about is the extent of the contributions, the basis on which they are given and the degree to which the act of giving is shrouded in secrecy."

California Legislature Joins in Tribute to JOE CAMBIANO Upon His Retirement

Joseph F. Cambiano's 80th birthday, December 13, will long be remembered by him and his host of friends and fellow members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

A large gathering paid tribute to his 62 years of service with the Brotherhood at a special testimonial dinner November 6 at the Villa Hotel in San Mateo, California.

On October 27, the California Senate, meeting in Sacramento, passed a resolution praising his long years of work for the labor movement in California. The resolution stated:

"WHEREAS, it has come to the attention of the members of this Senate that Joseph F. Cambiano, prominent labor leader and long time resident of San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, will soon be celebrating his 80th birthday, and WHEREAS Mr. Cambiano has been active in the labor movement ever since 1903 when, at the age of 17, he joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and WHEREAS through hard work and industry, he rose to various positions of leadership in union circles, including the Presidency of the California State Conference of Carpenters for 30 years and membership on the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters for 8 years; and WHEREAS he was the first chairman of the Carpenters Trust Administration in California and in 1962 became a special representative of President Maurice Hutcheson in the Hawaiian Islands; and WHEREAS, in spite of the many and demanding responsibilities of his work, Mr. Cambiano always found time to devote to the affairs of his community; and WHEREAS in 1943 he was awarded the Torch of Hope by the trustees of the City of Hope for his "humanitarian efforts on behalf of his fellow man" and in that same year was appointed by Governor Goodwin Knight to the State Correction Industry Commission; and



ABOVE: California State Senator Richard Dolwig, second from left, joined in the tribute. With him, from left were Int'l. Treas. Peter Terzick; Earl Honerlah, BA of Local 162; Honoree Cambiano; and Gen'l. Exec. Board Member Lyle Hiller.

WHEREAS the high repute in which he is held by his fellow citizens was visibly demonstrated on October 29, 1960, when 171 craftsmen and their wives appeared at the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank to give blood in his name; and WHEREAS Mr. Cambiano is really a credit to his Community, his state and his nation; now, therefore be it RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of California, that the members of this Senate commend Joseph F. Cambiano for his many years of devoted service to the labor movement in California and to his community and congratulate him on the occasion of his 80th birthday and be it further RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Mr. Cambiano."

Brother Cambiano started as an apprentice millman at the age of 17. He later became business representative of the Santa Clara County Building Trades. In 1922 he moved into San Mateo County to establish a "materials yard" for the San Mateo Building Trades, as a means of combating open-shop practices in the county. He later became business representative of Carpenters Local 162 and served in that capacity until 1937, when he was appointed a general representative by the late General President William L. Hutcheson.

His has been an active life in the labor movement of the West Coast, and his recent retirement brings on a well-earned rest.



LEFT: Among the leaders honoring Joseph Cambiano were James D. Warren, former trustee and sec. and oldest member of Local 162; Thomas L. Pitts, sec.-treas., California Federation of Labor; Chester Bartalini, pres., Calif. State Council of Carpenters and sec.-treas. of Bay Counties District Council; the honoree; Gen'l. Exec. Board Member Patrick Hogan; and Earl Honerlah, BA of Local 162 and master of ceremonies.



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

BOY SCOUTS AIDED—If merit badges for community service were given to members of our Brotherhood, Local 1015 in Ballston Spa, New York, would easily qualify. Several of the members journeyed to Camp Saratoga near Ballston Spa and gave a full day of skilled labor toward erection of a camp lodge for the Scouts.

Also deserving plaudits are our members in the area around St. Paul, Minn., who helped construct facilities for a Scout show there.

Reported Scout leaders in Janesville, Wisc.: "The Carpenters are doing most of the work on construction of a winter lodge at our camp."

A report by O. W. Moody, Jr., AFL-CIO liaison between the AFL-CIO and the Boy Scouts of America, declares that labor union members provide approximately 25 percent of all scoutmasters and sponsor more than 230 Scout troops, Cub Scout packs and Explorer Scout units. And that's keeping up a good scout pace!



Local 3194, Salamanca, N. Y., played host to all children in the area at a Christmas party December 18. Committee, left to right: Ned Watson, president; Stanley Wujastyk, financial secretary; Monty Van Buren, E. J. Milanowski; Also present were Allen Ebert, Joe Ponstoski, Frank Quattrone, Duane Butler. Over 900 Yule stockings were distributed.

SALVATION ARMY HELPED—And a tip of our little blue bonnet to members of Local 1749, Anniston, Alabama, who donated their time on a Saturday afternoon to put new roofing on two Salvation Army buildings. Major Cecil Broadstreet, the local Corps officer, said the Carpenters and members of Laborer's Local 1330 contributed time worth \$700 to the job. When Governor Wallace of Alabama heard of the good work of the Carpenters, he had a Certificate of Appreciation drawn up and presented to Local 1749.

CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE—Jannell Leach, daughter of Marvin A. Leach, Bandon, Oregon, a member of Local Union No. 2784, will be one of 1,000 Camp Fire Girls destined to take part in the Horizon Club Conference Afloat. The 20-day cruise will take Jannell into the Caribbean, touching port at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Kingston, Jamaica, and Cartagena, Columbia. It is estimated that the girls will meet about 2,000 young people of the Caribbean area during their travel and will exchange information relative to their customs, areas, history, crafts, current events, music and dancing.

Jannell was selected as one of the girls to take part in the cruise because of her outstanding record as a member of the Camp Fire Girls.

Bueno suerte, Jannell!

PENSION FUND LAUDED—An area-wide pension plan covering more than 15,000 union Carpenters in Cleveland, O., area received high praise recently from The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of the country's leading newspapers. The newspaper called the fund "a national model" and described it in some detail for its readers.

The fund was first negotiated in 1962 by the Carpenters District Council covering Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashland Counties. It has since been joined by six other district councils in Ohio. Trustees hope to report soon that it covers every union carpenter in the state.

The plan is a "portable plan", permitting members covered by it to work anywhere in the state and still accumulate pension credits.

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By FRED GOETZ

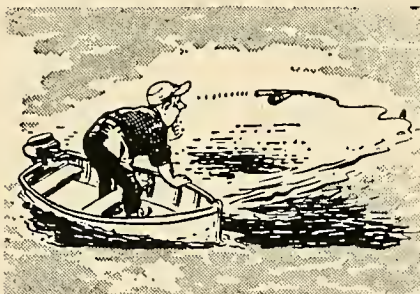
Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

According to letters and photos received in 1965, members of the Brotherhood and their families seem to have their share of outdoor pleasures. This month's column will recount some of last year's fishing experiences.

Bass In Low Gear

Milton R. Gourjian of Pleasantville, New Jersey, former secretary of Local 842, now a member of Local 565, Elkhart, Indiana, almost got more than he bargained for on a fall vacation off Buxton, Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. He tied into, and subsequently boated, a 43-pound channel bass—a mean feat for a

an hour to pull the moose out of the surf. The picture in the preceding column shows Brother Gourjian with his finny prize.



Quick As A Fish

It was a bright sunny day in July when H. P. Wisenart of Union Grove, Alabama, a member of Local 1556, and his youngest son arrived on the banks of the impoundment of the lake behind Huntersville Dam. He set his rod down in the boat prior to sauntering out on the lake for buffalo and turned to the shore to help his son aboard. Suddenly he heard a rustle in the boat and watched helpless as his rod gave a swift jerk, then another, and went sky-rocketing out of the boat. "Far as I know," says Brother Wisenart, "the rod and reel is still in the lake and I do hope that whatever lunger grabbed it got free of it. Who knows, maybe I'll catch the critter some day."

Baits And Lures

R. F. Luedtke of 1232 Augusta St., Racine, Wisconsin, a member of Local 91 and son, Jack Jr., a member of Local 91, rate high the finny merits of Lake Geneva, a large spring-fed body of water that features a variety of game fish, all sizes, from bluegill to musky. Says Jack Sr.: "The musky run to 20 pounds and over and are partial to lures. The bluegill hit best at bait—crab-tail and cut-shrimp—on the troll in about 50 feet of water.



Rod Recommendation

Merlin Hoiseth of Fort Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822, recommends a short, stiff rod for bass fishing in brushy areas. "That way," says Brother Hoiseth, "I can keep them from getting back into the tulies and under the logs."

Here's a pic of Merlin with a six pound largemouth bass he lifted out of Arlington Lake near home.

Scrappy Sea Trout

"Those speckled sea trout run big and scrappy down Florida way." That is the word from Brother Harrison M. Wolfe, Grafton, West Virginia, a member of Local 702 for 38 years. He and Mrs. Wolfe recall a junket to Sarasota Bay when he caught three in a short while on mirrorlures. Together they tipped the scales at 16 pounds and the largest weighed seven pounds.

Personal Record

Largest fish in a lifetime of angling for James Krajicek of Lincoln, Nebraska, a member of Local 1055 for 25 years, is a 12½-pound northern pike from Battle Lake, Minnesota. It took him 15 minutes to bring the fish to boat on 20-lb. test line.

Another Fish Report

"The fish run big in the waters of British Columbia," says Brother Edwin Pontious of Vancouver, British Columbia, a member of Local 2404, and he sends in the picture below of a group



heavy tackle man. What makes the catch outstanding is that Milton was geared for considerably lighter game. He was using a short, sensitive-tipped casting rod, eight-pound test monofilament line and a small, baited hook. It took him over

of anglers with their catches of Chinook salmon to prove it. Third from left in the photo is his brother with a 25-pound, 5-ounce Chinook that earned him fourth prize in the Vancouver Sun fishing derby.

As I recall, it took a 39-pounder to win the derby, didn't it?

Ling Jigging Record

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that Fred Bultman of Electric City, Washington, a member of Local 1289, Seattle broke the jigging record for ling cod in Banks Lake, the impoundment waters of Grand Coulee Dam — 22 chunky lings in less than two hours of jigging from a boat in 30 feet of water.

Sudden Fever

New addition to the ranks of sport fishing is John E. Roth of Madison, Wisconsin, a member of Local 314. He's had the fever ever since he tied into that eight-pound northern in Lake Mendota in September. It measured 35 inches from nose to tail.

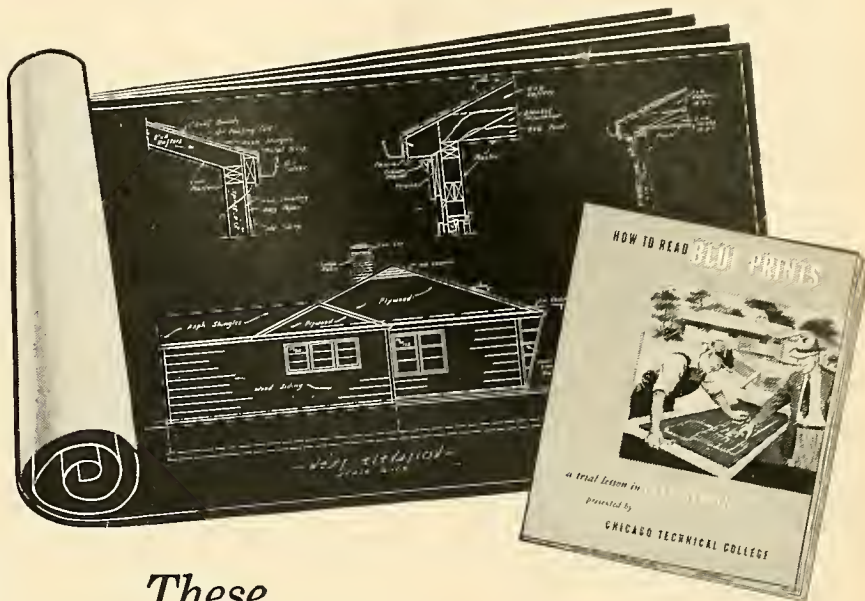
Another Northern

Most memorable moment in the angling career of Brother Charles Umlauf of Cicero, Illinois, a member of Local 13, Chicago, is recorded in film. Here is a pic of Charles with his Missus and



the 13-pound northern he took from Lake Marie, practically in his back yard (sixty miles from home) in northeastern Illinois. He hooked it in four feet of water on what is probably the most popular combination in American angling—bobber and bait.

Union members—in good standing—can earn a pair of BIKINI lures by sending in a clear snapshot of a hunting or fishing scene — and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. OMBI, 0216 S. W. Iowa, Portland, Oregon 97201.



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Steve Ellingson of Van Nuys, California, has been producing excellent wood-working patterns for years. None of the items he designs can be purchased at regular retail outlets. You have to build them yourself. With this issue, we introduce Ellingson's Patterns as a regular CARPENTER feature.

The tools of a man's trade and the equipment of his favorite sport are always his most cherished possessions. To be real honest about it, most men enjoy displaying and talking about these possessions every bit as much as using them. That's the reason for today's sport center shown here with N B C's Tom Kennedy of the YOU DON'T SAY show.

Here is a sportsman's showcase that's just as adaptable for an archer's bows and arrows, a fisherman's rods, reels and tackle as it is for guns. You will notice the upper portion of the cabinet is divided into three sections. The two glassed-in cases on each side keep your guns dry and dust free, yet on display. These may be locked to safeguard the guns as well as curious youngsters and friends. (Half of all gun accidents happen in the home.)

The middle section of the cabinet has a peg-board back, which makes it handy for hanging lures and all sorts of sporting paraphernalia. Just the place to display trophies. The bottom doors, which also may be locked, conceal a roomy space for ammunition, cleaning gear, pistols,

a tackle box, decoys and dozens of other items needed by all sportsmen.

The showcase pictured was made with birch plywood, but you may use knotty pine or any one of the dozens of plywoods now on the market. Here is a project that any amateur can undertake with success when he uses the easy-to-follow pattern. Complete details with lots of easy-to-follow illustrations are included. Inexpensive too.

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Light-Hearted Fish Story

Arthur Warder, an 80-year-old member of Local 839, Des Plaines, Illinois, who swears he doesn't lie, sends this story, which he solemnly affirms is true. It seems Art was fishing with an old buddy, who reported catching a six-foot-long fish that pulled his boat all over the lake until the anchor caught and the line parted. But Art said that he was fishing in the same lake a couple of nights earlier when his lantern fell overboard. Yesterday, he said he was fishing when his hook caught on the lantern. When he pulled it up it was still burning!

"Waitaminnit!" cried his buddy. "That's a pretty tall tale!" "Well, okay," replied Art, "I'll make a deal with you: you cut about three feet off that fish you caught and I'll blow out my lantern!"

BOSS GLOVES ARE NON-UNION

Flattering Attention

An operating engineer ran over a guy he had just met with his road roller. (He was new in town and wanted to widen his acquaintance.)

PLANE GOSSIP

A Joe Miller Special

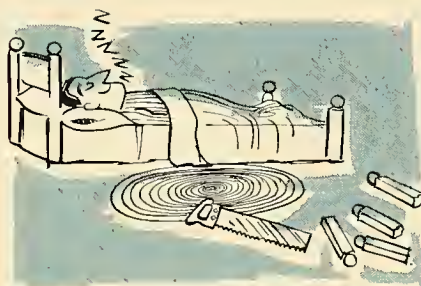
It's so old, a lot of the younger readers have never heard it. The one about the ambitious guy who got a job at the bloomer factory . . . pulling down over nine thousand a year! (Grandma . . . what's bloomers?)

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Wordless Minister

At a community banquet, a waitress tripped and dumped a scalding-hot cup of coffee into the lap of the minister who had given the invocation. He looked around in agony, then muttered: "Will some layman please say something appropriate?"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



Short Cut to a Cure

Joe went to his psychiatrist for treatment when he kept dreaming every night there were tigers under his bed. After a few treatments he quit. Later he met the headshrinker on the street, who asked why he hadn't returned. "I'm cured now," replied Joe. "Glad to have helped you," beamed the doc. "'Twasn't you," said Joe. "It was my brother, who's a carpenter . . . he cut the legs off the bed!"

—Louis Delin, Bronx, N. Y.

UNITED WE STAND

Toeing the Line

I don't care if your name is Sugar Foot . . . get your toe outa my tea!

—Lynda Tyrrell, Freeport, N. Y.

This Month's Limerick

A seagoing man named La Fitte
Desired his wife to delete.

So an anchor he tied
To her neck overside
And her feet he secured to a cleat.

Mr. Pert Sez:

A real windy farmer in our town onct wrote a long article on milk fer the newspaper. He got real soured when th' editor condensed it!

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

Loves Her Still

Police stopped a motorist on the turnpike and told him that his wife had fallen out of the rear door a mile back. "Thank heaven!" he exclaimed. "I thought I had gone deaf!"

DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES

Union Ties?

The foreman told two beginning carpenters to build batter-boards for lines to be sighted by the engineer on a job and said, as he left: "When you're done, the engineer will pick up the lines for you." When he returned he saw the lines on the batter boards and asked them when they picked them up. "Oh, we found a few short lines," said one man, "and so we tied 'em together!"

—George Mingoos, Towanda, Penna.

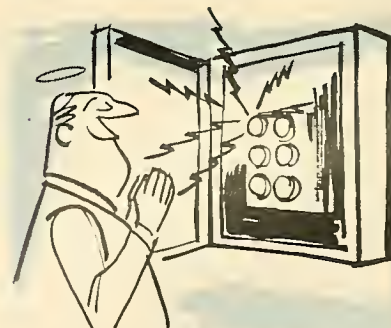
TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Edible Verbiage

It's a good idea to keep your words soft and sweet, 'cause you never know when you're going to have to eat them.

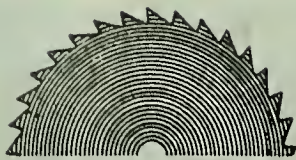
—Mrs. E. Epps, Winton, Calif.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY



Burning Question

"Why is it they stamp 'In God We Trust' on pennies?" asked a kid in class. To spark discussion, the teacher replied: "Who can answer that?" To which another kid replied: "That's for the benefit of people who put them in fuse boxes!"



LOCAL UNION NEWS



1965 COMPLETING APPRENTICES, Central Arizona, FRONT ROW (Kneeling from Left)—M. Stanley Shullenbarger; Gordon L. Reynolds; James T. Pritchard; Horace R. Ward; Richard E. Henry; J. Ed Grande; Norman R. King. **2ND ROW (Seated)—**William B. Kennedy; Volney M. Fike III; Charles O. Burkins; Kenneth A. Lee; Jerry M. Everett; Timothy R. Patrick; Wayne H. Dartt; Russell E. Raynes. **3RD ROW (Standing)—**Danny Culling; Gale V. Myers; Jim L. Kelley; George E. Keckler; Mack M. Traugher; Earl V. Nichols; Ray A. Wimer; Melvin M. Faust, Jr.; Richard L. Jensen; Norman Crawford; David M. Alsbroom. **Completing Apprentices NOT PICTURED—**James F. Bell, LeRoy Bickel; Herbert F. Caraway; Dennis C. Cooper; Michael J. Gregory; DeWayne C. Horton; Terry L. Jones; Albert L. Lindsay; John D. McElwain; Larry W. Pope; C. Mike Stevens; Ted Stevens; Lowell F. Swope; Carlos P. Vasquez; William Watson; Harold Wiessner.

Central Arizona Carpenters' JAC Completion Ceremony Banquet

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual Completion and Awards Ceremony Banquet. November 19, 1965, at the Smokehouse Restaurant in Phoenix.

Forty-two young men, who had completed four years of apprenticeship, were honored.

Robert W. Knox, Chairman of the Committee and Assistant Business Representative of Local 1089, was host for the evening. Short talks describing the certificates and sets of Audels instruction books presented the completing apprentices were given by Ben Collins, General Representative, who gave the Journeyman Certificate from the Brotherhood; Al Lindstrom, Director of the Arizona Apprenticeship Council, who presented the Certificate from the State of Arizona; M. R. Eppert, Director, Phoenix Union Adult Evening School, Certificate for completion of four years related technical

training; E. J. Wasielewski, Chairman, Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, and a Member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Carpentry Trade, Set of Audels.

Mr. R. E. Barrett, Secretary, Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, also, Secretary-Treasurer of the Northern and Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters, presented a special certificate to Richard E. Henry as Central Area Outstanding Apprentice for 1965.

Horace R. Ward was honored for his perfect attendance for 576 hours of Related Instruction classes. Horace received a set of Irwin Bits and his wife a bouquet of red carnations.

Certificates of Appreciation were presented to Oscar E. Lively, Local 906, Glendale, former committee member, and Robert H. Wenzel, Local 1089, Phoenix, former coordinator, for their support of apprenticeship training.

Homeward Bound



HALIFAX, N. S.—Alfred B. Coolen, center, above, a member of Local Union No. 83, was admitted to the Carpenters' Home on November 11. Offering him best wishes were John Beattie, senior trustee, and George Smith Local 83 president.

Local Union 1050 Celebrates 55 Years in Brotherhood

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Almost 1200 members, wives, and guests crowded the main ballroom of Philadelphia's Town Hall recently to commemorate the 55th year of Local Union 1050.

The occasion was marked by a lavish banquet, a floor show, and the presentation of pins to veteran members. Two 50-year service pins were presented. A total of 105 pins were presented altogether—to members ranging in service from 25 to 55 years. The local union has one charter member still living, and officers paid tribute to this old timer in their addresses.

Toastmaster for the evening was Business Agent John Anello. Many leaders of the Brotherhood, of Pennsylvania Labor, and civic life were present.



L. U. 1050's BANQUET COMMITTEE. Seated, (l. to r.): Brothers Jos. DiDio, Peter Londra, Gen'l Rep. Ray Ginnett, Carmen DiDonato, B.A., John Anello, Michael Cordisio, and M. Miunar. Standing, (l. to r.): Fred Ippolito, Frank Mannucci, Mario Pigliacelli, D. Paone, Philip Di Rocco, S. Pigliacelli, Jos. Ippolito, Tom Paone, and Tony Agnes.

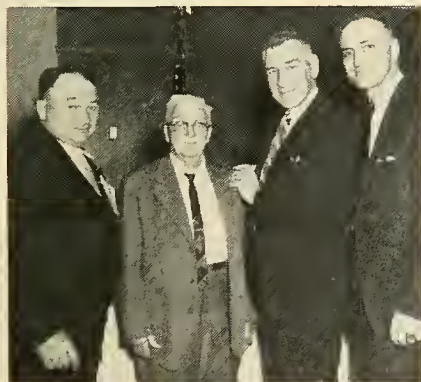


GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE Ray Ginnett, former recording secretary of the local union, receives his 18-year pin from Business Representative John Anello, assisted by Local Union President Carmen DiDonato, left.



SHOWN AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE at L. U. 1050's Anniversary Banquet are (l. to r.): General Rep. R. Ginnett; 50-Year Member Gaetano Cichetti; L. U. 1050 President Carmen DiDonato; 50-Year Member Pietro DiGiuseppe; B. A. John Anello; Carpenters' East Coast Organizing Director Abe Saul; 2nd General V. P. Wm. Sidell; Board Member R. Rajoppi, and Secy.-Treas. R. H. Gray. (Seated at the table is the President of Philadelphia's City Council Paul D'Ortona, one of the principal speakers of the evening.)

50-Year Pin Award



BUFFALO, N. Y.—General Treasurer Pete Terzick (second from right) pins a 50-year service pin on the lapel of Artie Doten, 83-year-old member of Buffalo Local 440. The occasion was the 75th anniversary of the New York local union. Others shown are District Council President Herman F. Bodewes (right) and Nelson Hanover, president of Local 440 (left).

ST. BERNARD, LA.—Brother and Mrs. Fred W. Griffin were one of hundreds of "Carpenter couples" who suffered the onslaught of Hurricane Betsy last fall. Mrs. Griffin's letter to the General Office shows clearly the problems faced by our members and their families as they struggled to put things in order after the storm. Writes Mrs. Griffin:

"I think my husband, Fred, is one of many during the recent Betsy disaster who 'stood out from the crowd.' Help was needed by so many and neighbor had to help neighbor.

"He'd ridden the storm out in our house and, though damaged, it is still standing. (He built it and it stood the severest of tests!) Morning showed our cars underwater, all tools and furnishings damaged and clothing and linens all lost. We were out of fresh water over two weeks and could not salvage anything due to this. But, in spite of losing everything ourselves, Fred pitched in to help others move out damaged furniture, repair my brother's house, and help sheet-rock my sister's house and gave weekends without charge to anyone helping to

get them settled back in their own homes. I'm very proud of him!

"We slept two weeks on the floor of the St. Bernard School and then borrowed six army cots to come home with. We're now using two in the living room to sit on as the Red Cross gave us three double mattresses and three box springs. That's all we've received but thank God for them—that floor and the cots sure got hard! And we are in our home even though it is damaged—so many can't even find theirs!

"Also God was good to us—our family came through safe and sound. We lost a baby soon after the '47 storm and now have four little girls—(a full hand, four queens!) So we were fortunate this time.

"I just thought you might like to know about Fred. He's with the local on Broad St. (Local 1846) in New Orleans."

Write your U. S. Senator, urging repeal of Section 14(b), today.

33 in Local 1233 Presented Pins at Annual Banquet



HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Carpenters Local Union No. 1233 presented 25-year pins to 33 members at a banquet at Speeds Restaurant last year. Members receiving pins were, from left: front row, E. H. Jones, D. B. Carter, H. W. Rouse, W. L. Jackson, Leo B. Chapman, C. P. Hodges, A. D. Gillia, R. C. Stephens, J. W. Ward, W. B. Blackburn. Back row, W. E. Johnson, M. E. Anderson, Frank Havens, E. O. Stuart, S. C. Ward, Webster Pope, C. E. Finnegan, James Clark, Richard Stewart, Roy Evans, Howard Coulter. Twelve other members received pins but were not present at the banquet.

Christmas Party and Pinning at Black Mountain



BLACK MOUNTAIN, NO. CAR.—The 5th Annual Christmas Party of Carpenters Local Union No. 3110 at Morgan Manufacturing Company, Inc., was held on Saturday, December 18, in the Black Mountain Primary School. Members were presented 25-year service pins by President Lee Wm. Gentry. A eulogy service was given by John Jervis in memory of a deceased member, Earl Padgett.

Pictured from left to right, first row: M. H. Medford, Thad Sluder, George Worley, Herman W. Morrow Sr., Zeb Pressley, Ralph Jervis, Paul McElrath, Roy Burgen, Hillard Thompson.

Second row, left to right: Russell H. Bailey, Oscar Jones, Allie Padgett, Floyd Parkam, Charles E. Gardner, Julius Raines, Charlie Wright, James Goodman Sr., H. C. McIntyre.

Not present: James Correll Sr., Ruggles Fox, Furman Hensley, Frank Honeycutt, Clifford Jones, Fred Wilson, Wade Penley, B. G. Banks, Will Bailey, Jerry Fox.

25-Year Membership Pins, Morris, Illinois



MORRIS, ILL.—Twenty-five-year Membership pins to members of Local Union No. 1161 were recently presented by W. E. (Duff) Corbin, General Representative, to: Front row, left to right, Roy Lyons, Claude Heap, Henry Narvick, Alvin Narvick, Wm. Kjellestvik, Warden, Roy Kjellestvik, Gordon Winsor. These 7 men received 25 yr. pins: John W. Harder and Neil Quinn, also received pins but were not present when picture was taken. One man was unidentified.

Back row, standing, left to right, John Grace, F. S. 1161, Chester Johnson, Conductor 1161, Wilbur Meredith, V. P. 1161, Fred L. Hefler, Bus. Rep. 1161, W. E. (Duff) Corbin, G. Rep., who presented the pins, Paul Bolger, Pres. Fox River V. D. C., Donald McShane, Pres. 1161, Andrew Ollson, Sec. Fox River V. D. C. and Clyde W. Baker, R. S. 1161.

Birthday Tables At Lakeland Home

LAKELAND, FLA. — Once each month the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland honors members residing there who have birthdays during the month.

Those having birthdays are invited to a special "Birthday Table" in the dining hall, where, as honorees, they receive small mementos of the occasion.

It's a time for swapping memories among the old timers of the craft. Those who are unable to be present, still receive special attention, if they are in the hospital or away on leave.

In the accompanying pictures you will see three of "the birthday tables" in recent months.



OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS, (left to right): John Northoff, L. U. No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.; Chester A. Berry, L. U. 428, Fairmount, W. Va.; Otto Ploehn, L. U. 1485, LaPorte, Indiana; A. Theodore Anderson, L. U. 1300, San Diego, California; Frank Finn, L. U. 2250, Red Bank, N. J.; Richard L. Pearce, L. U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; Michael McCarthy, L. U. 331, Norfolk Va.; Fred Mellon L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass.; Milton F. Powers, L. U. 991, Winchester, Mass.; and John A. Echols, L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga. In the hospital were: Welsey A. Caldwell, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Joseph Cerami, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.; Thomas Kelly, L. U. 1694, Washington, D. C.; George S. Nutt, L. U. 586, Sacramento, California; and James Smith, L. U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.



NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS, left to right: T. M. Millis, L.U. 526, Galveston, Texas; Thomas Thompson, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.; C. J. Ryan, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.; Francis O'Boyle, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.; C. J. Ruch L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Cornelius Vos, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.; James Welsh, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.; James C. Wilson, L. U. 174, Joliet, Illinois; August Kavin, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roland Harris, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kansas; William A. Jacob, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.; C. E. Dohlquist, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.; William A. Boehmer, L. U. 62, Chicago, Illinois; and Carl Jacobson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Illinois. **NOT PRESENT**: Arthur Tagtmeyer, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry Bush, L. U. 25 Los Angeles, California; George Gordon, L. U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; Alfred Anderson, L. U. 326, Prescott, Arizona; and Robert H. Kelly, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa. **IN HOSPITAL**: John Anderson, L. U. 839, Des Plaines, Illinois.



DECEMBER BIRTHDAYS, left to right: Herman Philipp, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.; John Ahlgrim, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ivar Johnson, L. U. 141, Chicago, Illinois; Alfred Abraham, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.; Charles O. Hewitt, L. U. 452, Salem, N. J.; William G. Stader, L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio; William Struther, L. U. 2217, Lakeland, Fla.; John Watt, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.; Jacob Westrate, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Michigan; Oscar Fornander, L. U. 1373, Flint, Michigan; Ludwig Johnson II, L. U. 62, Chicago, Illinois; Charles James, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edward Blankenship, L. U. 993, Miami, Florida; Herman Belling, L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, California; Fred Kick, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl Lindquist, L. U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; Rudolph Ungerer, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Washington; George Haas, L. U. 210, Stamford, Connecticut; and Carson Harper L. U. 1024, Cumberland, Maryland. **NOT PRESENT**: Wilfred Picard, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.; Carl O. Nordvall, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minnesota; and Axel Nelson, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I. **IN HOSPITAL**: Bloy Burgeson, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio. This was the largest party to date.

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First Pension Checks Under Ohio Plan



MEDINA, O.—On October 28, 1965 the Mahoning, Trumbull and Mercer Counties Carpenters District Council gave a banquet in honor of 150 retired members who received their first pension checks from the Ohio State Carpenters pension plan.

The State Pension Plan represents over 15,000 carpenters in the state on its first anniversary. This program is expected to represent approximately 25,000 carpenters in the state after this years' contract negotiations by district councils.

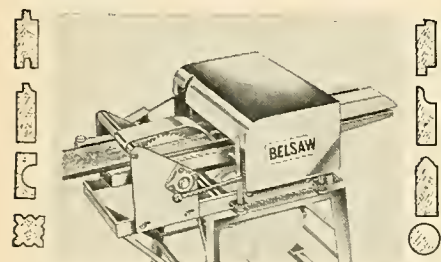
Receiving their first \$20.00 checks shown here are the oldest members from four of the council's locals. Left to right, are Lou Konyha, Business Representative from the Cleveland District Council and trustee of the State Pension program, Guy Hayes, Local 1438; Dean Hayes, Local 1438; Fred Boise, Local 1000; Milan Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, handing Cory Moon of Local 171 his check; Henry Albright, President of Local 171, and Arthur Hinkson of Local 1268.

Four Reach Half-Century Mark in Cleveland



CLEVELAND, O.—Local Union No. 11 recently honored four veteran members as they passed the half-century mark in Brotherhood membership. Those honored, and shown above, were: William D. Sigmund, A. E. Veigel, Louis B. Dick, and Peter Quellet.

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L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.		30.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.		20.00
L.U. 2305, New York, N.Y.		300.00
January contributions	\$	375.00
Previous contributions		129,681.48
Grand Total	\$	130,056.48

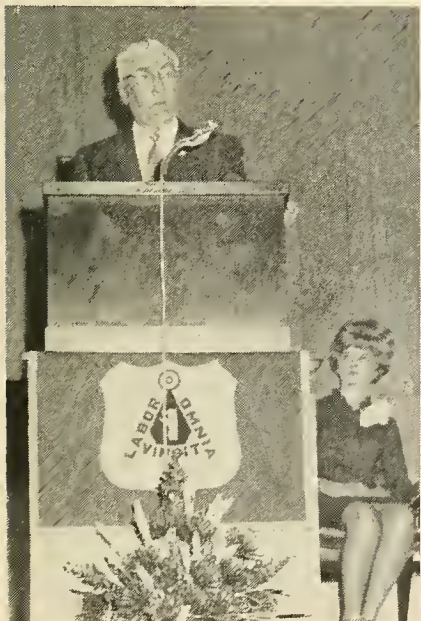
Fort Worth Dedicates New Union Hall



Officers of Local No. 1822, gathered around plaque. Standing, left to right: Wm. Knudsen, Claude Jackson, J. B. Dennie, J. O. Mack, Chas. Campau, Melvin Butler and Joe Youngblood. Kneeling, left to right: D. I. Sessums, E. T. Avry and W. K. Riddle. Not shown: C. C. Colston, Tom Averitt and C. C. Makarwich, Jr.



Mayor Pro-Tem Scranton Jones, with the saw cuts ribbon held by "Miss Flame" Karen Anderson. Claud Jackson, trustee, to the left.



FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. O. Mack of International Headquarters gave the principal address when Carpenters' Local No. 1822 held open house and dedicated its new meeting hall in Fort Worth, November 13th and 14th, 1965.

The building was dedicated to the memory of the deceased members by Brother L. E. Miller, chaplain of Local No. 1822.

Among the honored guests were Mayor Pro-Tem Scranton Jones, who, with the assistance of "Miss Flame" (Karen Anderson) sawed the ribbon, opening the new building.

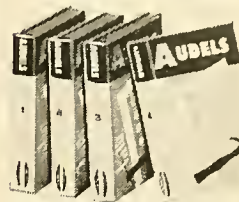
During the ceremonies, 50-year pins were presented to Layton Schobert and Henry Pape. There was much favorable comment on the beauty of the building expressed by the guests attending.



ABOVE: Left to right: Financial Secretary Melvin L. Butler pinned Layton Schobert, as Henry Pape was pinned by Business Agent Chas. Campau.

LEFT: J. O. Mack, International Representative, delivered the principal address.

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Los Gatos Honors 25-Year Members



IN LOS GATOS CEREMONIES: Carl Hermanson, 29 yrs.; Al Ronneberg, 27 yrs.; Manuel Gomes, 26 yrs.; (rear) Richard Davis, 26 yrs.; (front) Joe Edwards, 25 yrs.; Bill Dial, 26 yrs.; W. A. Oakes, 25 yrs.; Wm. Benson, Trustee of L. U. No. 2006, 26 yrs.; Leo Bannister, Pres. L. U. No. 2006, 25 yrs.; Mr. John Lincoln, Mayor of Los Gatos; Charles Nichols, General Representative; W. C. Goehner, charter member and first president of L. U. No. 2006 and Frank Kertes, vice-president, L. U. No. 2006. Absent when picture was taken: Jim Newell, 38 yrs.; and Harold Browne, 28 yrs.

LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Eleven members of Local 2006, Los Gatos, were guests at a special dinner on November 20, 1965.

John Lincoln, mayor of Los Gatos, presented each member a pin in recognition of 25 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Members receiving pins were: Carl Hermanson, Al Ronneberg, Manuel Gomes, Richard Davis, Bill Dial, Wm. Benson, W. A. Oakes, Joe Edwards, and Leo Bannister. Jim Newell and Harold Browne were unable to attend.

Other guests of the evening included Mrs. Lincoln, Henry Weitzel, former

mayor of Campbell, and Mrs. Weitzel, Charles E. Nichols, General Representative, and Mrs. Nichols; and Wm. Goehner, charter member and first president of Local 2006, and Mrs. Goehner.

The dinner was served by the members of Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 728, Los Gatos, assisted by the officers of the local union. In addition to honoring the "old timers," the dinner was planned as a fund raising event for a new union hall. This was the second such event that has been held, and more are planned at intervals throughout the year.

Frank Kertes, Vice President of Local No. 2006, served as master of ceremonies.

Ukiah, California, Local Burns Its Mortgage



UKIAH, CALIF.—The burning of the mortgage for the Labor Temple at Ukiah was recently witnessed by a gathering of Brotherhood members and other trade unionists. The building now belongs to Carpenters' Local Union No. 2143. Participating in the brief but memorable ceremonies were, from left, above: O. E. Johnson, recording secretary; Matt Russell, trustee; Clark McConnell, trustee; Henry Siems, vice president; H. E. Carr, president; and W. F. Hein, financial secretary and business representative.

Two Apprenticeship Classes Visit International Office



Apprentices from Locals 1489 and 393, New Jersey, on the steps of the General Offices in the nation's capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The combined apprenticeship training classes of Local Unions 1489 (Burlington, N.J.) and 393 (Camden, N.J.) recently visited Washington and the Brotherhood's General Offices there. They toured the building, saw a film on the craft, and heard a talk by Second General Vice President William Sidell. This was topped by a turkey dinner in the building cafeteria. David R. Hedlund, business representative of Local 1489, one of the men in charge of

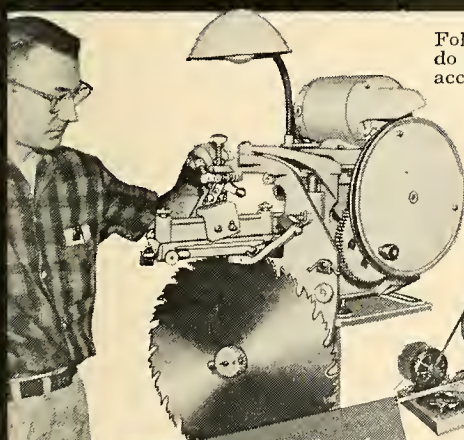
the trip, said later that the visit "brought home the real advantage of unionism and collective bargaining" for the newcomers to the craft.

The pin oak tree is well named. Though this oak probably was named from the pins on leaf-tips, the tree's short branches served as pins which held many a building together before nails became plentiful.

West Coast Pension Fund Boosts Benefits

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The trustees of the Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for Northern California approved up to 60 percent boosts in pension benefits beginning last January 1. Previous minimum benefits of \$75 monthly went to \$100 due to the Board action. The Board also voted to provide vesting at age 50 for those with 15 years service.

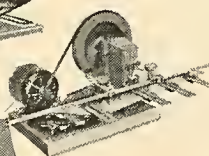
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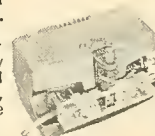
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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

UNIT X

Angular Measurements

This unit deals with the use of degrees, minutes and seconds in the determination of angular measurements.

If any difficulty is encountered in understanding or solving the problems presented herein; a brief review of the basic concepts of mathematics presented in preceding units will prove helpful. It should be remembered, that regardless of the seemingly complexity of a problem, that only four things can be done with numbers. We add, subtract, divide or multiply.

ANGULAR MEASURE—Angular measure is based upon the opening between two lines extending from a point which is called the "vertex." The opening, Fig. 1, is called an "angle" and is measured in terms of degrees. The size of the angle is dependent on the size of the opening. The length of the lines forming the angle has no bearing on the size of the angle.

Angles are measured in terms of degrees, minutes and seconds. A "degree" is determined by dividing a circle into 360 equal parts, Fig. 2. Each of these equal parts is called a degree. The symbol used to indicate slightly above and to the right of the number, (i.e.—10° means ten degrees).

A minute (angular measure) equals 1/60 of one degree. The symbol for minute is ' (10'=10 minutes).

A second (angular measure) equals 1/60 of one degree or 60 seconds equals one minute. The symbol for second is " (10" equals 10 seconds).

Addition and subtraction of the measurements of angles require the ability to reduce (change) degrees, minutes and seconds. To reduce degrees to minutes, multiply the degrees by 60. To reduce minutes to seconds, multiply the minutes by 60. To reduce seconds to minutes, divide the seconds by 60. To reduce minutes to degrees, divide the minutes by 60.

When adding or subtracting, it is necessary to add or subtract like quantities (degrees to degrees, minutes to minutes, and seconds to seconds). Techniques learned in adding and subtracting mixed numbers are required. "Borrowing" from the greater measurement may be necessary. Also, each item must be reduced to its lowest form to obtain the correct answer.

EXAMPLE 1.

Add 15° 25' 40" to 24° 38' 30"

24° 38' 30"
15° 25' 40" — Place the measurements of the two angles under each other with like quantities in order. Add the like quantities individually.

39° 63' 70" — Reduce the seconds to minutes. 70" + 60 = 1' 10".

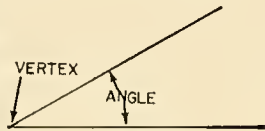


Fig. 1

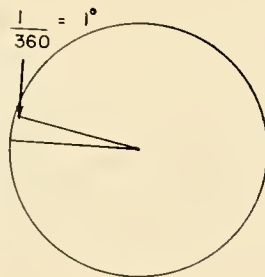


Fig. 2

39° 64' 10"

40° 4' 10"

Add the 1' to 63'. 1' + 63' = 1' 10".

Add the 1' to 63'. 1' + 63' = 64'.

Reduce the minutes to degrees. 64' + 60 = 1° 4'.

Add the 1° to 39°. 1° + 39° = 40°.

The answer reduced to lowest terms is 40° 4' 10".

EXAMPLE 2.

Subtract 18° 42' 24" from 34° 28' 15".

34° 28' 15"
18° 42' 24" —

34° 27' 75"
18° 42' 24" —
51"

33° 87' 75"
18° 42' 24" —
15° 45' 51"

Place the measurements of the two angles under each other with like quantities in order. Start with the smallest measurement which is in the seconds column. Since 24 is greater than 15, it is necessary to borrow from the minutes column to increase the minuend in the seconds column. The minuend now becomes 34° 27' 75". Subtract the seconds. (75-24=51). Move to the minutes column. 42 is greater than 27. It is necessary to borrow from the degree column to increase the minuend in the minutes column. The minuend now becomes 33° 87' 75". Subtract the minutes and degrees.

Angular measure is used to determine the length of an arc in a circle. The length of an arc has a direct relationship with the angle formed by the two radii drawn to the ends of the arc. Arc "A" has the same relationship to the circumference of the circle, Fig. 3, as the angle formed by the radii has to 360°, the total degrees in the circle. In formula form, this relationship is expressed:

$$\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{circumference}} = \frac{\text{angle of opening}}{360} \text{ OR}$$

$$\text{Arc} = \text{circumference} \times \frac{\text{angle of opening}}{360}$$

Example:

A circle has a circumference of 16". What is the length of an arc measured by an angle opening of 45°. Fig. 4.

$$\text{Arc} = \text{Circumference} \times \frac{\text{angle of opening}}{360}$$

$$\text{Arc} = 16 \times 360 = 16 \times \frac{1}{8} = 2 \text{ inches.}$$

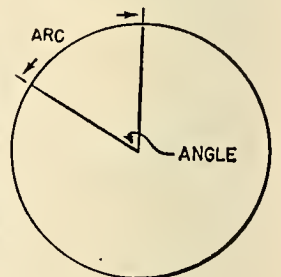


Fig. 3

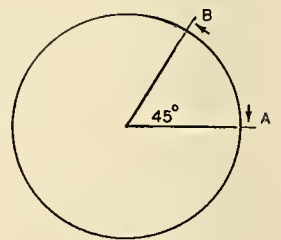


Fig. 4

TRIANGLES—By definition, a triangle is a three sided figure with three angles. Fig. 5. One side of the triangle is called the base and the angle opposite the base is called the vertex angle. The sum of all the angles inside a triangle equals 180°.

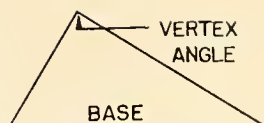


Fig. 5

Types of Triangles—

Acute angle triangle is a triangle with all angles measuring less than 90°, Fig. 6.

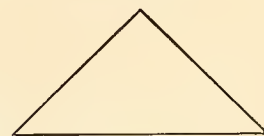


Fig. 6

Obtuse angle triangle is a triangle with one angle greater than 90°, Fig. 7.



Fig. 7

Isosceles triangle is a triangle with two sides of equal length and with the base angles equal, Fig. 8.

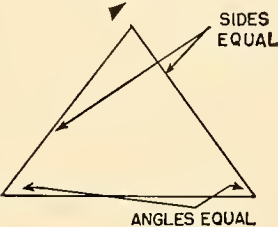


Fig. 8

Equilateral triangle is a triangle with all sides equal in length and all angles equal, Fig. 9.

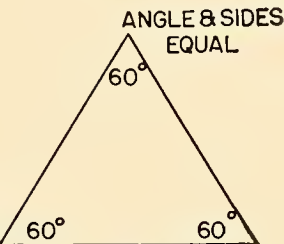


Fig. 9

Scalene triangle is a triangle with all sides of different lengths and all angles different, Fig. 10.

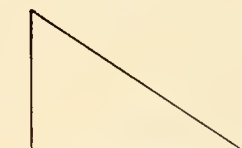


Fig. 10

Right angle triangle is a triangle with one angle equalling 90°, Fig. 11. The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. The right angle triangle is commonly called a right triangle.

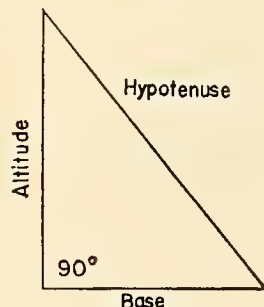


Fig. 11

The Right Triangle—Special Rules.

The square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle, Fig. 12, equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides of the right triangle. If c = hypotenuse, a = altitude, and b = base, then a formula may be expressed as $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$.

Example:

Determine the hypotenuse of a right triangle with an altitude of 8" and a base of 6".

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c^2 = 8^2 + 6^2 = 64 + 36 = 100$$

$$c = \sqrt{100} = 10"$$

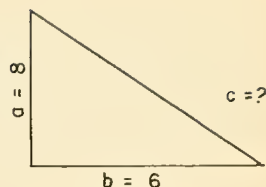


Fig. 12

The Square of one side of a right triangle equals the square of the hypotenuse minus the square of the other side. In formula form, $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$ and $b^2 = c^2 - a^2$

Example:

$$a = ?$$

$$c = 5$$

$$b = 4$$

Find the length of a side, Fig. 13, of a right triangle with a hypotenuse of 5" and one side 4" in length.

$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$a^2 = 5^2 - 4^2 = 25 - 16 = 9$$

$$a = \sqrt{9} = 3"$$

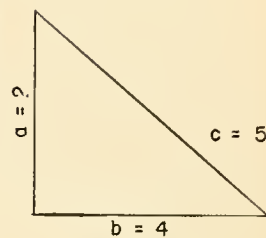


Fig. 13

The sum of the two acute angles in a right triangle, Fig. 14, equals 90°. In formula form:

$$/a + /b = 90^\circ$$

$$/a = 90^\circ - /b \text{ and } /b = 90^\circ - /a$$

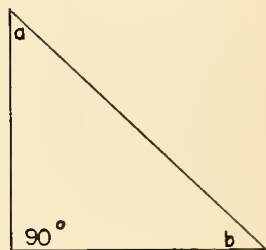


Fig. 14

PROBLEMS:

Find the perimeter of the following:

1. A square with sides 16" in length.
2. A rectangle with sides 3'5" and 8'5" in length.
3. A parallelogram with sides 9" and 1'4" in length.
4. A regular octagon with sides 2'8" in length.
5. A regular hexagon with sides 16" in length.
6. A triangle with sides 18", 2'4", and 4'9" in length.

Find the circumference of the following circles:

7. A radius of 9".
8. A diameter of 1'9".
9. Add 15° 25' to 30° 42'.
10. Add 27° 32' 48" to 42° 36' 14".
11. Add 45° 30' 25" to 37° 41' 45".
12. Subtract 17° 18' 40" from 42° 35'.
13. Subtract 30° 45' 55" from 37° 25' 10".
14. Subtract 45° 40' 30" from 75°.
15. A circle has a circumference of 42". What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 60°?
16. A circle has a circumference of 60". What is the length of an arc with angle opening of 30°?
17. A circle has a radius of 8". What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 90°?
18. A circle has a diameter of 24". What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 15°?
19. What is the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle with a base of 14" and an altitude of 10"?
20. What is the length of the base of a right triangle if the altitude is 9" and the hypotenuse is 15"?

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS ON PAGE 39

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LAKE LAND NEWS

Sidney Kotalik of Local Union 39, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home Dec. 1, 1965.

John Ottoson of Local Union 2038, Antioch, Calif., arrived at the Home Dec. 2, 1965.

J. M. Pollock, Sr., of Local Union 2217, Lakeland, Fla., arrived at the Home Dec. 6, 1965.

Walter S. Thesen of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Dec. 9, 1965.

Carl L. Anderson of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., passed away Dec. 4, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William Brackenridge of Local Union 2159, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away Dec. 11, 1965 and burial was in Cleveland.

J. M. Pollock, Sr., of Local Union 2217, Lakeland, Florida, passed away Dec. 18, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Leo J. Halm of Local Union 1792, Sedalia, Missouri, passed way Dec. 10, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

James G. Smith of Local Union 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, passed away Dec. 24, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Stefan Hann of Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away Dec. 22, 1965 and burial was in Cleveland.

Lawrence W. Foulke of Local Union 627, Jacksonville, Fla., passed away Dec. 24, 1965 and burial was in Greenfield, Ohio.

Clair D. Gatchell of Local Union 2633, Tacoma, Washington, withdrew from the Home Dec. 7, 1965.

Alfred B. Coolen of Local Union 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, withdrew from the Home Dec. 8, 1965.

Members who visited the Home during December

Anton Nelson, L.U. 53, Katanak, N. Y.
Phil Layne, L.U. 1148, Olympia, Washington
Robert B. Catheart L.U. 60, Clearwater, Florida
C. D. B. Shows, L.U. 205, Laurel, Miss.
Doss D. Goodwin, L.U. 213, Pasadena, Texas
William F. Plavhicky, L.U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
Owen E. Gilleland, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
John L. Dillon, L.U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa. Now living Tampa, Florida
Raynar Carlson, L.U. 58, Glenview, Ill.
Dean S. Lerther, L.U. 251, Kingston, N. Y.
Don Moore, Orlando, Florida
Louis Bolinger L.U. 1445, Topeka, Kansas
Fred J. Tornow, L.U. 272, Chicago Hts., Ill.
Joseph J. Perrichette, L.U. 334, Michigan
George Chalmers, L.U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Andrew Davis, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Joe Arnold, L.U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
Peter Borg, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Elwood E. Smith, L.U. 2012, Seaford, Del. Now living Bridgeville, Del.
Iver Swanson, L.U. 1456, Dundee, Fla.
Joseph Savage, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
George S. Seiler, L.U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Heppos, L.U. 2117, Flushing, N. Y.
Robert Catheart, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Everett A. Catheart, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind. Lives Plainfield, Ind.
Axel H. Swanson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Ivin L. Tubb, L.U. 1519, Portsmouth, O.
Jack Bowling, L.U. 1519, Ironton, O.
R. E. Spaeth, L.U. 2463, Ventura, Calif.
B. A. Scanlan, L.U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Calif.
Edward H. Blank, L.U. 2832, Neenah, Wis.
Frank VanDam, L.U. 15, Fair Lawn, N. J.
George W. Thomas, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Howard Woggoner, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Robert Hackenberger, L.U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Claus Deckinga, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill. Now living Bradenton, Fla.
Clyde Eldred, L.U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Patrick Wisinewski, L.U. 181, Hoffman Ests., Ill.
George W. Pritt, L.U. 1024, Cumberland, Md. Lives Kingwood, W. Va.
Louis Heck, L.U. 1311, Dayton, Ohio
E. L. Wetzel, L.U. 430, Wilkesburg, Pa.
Richard Whelan, L.U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Sol Horowitz, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
W. G. Burkhardt, L.U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Thomas E. Schmidt, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.

Martin Gerrels, L.U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
 James Principe, L.U. 1873, Valparaiso, Ind.
 Casimer Potyebowski, L.U. 1873, Valparaiso, Ind.
 Milo Williams, L.U. 2942, Tangent, Oregon
 James Fedele, L.U. 372, Lima, Ohio
 Clinton Bockneger, L.U. 3091, Eugene, Oregon
 John Bockneger, L.U. 3091, Eugene, Oregon
 Charles Hauntt, L.U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
 Alvin Johnson, L.U. 58, Now living in Sarasota, Fla.
 L. L. Rustad, L.U. 388, Richmond, Va.

WHAT'S NEW?



Prefinished Siding

Prefinished siding panels guaranteed not to need refinishing for at least 15 years now are being marketed by Weyerhaeuser Company.

The new product is called Weyerhaeuser prefinished siding/Panel 15. It is a combination of 5/16-inch thick exterior plywood, aluminum and a durable synthetic finish. Its principal uses to date are for exterior walls and decorative panels of apartments, commercial and industrial buildings, and homes. It is manufactured in panels as large as 4 x 10 feet, in eight colors and has a pebble-textured surface.

The 15 panel has been test marketed during the past two years in six major centers: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas-Fort Worth and Washington, D. C.-Baltimore. Marketing of the panel will be progressively expanded to a national basis during 1966.

Panel is a 3-in-1 material which provides finished exterior, structural sheathing and a reflective insulation in a single application. The core of the siding is of exterior plywood with waterproof glue. Aluminum is bonded to both sides of the plywood. The surface coating is baked-on vinyl enamel. Colors include white, black, beige, gold, orange, and medium tones of green, brown, and blue.

The product was developed about two years ago by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. of Oakland, Calif., and market-tested in six areas. Weyerhaeuser has become the exclusive licensee to manufacture and market the prefinished panels as a part of its broad line of wood building materials.

In announcing the product, Weyerhaeuser emphasized that the guarantee is in writing and copies will be supplied upon request. The guarantee states, in part, that Panel 15 "is guaranteed (1) not to need refinishing due to peeling, blistering, checking, flaking, or wear-through of paint film for 15 years after original installation, and (2) not to delaminate during the life of the original installation." The guarantee applies only when the panels are installed in accordance with instructions accompanying each shipment and applies only to the first beneficial owner.

After initial test marketing, Kaiser transferred product rights to Weyerhaeuser on the basis that the new material is ideal for production and sale by a manufacturer of structural plywood.



Siding Panels on Balconies

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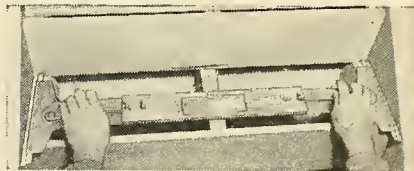


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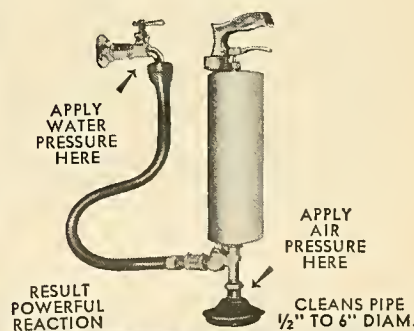


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to

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BELOW: Fran Trappe plays Christmas music on a festive stage.



Christmas is a festive and memorable season at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. For more than two weeks preceding the holiday, residents of the Home were attended by scores of Yuletide visitors from the immediate area. The Christmas pageantry began on December 8 with a visit and serenade by a choral group from Harvard Hall at nearby Southern College. Then, on December 17 the Lakeland High School Chorus presented a full evening of holiday songs. On the following Sunday a local church group performed a Christmas cantata.

BELOW: The Calvary Baptist Church Senior Choir with "Carol of Christmas."



And so it continued until Thursday, December 23, when three groups visited for songs and merriment. At 7:15 p.m., that night, gifts were distributed to the residents, and there were refreshments in the Dining Room. As the pictures on these pages show, Christmas is a busy and a happy time for those members of the Brotherhood who retire to the Carpenters' Home.



The St. Joseph Girl Scouts Choral Group, all members of Troop 245, entertained Lakeland men on December 20.



ABOVE: The Santa Fe Convent Choral Group sang December 19.



BELOW: Girl Scout Troop No. 235, a local pack of Cub Scouts, and their pretty leader perform on stage at the Lakeland Home.

RIGHT: A Christmas cantata presented by the Presbyterian Chapel in the Grove.

LOWER RIGHT: The First Methodist Church College Class Carolers.



BELOW: The Southern College Harvard Hall Girls delivered a tuneeful repertoire in the dining hall on December 8, accompanied by one of their number on an accordian.





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Sorensen, Joseph C.
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Enockson, Karl
Evans, Norman
Freeman, C. L.
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| 1. 64". | 5. 96". | 9. 46° 7'. | 13. 6° 39'15". | 17. 12 4/7". |
| 2. 24". | 6. 87". | 10. 70° 9'2". | 14. 29° 19'30". | 18. 3 1/7". |
| 3. 4'2". | 7. 56 4/7". | 11. 83° 12'10". | 15. 7". | 19. 17.2". |
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

A Realistic Approach to Training Programs

THE POVERTY PROGRAM now has been in full swing for the better part of a year. Under the law, the government is underwriting the most massive training program in the history of the world.

The theory behind the program is that most people are unemployed because they do not have adequate training to secure and hold a job in this complex world. To a large extent, undoubtedly, this is true; so that the government is endeavoring to teach young people useful skills through a wide variety of programs.

To the extent that such programs are based on realistic considerations they undoubtedly help to make young people employable, but the catch is that there must be jobs for them when they have achieved the necessary skills.

The government naturally is concerned primarily with statistics. It makes fine political hay to be able to point out that so many hundred thousand youngsters were trained for various occupations, but being trained and finding employment are not always one and the same thing.

A youngster who undergoes the disciplines involved in acquiring a skill is not going to be very happy if there is no job for him at the completion of his training.

In a major metropolitan area in California, a MDTA training program is being contemplated for teaching young men the rudiments of construction work so that they can qualify for apprenticeship training. Unfortunately, the average carpenter in that area worked less than 1350 hours last year. The preceding year the average was 100 hours lower. At the same time there are 79 apprentices currently unemployed because there are no jobs for them.

Under circumstances such as these, it hardly seems necessary to institute another program to qualify additional boys for apprenticeship training.

Unfortunately, unions often get caught in the middle when unrealistic programs are carried out. The trainee thinks he has it made when he completes his training. Then he goes to the union hall to apply for an apprenticeship training. With 75 or 80 apprentices already out of work, the union naturally cannot indenture the trainee.

It is only natural that the trainee should become resentful. His resentment is not directed at the training program which prepared him for a job opening that was not there; rather, it is directed against the union which has no control over the number of openings available.

Unions thus come in for a good deal of criticism they neither earned nor want.

Ironically, unions have been the staunchest supporters of education and training over the past 100 years. From the very beginning, an important part of the goals set by organized labor included adequate training and educational opportunities for all people, regardless of race, creed or color.

That position has not changed any. Labor is still strongly committed to the broadest possible educational opportunities for everyone. However, a realistic approach to training programs ought to be a fundamental part of the government's attitude toward eliminating poverty.

Any program undertaken ought to be based on a reasonable assumption that there will be a place for the youngster when he has completed his training. Any other approach is neither fair to the youngster, to the industry, or to the nation.

No matter who you are . . .



No matter what you do . . .



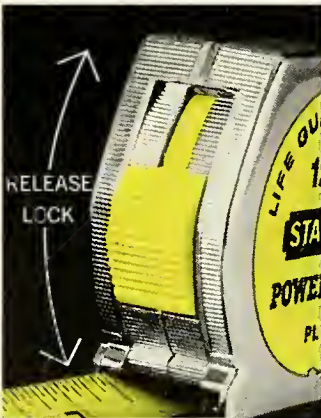
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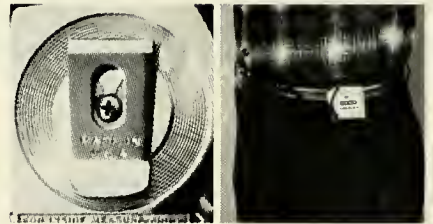
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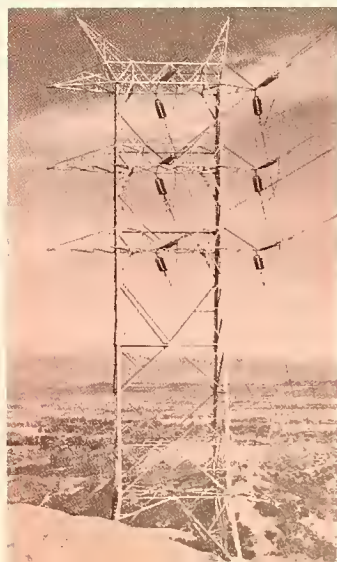
THE
CARPENTER
FOUNDED 1881

MARCH, 1966

CHALLENGES OF TOMORROW

Can our cities survive? Will we have pure or contaminated air? High-rise slums or adequate housing? Mass transportation or transportation mess? What will be the heritage of the coming generations?

A SPECIAL REPORT



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MARCH, 1966

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



THE COVER

17 17

Printed in U. S. A.

The Affluent Society Is Rapidly Becoming the Effluent Society

By **M. A. HUTCHESON,**
General President

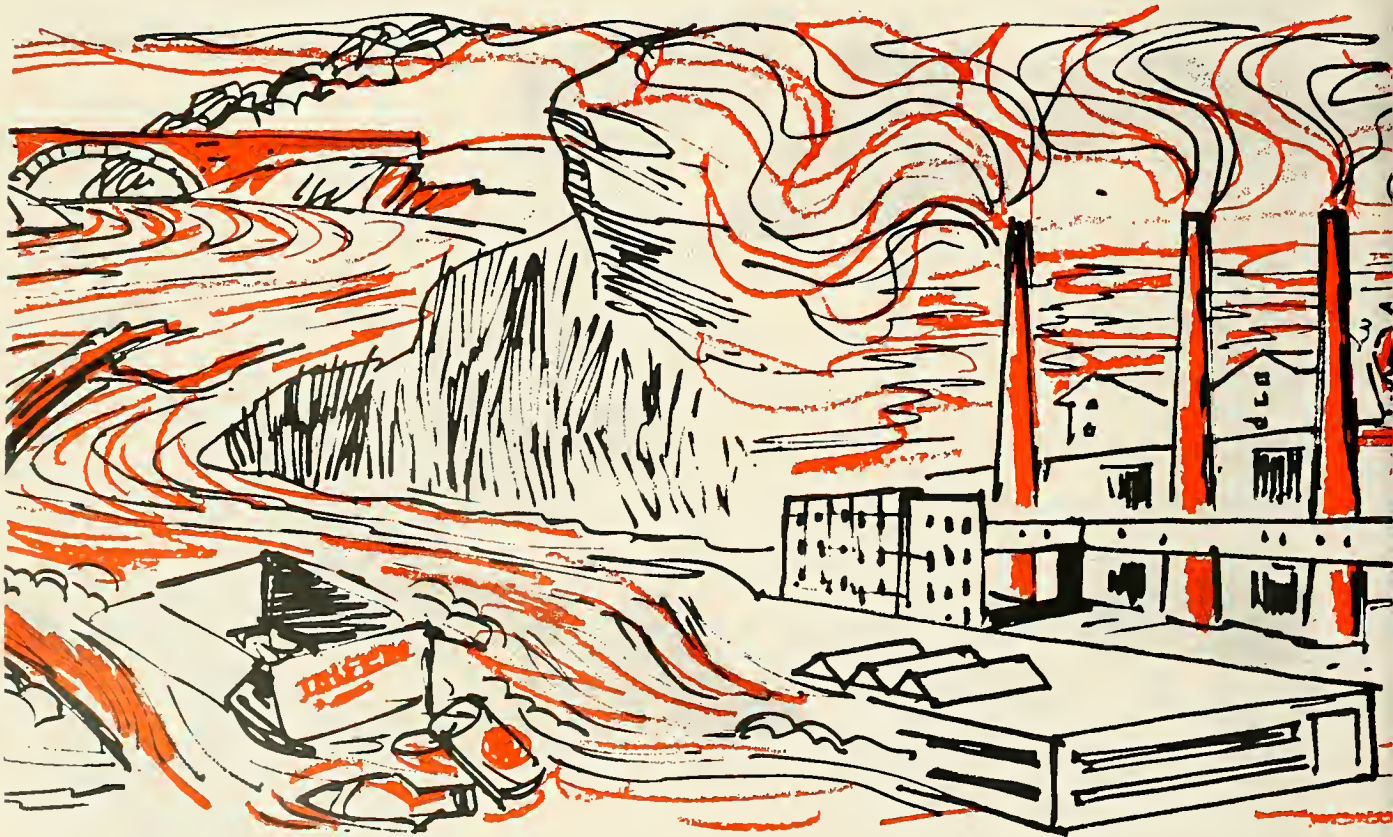
WE ARE literally choking on our own wastes. Mills and factories dump ever-increasing amounts of industrial wastes into our lakes and streams.

Bordering cities often consider these same lakes and streams free cesspools. Smog and smoke saturate city air to an extent rapidly becoming intolerable.

The degree to which we are making our water sources undrinkable and our atmosphere unbreathable is alarming many able scientists.

The percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere keeps going up constantly as the consumption of coal and gas increases. Carbon dioxide traps heat like glass in a greenhouse. Already there is evidence our weather is being affected. What will the effect be in 50 years without remedial measures?

But smog and pollution are only a small part of the frustration surrounding city life in the middle of the Twentieth Century. Slums are growing faster than decent housing units are being built. Cars and trucks choke our streets and highways. Many a city worker whose grandfather worked ten hours a day works only eight hours a day but





HUTCHESON

spends three or four hours going and coming from work.

Each year nine or ten million cars are produced in our auto factories. Only a million or two are junked each year. This means that the already overloaded streets and highways are destined to grow even more congested. Mass transit is only an idle dream in most cities, and even if prompt action were taken today, it would take years to develop fast and economical mass transportation.

Crime stalks our city streets. Open spaces are growing scarcer. Ugliness abounds everywhere. Outdoor recreation gets harder to come by.

For all the progress that has been made in building new housing, finishing new roads, eliminating crime, and attacking air and water pollution problems, a start has barely been made. The problems are increasing rather than decreasing, and only a massive attack at all levels of government can make city living something more attractive than it now is.

As building tradesmen, we will be called upon

to build all the facilities that are needed to purify our air and water and make transportation a little bit less wearisome.

This issue of the magazine endeavors to pinpoint some of the challenges that lie ahead. All the articles are written by experts who have been involved in the respective problems.

From all this I think it is reasonably apparent that the construction industry will be prosperous for many years to come. Time is running out on many of the improvements we must have to survive, and we as building tradesmen have an obligation to join the battle to make city living healthier and more enjoyable.

All the needed improvements will require vast sums of money. Congress and state legislators are notoriously slow in appropriating funds for any projects that can be delayed. It is up to us to keep ourselves well versed in all the developments which the future will bring, so that we can throw our weight behind the programs which must be adopted to bring about the improvements we must have to survive.

CHALLENGES



OF TOMORROW





By **ROBERT WEAVER**

*Secretary, Department of Housing
and Urban Development*



A HOME OF DIGNITY.

PRESIDENT Johnson's determination to improve the urban environment has stirred the country's imagination.

We are launched on a course, which, in his words, will "make sure that every family in America lives in a home of dignity and a neighborhood of pride, a community of opportunity and a city of promise and hope."

The creation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is part of that design. The Department will give prime policy and administrative direction to Federal programs for which it is responsible. It will provide the opportunity for more effectively massing our resources where they can do the most good. The Department will strive to achieve a much higher measure of coordination between many different urban programs than ever before. It will be the major instrument for directing the

developing Federal strategy for city redevelopment and growth.

As the President said when he signed the Act which created the Department, it is "the first step toward organizing our system for a more rational response to the pressing challenge of urban life."

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 gives us a variety of tools for reshaping our urban environment. Federal aids are available to help communities rehabilitate and increase the housing supply. Low and moderate income needs get special attention. Communities can plan land development and public facilities and provide open space and beautify their environments. Help is available to improve mass transit facilities and develop neighborhood facilities to serve low and moderate income families. The college housing program supports our educational system. Still other programs serve senior citizens, servicemen and veterans.

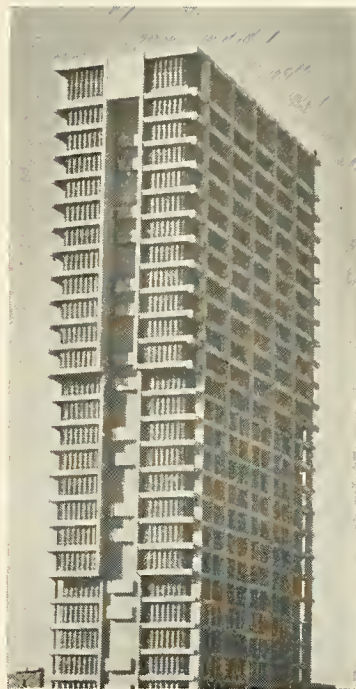
The housing and urban development tools are both diverse and flexible. They serve the varying needs

of small cities as well as metropolitan areas—central cities as well as suburbs. They are designed for the most comprehensive development possible and for achieving the comprehensive planning that must be a hallmark of programs that look to future growth as well as current needs.

We are able, for the first time, to develop a far-ranging Federal strategy which unites the many approaches to the problems of urban decay and growth. It is a strategy which sees the rebuilding of our cities as part of the President's grand pattern for wiping out poverty. It seeks to preserve natural beauty and insure equal opportunity for all Americans—in housing, in jobs, in health and education and welfare services. In sum, the programs are pointed at strengthening the social and physical environment. They will also help to develop strong community values and raise the quality of American life.

The rescue of blighted neighborhoods through rehabilitation is one example of comprehensive programming. Homes worth saving are

ROBERT C. WEAVER was Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency until President Johnson recently named him as first Secretary of the newly-created Department of Housing and Urban Development.



a city of promise and hope

brought up to standard. The shopping area is renewed. An elementary school and a community center with auditorium, library, and social center are provided. A new fire station is built. Dilapidated buildings are pulled down and valuable open space is created. New homes are built.

A "living" example of this process is the Wooster Square neighborhood in New Haven, Connecticut, a pioneer in this respect. There we see what rehabilitation can do by retaining and restoring old values as well as avoiding dislocation of families and small businesses. In fiscal terms, residential and business values have been increased in Wooster Square. Not calculable in dollars and cents are the intangible values of spiritual and physical well-being of the neighborhood and the community. Ultimately, the entire nation benefits.

Though the nation's communities are using the available Federal tools for self-improvement, and the accomplishments have been significant, the size and scale of urban assistance has been too small, and

too widely dispersed.

Thus, the President has proposed to Congress a massive program "to rebuild completely, on a scale never before attempted, entire central and slum areas of several of our cities in America." The means for achieving this are embodied in the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966, already introduced into Congress. This program would take advantage of three decades of experience in housing and community development. According to the President, it would provide a program that will:

"—concentrate our available resources—in planning tools, in housing construction, in job training, in health facilities, in recreation, in welfare programs, in education—to improve the conditions of life in urban areas.

"—join together all available talent and skills in a coordinated effort.

"—mobilize local leadership and private initiative, so that local citizens will determine the shape of their new city—freed from the constraints that have handicapped their

past efforts and inflated their costs."

Coupled with this dramatic and unprecedented program, the President recommends Federal assistance for new communities, and the extension of support for comprehensive metropolitan planning. He has also called for funding of the rent supplement program to provide privately developed and financed housing for low-income people. Extension of the urban mass transportation program is proposed to help communities meet their increasing needs for transit facilities.

The problems of the cities are many. The President's program shows the way to use our financial resources and technical knowledge to solve them.

The City Demonstration Program would begin a new era of Federal-local commitment to one of the pressing problems of our Nation—an era of the realization of the President's hope that both the private and public sectors of our economy will join to "build in our cities and towns an environment for man equal to the dignity of his aspirations."



Main buildings in the \$175 million Government Center, now under construction in Boston, are portrayed in this scale model. Located in the heart of the historic city, the Center will cover about 60 acres of what was once a teeming urban jungle.

CHALLENGES



OF TOMORROW

Historic Boston Turning The Tide of Urban Decay

Massive Renewal Program Clearing Slums, Building Anew

BOSTON, as a city, is just about as American as fireworks on the Fourth of July. But by 1960, this historic colonial city had become a sick example of American urban life.

Its population had dropped by more than 100,000 persons in the 10 years since 1950. Traditional Boston industries, such as textiles and leather, moved out of town. No new companies replaced them.

The Port of Boston, once the greatest in the U. S., lacked modern warehouse and dock facilities and suffered from an adverse freight rate differential. Unlike most U. S. cities, Boston witnessed no construction boom after the Second World War. Large sections of the city were nothing short of run-down slums. Redevelopment programs in the past had met with little if no success.

The problem facing newly-elected Mayor John F. Collins in January, 1960, was simple: Prescribe a cure for Boston's ills.

And this is just what Mayor Collins

did. Edward J. Logue, a bright young administrator of the highly successful New Haven, Conn., redevelopment program, was hired to deal with the sad physical state of Boston.

The two men decided upon a large scale development program and counted on Federal aid to carry a major share of the financial burden. They estimated urban renewal would cost \$90 million, of which the federal government would supply \$60 million.

The Boston renewal program encompasses the entire city, not just isolated slums. Major redevelopment activities have been centered in Boston proper, the older section of the city. Although only about 10 percent of Bostonians live in this area, most of them depend on it for their livelihoods. This is the business and financial district and the center of many historical attractions.

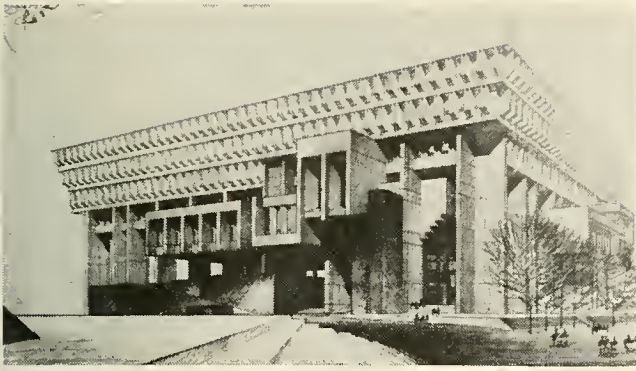
In many American cities, urban renewal carries an unpopular connotation with the population. Citizens fear

relocation, loss of housing, and the tremendous costs involved in the form of increased taxes.

Relatively speaking, such is not the case in Boston. There has been some citizen unrest, but by and large the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) had made its plans with the people in mind. One city official clearly depicted the BRA's philosophy: "Once you've had the people in an area working with you on a plan every step of the way, they can't pull the rug out from under you."

The bulldozer is not the sole tool of urban renewal in Boston. "Rehabilitation" is the key word. Current projects include some massive undertakings.

Located at the very core of Boston's intense and varied business district will be a gigantic new Government Center, which will include \$175 million in buildings for city, state and federal offices and some private rental facilities. Before 1962, when the BRA took over, the area was 60 acres of some



A major building in the Boston Government Center will be a new City Hall. Costing \$25 million, the nine-level building will be of exposed concrete and glass.

of the worst urban slums in the nation.

Prudential Insurance Co. is carrying out a \$150 million program which will include a 52-story office building, a city auditorium, Boston's first new hotel in 30 years, apartment buildings, and other commercial structures.

Boston's waterfront, once the busiest port in the nation, died when the square-rigged wooden ships passed away after the Civil War. The crumbling old warehouses, rotting piers, and rough stone streets are used by the city's wholesale food merchants. The BRA plans call for this area to be converted into a business, residential and recreational area.

Also in the future are plans for a complete rehabilitation of Boston's central business district, which is adjacent to the new government center. The project could run to \$200 million.

Mayor Collins and the BRA realize that the residential neighborhoods hold the real strength and potential for the future growth of Boston. They know these areas must be improved and this is why the largest amount of renewal work will be done in residential neighborhoods. Construction of new schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, streets and municipal buildings are being emphasized in the hope of stimulating private rehabilitation of residential areas.

The BRA is trying to stem the tide of decay in downtown Boston by reversing the decline of the city's business district and by attracting new private investment to the area.

The largest rehabilitation effort in Boston to date is occurring in Washington Park, a middle and lower-middle class settlement that over the past decades has gone down hill at a rapid pace.

Washington Park was at its height of splendor in the late 1800's. But since World War I, except for a few apartment buildings, no new residential structures have been built. The area has a population of 25,000, covers 502 acres, and contains 2,813 two and

three story buildings. The total cost of Washington Park renewal will approach \$28 million, with the federal government supplying \$16.5 million. The Federal Housing Administration will insure loans for rehabilitation, because it is an urban renewal project.

The BRA does not pay for renewal; instead, it convinces property owners that rehabilitation must be done, and that a particular building must be improved to meet city standards. Since 1960 more than 500 meetings have been held in the Washington Park area by action committees composed of residents themselves. The BRA helps residents to help themselves by supplying information on urban renewal processes and BRA proposals.

Specifically, the BRA sends a two-man survey team to inspect an individual's property. Every part of a structure is given a thorough going over from basement to rafters. Then a de-

tailed account is prepared describing the improvements necessary to bring the structure up to city requirements. Other BRA officials help owners get reliable bids on construction work, advise on architectural matters, and help plan financing.

Some sections of Washington Park are too run down even for rehabilitation. These are taken over, cleared, and the land sold to developers for specified construction. Plans for Washington Park call for 1,500 new low-cost housing units, three new elementary schools, shopping centers, libraries, parks and playgrounds. Similar renewal projects are in the planning stages for seven other Boston neighborhoods.

As this issue of *The Carpenter* goes to press, the BRA reports nearly a billion dollars has been spent in Boston urban renewal, in terms of public funds and private investments and commitments.

For the time being, urban renewal in historic Boston seems to be making significant progress. The BRA, through public and private funds, has managed to transform some of the city's ugliest business and residential slums into handsome new and improved areas. The job of urban renewal in Boston is far from finished. However, even with the token amount of work completed so far, the majority of Bostonians firmly believe their city a better place to live.



Comparing construction work on the Boston City Hall with blueprints are, left to right, S. Winfred Cameron, president of Boston District Council; Mario Natale, business representative; of L.U. 51; George Welsh, general representative; John Rogers, general representative; Joseph Hardy, secretary-treasurer of Boston District Council; General Secretary Dick Livingston; Abe Saul, director of the East Coast Organizing Office; Phil Anastasio, steward of L.U. 33; and Clifford S. Bennett, business representative of L.U. 33. In background is the John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building.



Other Major Renewal Projects

JOHN HANCOCK CENTER, CHICAGO—John Hancock, who scrawled his signature on the Declaration of Independence hugely "so George III can read it without his glasses," is the namesake of the equally-huge combination office and apartment structure (left) which will tower 100 stories above downtown Chicago when it is completed in 1968.

Construction cost of the tapering skyscraper will run close to \$100 million. It will rise 1,100 feet into the sky on North Michigan Avenue. As such, it will be the world's tallest commercial and residential structure. The building will provide a million square feet of space each for the residential and office areas and another 300,000 square feet of rental commercial space.

A model of the John Hancock Center toured Russia last year under sponsorship of the U.S. Information agency. It was popular in Minsk, Moscow and Leningrad. More than 223,000 Leningraders marvelled at the model and also viewed more than 180 color transparencies of new U.S. buildings.

Tishman Construction Co. is erecting the building for Jerry Walmon, owner-developer. Design was by the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Rentals are to be handled by Sudler and Company.



SUPERSQUARE, BUFFALO, N.Y.—When the architectural firm of Charles Luckman Associates presented the concept of "Supersquare" to the civic leaders of Buffalo, New York, it sparked an interest in a rebuilding and revitalization of the downtown city core which even now is preceding apace. A model of a portion of "Supersquare" is at left.

The original and extremely ambitious 17-acre concept, would have included five great towers, one a hotel and the other four office buildings, together with stores, underground garage and other facilities, has largely been discarded.

In its place have come several separate downtown construction projects. The financial institutions of Buffalo have led the way in bringing new construction to the central city. Each of the seven banks in the city has either renovated or constructed a major downtown project.

Now underway is a three-block downtown mall, "Main Place," which will include quarters for a bank, a high-rise tower for offices and other facilities. This project overlaps part of the area originally set aside for "Supersquare." A 21-story office building, with a bank's home office, is rising across the street from "Main Place." The first of the major downtown construction projects was sponsored by Western Savings Bank, a \$4½ million, 12-story bank and office building.

The grand total of construction projects underway, completed or announced for downtown Buffalo is in the vicinity of \$100 million. The total includes two major government building projects, one state and one county, in addition to the private constructions. No Federally-sponsored urban renewal programs are currently underway or planned for the downtown area.



FOSTER CITY, CALIFORNIA—Much of Foster City was dredged from the bottom of San Francisco Bay, and the 2600-acre completely-planned community has a maximum population potential of about 35,000 people, which it is expected to attain in the near future.

Located on the western shore of the bay adjacent to San Mateo, Foster City has been built 100 percent union. Through careful master planning, the community has a 13-mile shoreline with a four-mile lagoon. Homes range in price from about \$26,500 to approximately \$75,000, and there is a planned 22-story twin-towered apartment to cost \$22 million.

Foster City, developed by T. Jack Foster Organizations, is one of the most beautiful of the pre-planned complete communities taking shape in the U.S. today. So much so, in fact, that the venerable San Francisco Museum of Art has invited the developers to display a concept of the architectural design. This is the first time in history that such an invitation has been extended by the 108-year-old museum.

In the photos above, the left picture is a long-range aerial view of the community. The right picture is a close-up of one section of the homes on one of the islands in the lagoon.

Why Ugliness... Why Not?

By **F. EUGENE SMITH**, *President, F. Eugene Smith Associates*

wishes to build homes. In one fell swoop he can remove the trees and cut his costs from there on considerably; trees get in the way of construction vehicles. It takes time to drive around a tree, and time is money. Trees make it almost impossible to level the land, and smooth flat tracts make better homesites for the builder than rolling country. Trees also obstruct utility companies' installation of electrical and telephone wires, and make their maintenance more difficult and costly. And for a large apartment owner, trees, bushes, gardens—in fact, any extra plantings—represent a rise in the cost of the grounds' upkeep. Clearly, landscaping sends prices up, no landscaping keeps prices down.

Like landscaping, the beautification of shopping centers is impractical. From the consumer point of view, the cheaper the center, the lower the rent for retailers, and subsequently, the lower the price for products sold. From the developer's point of view, he saves money at every turn: by making design decisions himself, from the architecture down to the smallest sign, he avoids the fees of professional advice. And our tax structure favors depreciation—a smart builder can deduct depreciation losses for a few years and before the deductible percentage goes down, sell the center at a healthy profit. Shopping center landscaping is uneconomical here too: why have a tree when another car can be added to the vast, level parking lot instead?

And is there anything wrong with huge flashing signs? Big signs can be useful in covering up old dirty buildings. And if Joe and Harry, competitors across the street, want to compete by seeing who can build the largest sign, fine . . . it helps the sign com-

panies make more profit—they encourage it. If signs sell the product they must be good, and besides, they contribute to the exciting carnival atmosphere of our cities.

The labyrinth of utility wires running overhead must stay where it is. Many European communities have placed theirs underground but for us this does not seem possible. Utility companies in America say that the wires are cheaper where they are for two reasons: One, they're already there, and second, they already own the equipment for installing and maintaining overhead wires. Even the gas companies are now experimenting with above-grade pipe installation . . . it's cheaper. Wires, pipes, poles, signs—the sky would seem high and empty indeed without the familiar clutter of our advanced technology.

Many people will say that zoning laws should be stricter and they should. But for preservation? An historic site or old residential area that impedes progress must go, and progress, as we have seen, is Industry, Shopping Centers, endless rows of Development Homes made cheaply and sold economically to the happy (?) consumer who lives and buys therein. And there is nothing nicer for a homeowner than looking across the thoroughfare at the new mall going up, for his property value will probably rise substantially.

The total picture is simple to see: the bigger the parking lot, the more cars in it; the more shopping centers, the more to buy; the more wires, the more things to plug in.

They say that we have the highest standard of living in the world. We make more things, buy more things, throw away the old things and then make more. Our "standard of living" winds up on the junk pile. This is our heritage . . . this is the American way.

But times change and so must our attitudes. Our re-evaluation of what is really important is long overdue. It's time we placed emphasis on values other than monetary ones. As we look around us, we can see that our money

See **UGLINESS**, Page 35

F. EUGENE SMITH, author of this biting satire on ugliness in America, is the head of F. Eugene Smith Associates in Bath, Ohio, a firm of industrial designers. Currently, he is carrying out an anti-ugliness campaign through lectures and written articles. "Why Ugliness . . . Why Not?" is the title of his continent-wide campaign.



WE are a nation of freedoms; we are free to choose ugliness, free to choose beauty, free to choose practicality, efficiency, economy. As long as our actions do not materially encroach upon the rights of another individual, we can express ourselves in any way satisfying to our own egos and pocketbooks. We operate contentedly within our own worlds, earning those things we feel that we—and our children—should have.

This is American, this is good. If we can legally act to improve our lots, this is our freedom. The evidence of the push for money or security or happiness is all around us. And rightly so; it's the American way.

There is much talk about ugliness, but ugliness is the main proof that 190 million American citizens are exercising their natural right of self-preservation. Who needs trees, attractive shopping centers, historic sites, landscapes without wires, restraining zoning laws, or designers, architects or city planners? Why pay a man to design a building or a product or an urban area? Who should tell us what is good or bad when we know what we like? The enterprising businessman can do all this for himself for free and have the pride of viewing his individual accomplishments.

This matter of trees and landscaping, for example. In the simplest terms, it is easier to do without either. A developer buys a tract of land and



The rapid deterioration of the quality of our air has reached a point where effective control measures can no longer be postponed. We must take action now to clean our polluted skies.

That Life Giving Substance We Breathe Is Polluted!

DONORA, a town of 14,000 population, is nestled in a deep valley on the inside of a sharp horseshoe bend of the meandering Monongahela River, about 30 miles south of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On the morning of October 27,

1948, the air around Donora became unnaturally still. Fog enveloped the city. The temperature dropped drastically. These conditions lasted four days, until an air cleaning rain occurred the afternoon of October 31.

In that four-day period 17 deaths

were recorded in the community which normally averages two deaths in an equivalent period at this time of the year. Doctors' reports showed that more than one-third of the population became ill. Cough was the single dominant medical symptom. The frequency of other symptoms was in the following descending order: soreness of throat, a feeling of chest constriction, headache, breathlessness, a burning sensation of the eyes, lacrimation (tearing), vomiting, nausea without vomiting and excessive nasal discharge.

Weather "Inversion"

During the first week of December 1930 a thick fog covered all of Belgium. A highly industrialized 15-mile stretch of the Meuse River Valley was afflicted not only with still, wet, cold air, but also with an "inversion" of the air temperature. In such an occurrence, air temperature at ground level is cooler than the air above it. Ordinarily, just the opposite is true. Consequently, the air at ground level does not rise in the normal manner to permit other air to move in.

Throughout the Meuse River Valley extremely fine solids, gases, and liquid discharges from household chimneys and factory smokestacks took their toll in Belgian lives. In a short period of a few days, thousands became ill and 60 people died of diseases relating to the lungs and the heart.

4,000 Deaths in London

London, England always has been thought of as a foggy city. But in December 1952, a "pea soup" developed that was radically different from any previous fog. A few months later, after mortality statistics were revealed, it was found London had experienced 4,000 excess deaths in a seven-day period. At the same time large numbers of people became ill.

The three episodes mentioned had much in common: all lasted only a few days, all were associated with un-



A special statement to members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE, Dem., Me., Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution

Smokestacks and exhaust pipes are so familiar to Americans that for years no one stopped to contemplate the possibility of "air pollution."

Now, however, there is increasing awareness by government, by industry and by the public that this phenomenon not only is aesthetically displeasing, but is actually a threat to our national health and well-being.

That the technological capability to eliminate air pollution does exist has been shown by the advances made in recent years by the automotive industry to control motor vehicle exhaust, and by those plants which have successfully reduced the smoke and airborne waste from their industrial processes.

Nevertheless, development of economical, adaptable methods of air pollution control and waste disposal is not yet commensurate with the severity of the problem, and the closing of this gap is at this time the most pressing need of the air pollution control effort.

In 1963 the Congress passed my Clean Air Act to initiate and accelerate a national research and development program, to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution, to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments in connection with the development and execution of their air pollution prevention and control programs, and to encourage and assist the development of regional control programs. In 1965, we amended my Act to require the establishment of controls on automotive exhaust. It is hoped that accelerated research on Federal, state and interstate levels, combined with research activity among private developers and institutions, will produce the know-how and equipment upon which to base an all-out effort to restore the purity of our air supply.

usual weather conditions and the fatalities were especially marked among people with preexisting cardio-respiratory diseases. In short, all three were examples of acute air pollution.

Right this very minute an 87-acre, seven-million-ton heap of unsalable trash from coal mines is burning out of control near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The sulphur-loaded smoke has nauseated the residents of six surrounding communities since 1955. Doctors claim the air has been polluted enough to damage the health of newborn children.

In Arizona farmers tell of clouds of smog that hang over their fields, which have drifted 200 miles from the Los Angeles Air Basin.

Agricultural Crops Damaged

In 1961 damage from contaminant associated with motor vehicle pollution was proven to accelerate the deterioration of materials, structures, and machines of all kinds. Metals corrode, fabrics weaken and fade, leather becomes brittle, rubber cracks and loses its elasticity, paint discolors, concrete and building stone erode, glass is etched and paper becomes brittle.

Various cost estimates have been made depicting the extent and cost of air pollution damage to property. A figure frequently used is \$65 per capita per year. This would represent an annual cost to the nation of more than \$11 billion. Whatever yardsticks are employed, it clearly is evident the cost of property damage alone from air pollution is far greater than the money devoted to its eradication by industry and all levels of government.

Air is the most important of our natural resources. We need fresh air every few seconds in order to live. Less well known are the enormous demands placed upon our air supply to sustain our modern technological way of life. Far more air than fuel, even in terms of actual weight, is used in all combustion processes, from burning gasoline in the family car to burning coal in huge electric power plants.

Analyzing the Problem

All combustion processes replace usable clean air with potentially harmful pollutants. Unfortunately, the ability of the atmosphere to disperse and dilute these pollutants—especially in urban areas where people, vehicles, and industries are concentrated—is definitely limited.

A recent Congressional investigation into air pollution demonstrated

See **LIFE GIVING**, Page 31



SMOG settles in on Los Angeles in three successive views of the city. The US Federal Power Commission was told recently that Los Angeles basin power plants emit a daily average of 475 to 575 tons of sulphur dioxide when burning fuel oil. Because of this fact, an FPC examiner recommended that a pipeline be authorized to pump natural gas from Texas to the West Coast city, so that this type of fuel—which emits virtually no pollutants—could be used as boiler fuel in the generating plants of two electric utilities in Southern California. Sulphur dioxide pollution was responsible for the murderous smogs that brought death to thousands in Belgium's Mense Valley in 1930; in Donora, Pa., in 1948; and in London in 1952 and 1962.



By U.S. SENATOR

WALTER F. MONDALE

Democrat, Minnesota

FOR A LONG TIME, the waters of our country have been crying out for protection. These waters are in danger because of pollution—they are in danger of being despoiled for generations to come because we have refused to face the fact that our waterways can no longer be used as sewers.

Nobody has said we must have economic progress AND pollution. No one in this country has decreed pollution, or ordered that our lakes and rivers be henceforward polluted. But it has been particularly difficult for us as Americans to realize that there is a limit to our resources—that our air and water and forests and prairies are not inexhaustible. It has been difficult because we have had so much richness, so much

DIRTY WATER



DEBRIS floating in the Passaic River at Paterson, New Jersey. An editorial campaign by The Paterson Evening News called attention to the situation, and local citizens investigated. What's being done about pollution in your area?

grandeur. Indeed our very ethic has been that the United States was blessed with resources by God to an infinite degree—and because it has always been that way, we feel it will always continue.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Our resources are not unlimited. In our lifetime, we have let our lakes become "chemical tanks" where no life can survive—and let our rivers become open, running sewers where only the most primitive and rudimentary organisms can survive. This is not progress—but a definite step backward.

Let's look at the extent of the problem we face in water pollution. The famous American falls in the Niagara River, near the Honeymoon Bridge, now exudes the foul smell of decaying sewage, because that's what it is.

In Lake Erie, scientists are observing a regression of fish and plant life, not evolution, back to primeval sludgeworms and fingernail clams.

The Buffalo River is officially dead—it will not even support sludgeworms. The slime from the bottom of the river is lifeless.

In the Northeast, 23 million people are short of water while billions of gallons of fresh water are sullied and allowed to flow unused into the sea.

Along Lake Erie, which is the main water supply for 10 million Americans, pollution closes beaches to our children, and damages the commercial fishing industry.

On our farms, chemicals drain off leaf and land to pollute streams and lakes and rivers and destroy aquatic life.

In Appalachia, acid from mines pollutes thousands of miles of streams, making them useless and ugly.

Our sport and commercial fisheries last year counted 18 million

called Santee. They are proud and happy that their children have lakes to swim in. And they worked on those lakes—formed them with reclaimed sewage! Is this really what this country has come to? We cannot passively accept this future as inevitable.

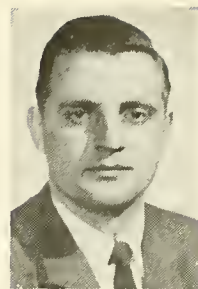
Each crisis of pollution, taken by itself, is a terrible thing—a very real problem. But it remains just that—a problem to be solved. Taken all together, it is more than the sum of its parts—it is a worldwide crisis, a problem so huge it defies imagination.

One biologist described the problem this way.

A colony of bacteria placed in a dish of food grows out to the edge of the dish, where it either dies of starvation or strangles in its own waste products. The plain fact of the matter is that the world, and the human race, is nearing the "edge of the dish."

We have two means of stopping and reversing the disastrous trend

Senator WALTER F. MONDALE, a former attorney general of Minnesota, was appointed a U.S. senator in 1964 to fill the unexpired term of Vice President Humphrey. In 1962 President Kennedy appointed Mondale to the 12-mon Consumer Advisory Council, and



he was reappointed to this position by President Johnson. In the Senate, Mondale has broken "the silent freshman mold" and established himself as an effective spokesman on issues ranging from education to world hunger. Sen. Mondale was a co-sponsor of S. 4, the Water Quality Act of 1965.

tional character of the river.

The St. Croix river bill is not intended to solve our water pollution problems but to insure that in 5 or 10 years the people of Minnesota and Wisconsin will still be able to swim and fish in a beautiful river. And I think this approach is essential to our conservation program.

As a first remedial step to combat the existing national water pollution problem, this Congress enacted and a few weeks ago President Johnson signed the Water Quality Act of 1965.

This law is extremely important to America and to each of us as individuals, because without it this era may come to be known not as the Space Age, but as the "Age of Poisons," when man again fought the battle of bare survival, in a world drowning in poison and waste products.

The Water Quality Act establishes a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. The role of this new agency will be to concentrate and direct the combined efforts of federal, state, and local agencies, and of public and private institutions including the conservationists who have been such a great and persistent source of encouragement in the fight for clean water.

The act also provides additional money. More adequate and more equal financial assistance must be extended to our cities. The new law will help meet this need by substantially raising the ceilings on grants for the construction of waste treatment works and encouraging

See **DIRTY WATER**, Page 39

Prelude To Disaster

fish killed by pollution. For example, millions of fish were killed in Louisiana because of poisons entering the Mississippi far upstream.

New York harbor's once flourishing shell fish industry is all but dead, the victim of water pollution.

In Florida, the water supply of a small town was imperiled when one of its citizens disposed of a deadly chemical pesticide in the most convenient sewer he could find, the river from which the town's water was taken.

In the largest, most modern metropolis in the world, eight children last summer fished a watermelon out of the Hudson River, ate it, and contracted typhoid fever—a waterborne disease almost unknown in the United States but among the leading causes of death and debility in the underdeveloped nations of the world.

There is a town in California

set by our past thoughtlessness and apathy—preventional and remedial legislation.

The St. Croix River bill which I introduced last session is an example of preventional legislation. This bill, which received unanimous Senate approval and is awaiting House action is designed to protect the beauty and recreational value of this magnificent and as yet undamaged river. The St. Croix marks part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Its verdant, steep, abrupt banks were formed by icy-cold, swift-flowing glacier water which carved a primitive beauty that has remained through the years.

The bill to protect the St. Croix river and its banks would encourage intelligent land-use by overseeing industrial development and making sure that this development is consistent with the scenic and recrea-



KATZENBACH

LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is becoming increasingly difficult for police departments to maintain safe cities

The following article is based largely on material supplied by U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

WHILE THE YEARS since World War II have seen a steady boom in all facets of our economy, nothing has boomed faster than crime. A recent headline announced that crime in Washington, D.C., increased for the forty-fourth consecutive month.

The number of crimes involving violence shows a marked increase year-by-year throughout the nation. This is especially true of crimes committed by youngsters under 21.

The cost of crime to the nation is staggering. Endless statistics are available on the extent to which crime is proliferating in the United States. The situation is so obvious, none needs to be quoted here.

However, statistics are very tricky propositions. For example, statistics indicate that most murders are committed between 3 am and 6 am in the home by a relative or friend. Relying solely on statistics it might logically be concluded that a person has less chance of being murdered in Central Park between 3 am and 6 am than he has at home in bed. Therefore, statistics can be deceiving insofar as evaluating the crime situation is concerned.

The one irrefutable fact is that crime is increasing. There is room for argument as to the causes for the increase.

Certainly, one probable cause is the failure of cities and states to expand their police departments as rapidly as they should.

For example, in Boston, between 1955 and 1965, the number of po-

lice on the force dropped ten percent. In San Francisco, the hub of a rapidly growing community of 4,500,000 people, the police force has been increased by a scant five percent since 1960.

Under such circumstances, crime inevitably proliferates, since there is no greater deterrent to crime than a policeman patrolling a neighborhood.

The problem is further compounded by the growing tendency of courts to lean over backwards to protect the civil liberties of individual citizens.

In Washington, D.C., a man accused of raping a woman was released by a court because the policeman impounded the victim's clothes from the car of the accused without a search warrant. The woman, with most of her clothes torn off, explained to the policeman what happened. She described her attacker and described his car. When the policeman found the car he could see the woman's clothes in it, but because he took the clothes without obtaining a search warrant, the judge freed the accused.

In recent years, the courts have ruled that police are severely restricted in their right to question a citizen they have cause to believe committed a crime.

Some judges have held that police have no right to question a suspect unless he has his attorney present. Naturally, any capable attorney advises his client to say nothing. As a result, interrogation has

been made meaningless in a good deal of police work, despite the fact that interrogation is the surest way a competent policeman can trip up a suspect.

Other judges have ruled that suspects must have adequate legal representation at arraignment whether they make arrangements for same or not.

While this emphasis on the protection of individual rights is commendable from the long-range view, it does make police work considerably more difficult.

It is ludicrous to release a rape suspect because the policemen did not have a search warrant to enter the man's car when the rape victim's clothes were clearly visible to the policeman.

While no one can quarrel with the proposition that the individual citizen needs to have all his legal rights protected, it becomes increasingly difficult for police departments to maintain safe cities when criminals constantly evade justice on legal technicalities.

At long last, the federal government is recognizing that it has a responsibility for undergirding the efforts of local police departments in their efforts to reduce crime.

Last summer, President Johnson named a commission to study the crime problem and to make recommendations for getting at the roots of the problem.

The unbalanced support we give to law enforcement can be illustrated by the illogical way in which we handle narcotic addiction. For example, the United States Bureau of Narcotics estimates that there are

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some 60,000 hard core addicts in the country, each of whom spend \$5,000 a year to satisfy his habit. Addicts buy \$350 million worth of heroin every year—a price that must be paid principally through crime and burglary. Elimination of addiction offers one source for reducing crime.

In a recent speech, Attorney General Nicholas D. Katzenbach pointed out that crime prevention has lagged sadly in the utilization of scientific discoveries to improve police efficiency.

Secretary Katzenbach said in part:

“In a still more fundamental sense, our catchall attitude toward crime and law enforcement has resulted in an almost complete failure to bring to law enforcement the flowering of research, development, and science that characterizes so many fields. It has been only in the past few years that we have seen even the beginning of experiments like the computer analysis of crime patterns on which the allocation of police personnel are based now being conducted in St. Louis.

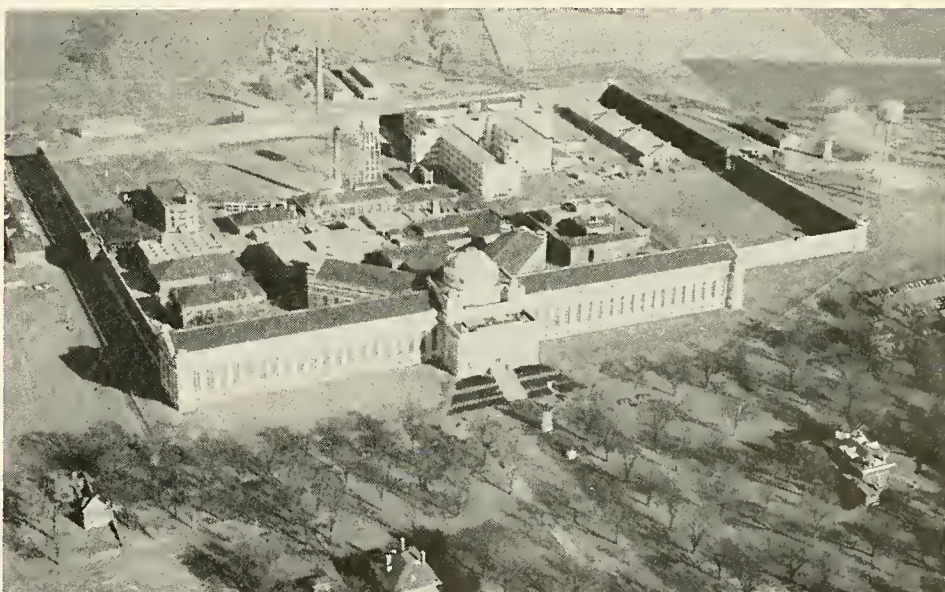
“Thus I believe the Commission must seek to provide to police and municipal leaders a gauge of minimum needs for equipment, funds, and personnel for police, courts, and correctional services.

“Prisons, for example, may provide highly fertile ground. At present, a very high rate of prisoners—probably more than 50 percent—go on to commit later crimes.

See **ENFORCEMENT**, Page 23



APPRECIATION and sympathetic understanding of the policeman's role in the community must come early in life. Above, a police chief in a New York town goes out of his way to make friends with the “boys on the police blotters” sent to Children's Village.



PENAL REFORM has been a focal point of law enforcement discussions for decades. It has been estimated that more than 50 percent of America's prison inmates go on to commit later crimes, following release.

CHALLENGES



OF TOMORROW



Full-scale model of a San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit train on display to the public near Concord, California.

CHALLENGES



OF TOMORROW

The Dilemma in Urban Transportation

By CONGRESSMAN CARLTON R. SICKLES, *Democrat, Maryland*

MORE AND MORE, Americans are hearing and using the word, "megapolis." A megapolis is a gigantic urban area which can include any number of great cities. Within the next fifteen years, most of us will be living in a megapolis. One such continuous super city is expected to include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and eventually Richmond. Another is looming on the West Coast, still another in the Midwest. By 1980, so the experts tell us, 8 out of 10 Americans will be living in urban areas.

Yet at the same time, we find that our cities are faced with disaster. They are literally rotting at their cores. And one large factor in the threat to central city health is the failure of transportation facilities to keep pace with the burgeoning urbanization. Most American families own at least one car. Many own two and even three. Traffic jams are standard operating procedure already, and the numbers of automobiles on our streets keep increasing. In our Nation's Capital City, it is expected that the number of vehicles operating on the streets will be more than double in 1980 what it was in 1960.

Imagine, if you can, a Washington to Boston traffic tie-up. Meanwhile, because it is already so difficult to transport people and products into the centers of our cities, these areas are being abandoned for more acces-

sible sites, leaving economic and physical degeneration.

We face a double problem, then: We must help our cities free themselves from threatened economic strangulation, and we must make certain that there is ease of transportation from one end of any given megapolis to the other, and between any two parts.

The epic Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 made Federal funds available to cities to help them solve their own transit problems, and as a result, realistic and progressive transit planning activity is underway in many of our major cities. In separate legislation, a subway system in the Washington, D.C., area and its metropolitan suburbs has been approved and construction should begin soon.

As to inter-city transportation, progress can be re-

CARLTON R. SICKLES, Democratic Representative-at-large from the State of Maryland, was a co-sponsor of a bill recently passed by Congress which enables the eight states in the Northeast Corridor (Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia) to develop a rapid rail system. First elected to Congress in 1962, Representative Sickles has devoted much effort to improving urban transportation.





Interiors of the BART's new rapid transit cars have been designed to provide the ultimate in comfort and convenience to the passenger. The car features wide upholstered seats with plenty of elbow room, glare-free lighting focused on the reading plane and large tinted-glass windows to shield from the sun's rays, yet provide a panoramic view of Bay Area scenery. The seats, cushioned with foam rubber and covered with vinyl fabric, are comparable to those in the most luxurious automobile or jet airliner.

ported here too. In late 1965, a three-pronged, \$90 million, three-year program to improve ground transportation was approved which emphasizes research and development along with some significant demonstration projects.

Specifically, the program authorizes development of a high-speed Washington to New York train service which will enable a traveler to make the trip in less than three hours.

Senator Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and I are also co-sponsoring legislation which is designed to speed the development of full scale "bullet train" service in the entire Northeast Boston-to-Washington Corridor, complementing the legislation already enacted by establishing interstate machinery including representation from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

This area has a population of almost 40 million, contains about 30% of the nation's manufacturing firms,



The solid color line shows route and station locations of the initial 75-mile Bay Area Rapid Transit network, now under construction. Possible future extensions of the system are indicated by the broken colored lines. Circles denote stations.

over 20% of the nation's retail establishments, and includes both our Capital City and our largest city. Passenger traffic in this corridor is expected to increase nearly 200% by 1980.

It would be most advantageous if our goals of 3½-hour Boston to Washington train trips could be within sight by that time.

I became convinced of the desirability of high-speed ground transportation during a recent visit to the Far East, including Japan, where I had the opportunity to ride on one of these high speed rail lines that the Japanese have built between Tokyo and Osaka. Prior to the trip, we met top officials of the Japanese National Railroad and received a complete technical briefing on the operation of the system.



The fastest train in the world is Japan's "Dream Super Express," which travels at speeds up to 125 miles per hour.



The long, graceful sweep of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system aerial structure is shown by this portion of a test track under construction. The 75-mile BART system will include 31 miles of aerial line. The gantry shown in the picture was built especially to lift the 100-ton, 80-foot beam into place between the T-columns.

These trains travel the 320 mile distance between the two cities at speeds up to 125 miles an hour. The trains were clean and quiet in addition to being fast. The Japanese call their bullet train the "Dream Super Express." Something along these lines may well provide our answer.

The East Coast is not alone in its problems of urban transportation. In California, perhaps more than anywhere else, the automobile has become a necessity of life, and traffic tie-ups and 100-car pileups are getting to be a way of life.

By 1960, traffic congestion in the San Francisco Bay area had become acute. Something had to be done. Forecasters predicted that by 1985 the Bay Area would double in population from four to eight million persons. The real problem was that automobiles would increase from two to four million.

Extensive transportation studies were made and a Bay Area Rapid Transit Authority created. Research and investigation clearly indicated that the most economical and feasible solution to the region's future and present con-

gestion problem was a rapid transit system.

Estimated to cost nearly \$1 billion, the Bay Area Rapid Transit System (BART) will be the most modern in the world. It will be the first system specifically designed to compete with the private automobile.

Lightweight electric trains traveling 70 miles per hour over 75 miles of duo-rail lines above, below and along the ground will link San Francisco with numerous suburbs in the surrounding counties.

Dramatic evidence of just what a transit system can do for a metropolitan area is evidenced in Toronto, Ontario. This rapidly growing city got its first subway in 1954.

Sometime this spring eight more miles of an eventual cross-town system will be opened.

Two-thirds of Toronto's major building construction in the past five years has taken place within walking distance of the transit line. Real estate values along the line have increased substantially. G. Warren Heenan, president of the Toronto Real Estate Board, predicted present

See **URBAN TRANSPORT**, Page 32

A rig called a "jumbo," which drills holes for planting dynamite, is moved into one of the west portals of the rapid transit tunnels through the Berkeley Hills. Each jumbo is equipped with six drills. After the rig is removed and the dynamite detonated, the rubble is hauled out on rail cars.



Of the close to 800,000 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it is estimated that well over 70 percent travel back and forth to work each day by automobile. This means that the great majority of the membership is exposed to and affected by street and highway conditions.

Highway transportation is of vital importance to carpenters in both their craft endeavors and in their personal lives. In few instances can mass transit facilities provide the type of conveyance service needed to get members to construction sites. They must have the mobility, flexibility and load-carrying advantages afforded by private vehicles. Traffic delays cost carpenters loss of time and, therefore, loss in income. Further than this, carpenters in most instances must rely on truck delivery of their supplies, the price of which is affected by traffic conditions.



REPRESENTATIVES of the Aircraft Division of the Hughes Tool Company, Culver City, Calif., hover above a busy California thoroughway in a demonstration of the versatility of their traffic-control helicopter. Almost two dozen U.S. radio stations now present traffic reports via helicopter to their listeners on week days, during morning and evening rush hours.

Engineered Traffic vs Costly Confusion

By **BERNARD C. HARTUNG**

Executive Secretary, Institute of Traffic Engineers

What can be done about improving traffic conditions in urban America? There are several answers.

State and local governments should double their current traffic safety expenditures, says the National Safety Council. The Council recommends an increase of \$958 million annually to bring traffic safety activities up to minimum standards.

More than one third of this increase in expenditures should be earmarked for traffic engineering, the Council adds.

Traffic engineering measures can produce sizeable benefits for motorists and their communities. They have a direct and expanding effect on the safety and convenience of day-to-day motor vehicle usage. As highway and street systems are increasingly taxed by rising traffic demands, the need for trained, professional help is of paramount importance.

The objectives of traffic engineering are directly concerned with, and will affect, the general community. If such engineering measures are to be complementary to overall community goals, it is important that there be clear understanding of and respect for the traffic engineer and his objectives. He has a major role to play in other official and non-official traffic improvement. The success of a local traffic engineer's efforts often depends upon understanding and support from various government agencies, civic groups, citizen associations, and workers' organizations.

A city traffic engineer is usually involved in general transportation planning—traffic volumes, parking space supply and demand, street capacities, mass transit services. He is concerned with high-accident locations, parking durations, and loading zone usage. He's the fellow you complain about if the traf-

fic signs are confusing. Without him, our major cities would have greater tieups than they do during rush traffic periods.

Experiences in many communities have impressively demonstrated the value to be derived from properly-applied traffic engineering measures. Some specific examples are:

ONE-WAY STREET SYSTEM

—In a western city of 40,000 population, establishment of a one-way street system in the downtown area reduced travel time through this area by 50 percent, decreased traffic accidents by 28 percent, lowered pedestrian injuries by 29 percent and reduced property damage resulting from traffic accidents by 33 percent.

THROUGH STREETS — In a major midwest city, institution of a "through" street system enabled the individual streets involved to carry from 5 to 20 percent more traffic

and decreased accidents in the affected area by 50 percent.

SPEED ZONING—After speed limits at 30 highway locations in a midwest state were raised to more realistic values (on the basis of traffic engineering studies), there was a slight decrease in vehicle speeds, fewer drivers traveled excessively fast or too slowly, and there were 36 percent fewer accidents at these locations.

CURB PARKING—A large city in the West increased travel speed through its downtown area by 50 percent and reduced accidents by 10 percent by prohibiting curb parking during rush hours. Another city reduced traffic accidents in its central business district some 80 percent by changing from "angle" to "parallel" curb parking.

CHANNELIZATION — In a suburban area of a southern city, 13 accidents involving 11 personal injuries occurred over a two-year period at a traffic circle. In the two years following replacement of the traffic circle with channelizing islands only 5 accidents involving 3 injuries took place—despite the fact that there was an increase of more than 80 percent in the number of vehicles using the intersection. In another southern city, the

installation of channelizing islands at 43 intersections reduced total accidents at these locations by 20 percent, accidents at individual intersections by as much as 90 percent.

PAVEMENT EDGE MARKINGS—A midwest state applied pavement edge markings to 400 miles of highway where there are numerous curves and where there frequently is fog. The result: accidents on these roads have dropped by 21 percent, fatalities by 40 percent, and injuries by 16 percent.

REVERSIBLE LANES—Use of "reversible" lanes on a bridge in an eastern city has made it possible for this bridge to carry 15 percent more vehicles at a 60 percent higher average speed during "rush" hours.

SIGNAL SYNCHRONIZATION—In a major southern city, synchronization of traffic signals at 9 intersections along the principal downtown street reduced travel time on this street by 60 percent, accidents by 30 percent.

The improvement measures cited above were based on traffic studies and on the judgment of a professional traffic engineer. Traffic control measures which are not based on appropriate traffic data and on professional traffic engineer-

Bernard C. Hortung, executive secretary of the Institute of Traffic Engineers and author of the accompanying article, works from an office just off busy Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in the nation's capital. He is intimately concerned with Federal and state traffic-control legislation, and a frequent speaker on the subject.



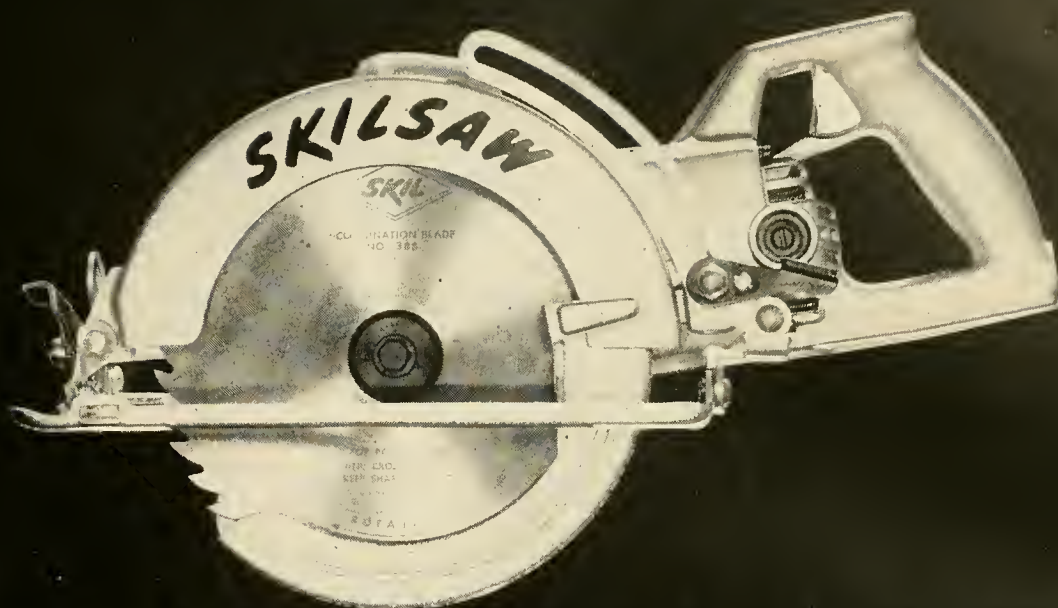
ing judgment can have serious adverse effects. In one community, for example, local officials replaced stop signs with traffic control signals at a major intersection, apparently in the belief that traffic signals are safety devices. These officials did not consider the standard "warrants" which have been developed for determining when signals are needed nor did they seek the advice of a traffic engineer. The result: traffic accidents more than tripled—the amount of resulting property damage was seven-fold what it had been before the signals were installed.

Safety on our roads and streets is the sacred responsibility of every worthy citizen in the United States.

See **TRAFFIC**, Page 34

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Extensive work is still needed in some cities to provide adequate traffic control lanes and signals. The two pictures below show part of what is needed. **LEFT:** Pavement markings to improve the efficiency and safety of both pedestrian and vehicle movements, as shown on this Toronto, Ontario, street. **RIGHT:** Special control devices such as the lane-controlled signals and changeable speed limit sign to obtain maximum benefit from existing facilities.





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Community Weighs Medical Facilities; Does Your Town Meet Aged's Needs?

A Special Article by Press Associates, Inc.

HOW many hospital beds are in your town? How often are they occupied? Can you count on a steady supply of medical technicians and other health workers over the next five years? Will the patient continue to get quality care as more and more citizens seek medical attention?

These are some of the questions asked in Cleveland recently and will probably be asked in other cities around our nation. If the Medicare legislation does nothing else it is forcing people responsible for health care, to take a long hard look at their community and see how it will hold up under the new legislation.

The Cleveland conference called by Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio) was attended by medical experts of all specialties—doctors, grudgingly accepting the fait accompli, nurses and nursing home owners, hospital administrators, directors of charitable institutions.

The members of retirees' associations, senior citizens groups, union members and the general public that made up the audience for the conference heard Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball tell about the detailed work Health, Education and Welfare employees have been involved in since passage of the bill. It is Social Security's responsibility to administer the bill and to inform all potential participants of their rights under the program.

Ball pointed out that anyone who wishes to participate in the voluntary aspect of the medicare program must do so before March 31, 1966 if they are 65 by the first of the year. Those that try to sign up after that time will face certain penalties—a 10 per cent

higher premium and a delay in becoming covered.

Ball said that in addition to informing the potential participants the Administration must make sure that

PERTINENT FACTS

● *Dentists are taking care of only one-third of the U.S. population's dental ills, it is reported.*

● *There is a shortage of doctors throughout the world.*

● *Self-employed medical and other health workers—mostly doctors in private practice—comprise the wealthiest single occupation category, with a median income of \$14,689.*

● *Deaths from "hunger" and "exposure" in America are so rare today that statisticians hardly show them at all. In countries like India, China, and Pakistan they are still major causes of death.*

● *The death of mothers during childbirth has almost disappeared statistically. In 1962, the figure was 3 deaths per 10,000 live births; in 1915 the number was 61.*

● *The percentage of aged is at an all-time high and will remain high for at least two more decades.*

facilities exist in every community to provide the insured with the "promised benefits."

Additional Social Security offices have been set up to meet these needs, more staff has been hired and computers are being used to speed up the organization of the program.

Wilbur Cohen, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told

the conference that each day "1,000 more people in the United States become 65." This is a net figure, he said.

One conference participant, Glen Wilson, director of the Cleveland Health Foundation, noted that in addition to the 180,000 senior citizens who are eligible to participate in the area, another 35,000 auto workers will get new benefits because of collective bargaining gains. These two groups will both have access to new facilities at the same time.

Medicare alone will not raise the usage of any facilities, said Wilson, but an expanding population in any urban center will demand bigger and better medical facilities.

Cleveland was able to assess its medical plant a little more easily than most cities might. Since 1940 it has had a means of developing a total community plan for the growth of health care facilities. The Joint Hospital Committee, now the Regional Hospital Planning Board, is composed of doctors, administrators, health insurance directors, community representatives and professional representatives.

The conference also took a look at college facilities that will train future nurses, laboratory technicians and other health workers. The first study group set up as a result of the discussions was a Task Force on Training which will make recommendations to the Hospital Planning Board for long range action.

A report by Mary Mendelson, chairman of the Nursing Home Committee of the Welfare Federation, caused a

See MEDICAL FACILITIES, Page 40

ENFORCEMENT

Continued from Page 15

"The Commission also must seek to bring the innovations and the systematic skills of science to law enforcement.

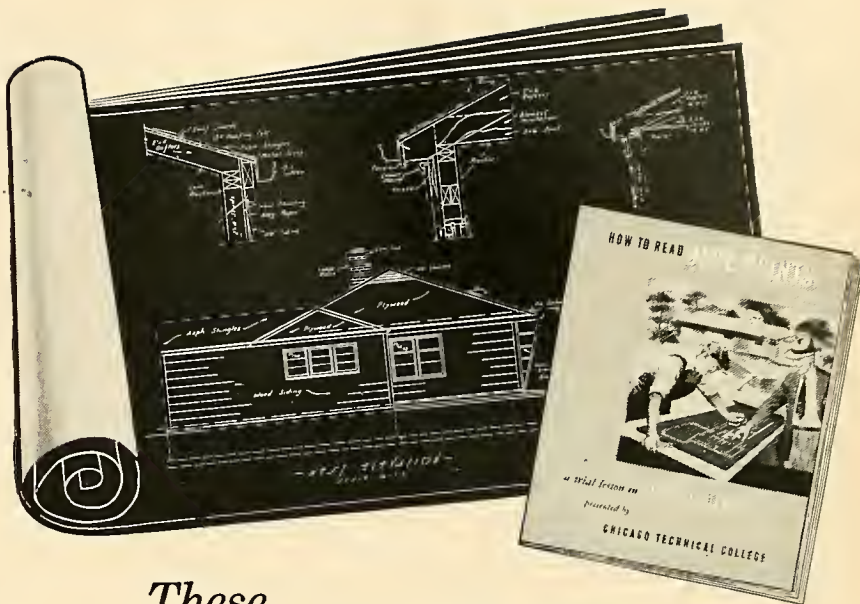
"As an illustration, an electronic burglar alarm system, with a master console in a precinct headquarters might be expensive—but far less so than the aggregate losses that would otherwise be inflicted on merchants in an area.

"As another example, radical improvements in personal communication need not exist only in police comic strips; they should be as feasible for police as they are for the military. Their development might far exceed the resources of an individual police force. But fastening the attention of private industry to the needs and the potential might well result in social—and economic—gains.

"Consequently, we are now sending a Commission task force out to encourage research and development, to develop a blueprint of what science and research can do in law enforcement. This task force will try directly to encourage such research by private industry—whose involvement in the technical and planning problems of law enforcement can become just as extensive as it has in the technology of medicine—or defense."

Obviously, police work needs considerable attention. Undermanned and undertrained police forces may be responsible for some of the growth in the crime rate. Overzealous judges who lean over backwards in protecting individual rights may bear part of the responsibility. However, the public, itself, is not blameless. A year or so ago, several dozen New Yorkers watched a woman being stabbed to death without lifting a finger to aid the victim. No one even bothered to call the police for fear of "becoming involved."

Someone once said that all that is necessary for the bums to take over the world is for good people to do nothing. In the long run, crime will never be wiped out until all citizens "get involved"—involved in backing the police, and reporting crimes even if personal sacrifice is involved.



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CHALLENGES



The American Tree Farm System...



One way to conserve our wood resources



Equally adept with hand or power tools, Journeyman Bellinger operates a power saw on a West Coast construction job. As a tree farmer he knows the value of wood as a building material.

By **JAMES G. ROBINSON**

Editorial Director, American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

North America's natural resources are not in endless supply. Half as much wood as we have today may be the plight of Americans living 34 years from now, Richard McArdle, former chief of the U.S. Forest Service, stated in his book, "Timber Resources for America's Future."

He predicted that the United States and Canada will have to double their timber production by the year 2000 because of population increases.

Some major American timber firms are staking out woodlands in other parts of the world to assure their mills of a steady supply of special types of wood.

One way to assure future Americans of a steady supply of vital wood is the good old American way of free enterprise—the American tree farm system. Here's the story of an American tree farm and the union carpenter who operates it.

CLYDE BELLINGER loves wood. He loves to work with it and he loves to grow it. Clyde Bellinger is a happy man; he is a carpenter working with wood, he grows trees on a certified Tree Farm, and his family loves



JAMES G. ROBINSON is Editorial Director of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., national sponsor of the American Tree Farm System and information and education voice of the nation's privately owned, tax-paying forest products industries. A former newspaperman and magazine editor, he wrote for radio and television before joining AFPI to tell about our most important renewable natural resource.

and takes care of the "herd" of livestock, as Bellinger grinningly labels his four cows.

Quiet Bonnie, who is 18, finds her joy in contemplating the beautiful serenity of the maturing family forest.

Bellinger wishes now that "I had worked for Tree Farm certification earlier instead of waiting eight years. 'One Pine' would be a better looking stand now." He greatly admires Bill Tinney of the Industrial Forestry Assn. for his help and cooperation in learning to manage "One Pine" under the multiple use principle necessary for Tree Farm certification under the American Tree Farm System.

Using just weekends when he isn't building houses for a living, Bellinger has pruned his stand and removed underbrush to give good access to all areas for fire control and to reduce the danger of forest fire damage.

Part of his stand of trees is 47-year-old timber of mixed species: Douglas fir, hemlock, pine and cedar. One area is a 30-year-old stand of fine Douglas fir. The rest of "One

Pine" is in a small orchard and a meadow for pastureland.

This pastureland comes in handy because of his "herd." Bellinger recently started raising purebred Gallo-ways. With the birth of a young bull around Thanksgiving, his purebreds now number three. He also has a steer but this one is of dubious parentage—at least Bellinger isn't sure of its lineage.

Oh yes, don't forget Susan's pony, bringing to five the livestock which graze in the meadow—but not in the forest: Tree Farm certification frowns on uncontrolled forage grazing because it damages young trees.

So far the total revenue—in cash—from tree farming has netted Bellinger \$20. This came from Christmas wreaths Jimmy made. "If time would permit," Bellinger mused, "we could make good money at Christmas time."

However, "One Pine" demonstrates multiple use management in action, for the woodlands have produced much firewood, fruit, outdoor recreation and Christmas trees for friends.

his Tree Farm as much as he does. "Sometimes maybe more."

Born in Ashby, Nebraska, Bellinger moved to the Pacific Northwest in 1925, and since "there were no Douglas firs in western Nebraska, when I saw Washington forests I must have been a highly impressed young boy," he recalls.

He is a general, all round construction carpenter, employed by Fleming Sorensen, a prestige builder of spectacular quality homes. While building homes for other people, Bellinger is planning the day when he will lay down his hammer and saw as a union carpenter, retire to "One Pine," his own Tree Farm, and build a home for his autumn years.

Bellinger served in the Sea Bees (construction battalion) during World War II for 3½ years. He is a member of Local 1289, card number 153, and lives at 2022 Franklin Avenue, East, in Seattle.

He bought his 22 acres of forest land in Snohomish county between Duval and Monroe in 1955 and won certification of the land as a member of the American Tree Farm System in 1963.

Although the Bellingers have no children, "One Pine" has been a family affair. His wife, Dora, and two nieces and a nephew whom the Bellingers have raised for the past six years, spend weekends on their Tree Farm.

The youngsters in particular love "One Pine." Pert Susan, at 13, grazes her pony on the pasture land adjoining the forested acres. Tall Jimmy, 17, helps to prune the trees, cuts firewood,



Bellinger's boyhood was spent in Western Nebraska, but he fell in love with the Pacific Northwest years ago while on a construction job there. He became a tree farmer in 1955, with 22 acres of forest land.

(In addition to repeated crops of tree harvest, multiple use means the supplemental benefits of soil and water conservation, wildlife habitat, forage, recreation and scenic beauty.)

Bellinger plans to delay harvesting his trees until future years when their maturity will bring more income, probably near his retirement. On the eve of his 25th anniversary as a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, he has something more in common with the American Tree Farm System than simply having "One Pine" certified. The American Tree Farm System is celebrating its 25th anniversary, too.

Beginning in 1941 with a mere 120,000 acres of second growth Douglas fir, the program has grown to 66,831,133 acres of 29,500 certified Tree Farms, all privately owned, tax-paying forest land dedicated to growing repeated crops of trees for harvest and other multiple benefits of sound forest management.

Tree Farming was originated as a concept to make the public conscious of the danger of forest fire and its resulting damage as well as to demonstrate that the forests produce repeated crops for harvests just as do the fields.

The Weyerhaeuser Co. dedicated the first Tree Farm in Grays Harbor county near Montesano, Wash., naming it the Clemons Tree Farm after a pioneer timber operator of that area. Since then, the American Tree Farm System has spread to each of the 48 contiguous states—Alaska and Hawaii have no Tree Farms.

Clyde Bellinger's 22 acre "One Pine" takes its place with small woodlots in Florida numbering but three acres and giant industry forests sprawling over as many as 1.4 million acres.

Mississippi leads the nation with 3,466 certified Tree Farms, though Georgia has the most acreage, 7,304,582. At the other end of the scale, sparsely populated, mountainous Wy-



oming has only two Tree Farms and heavily agricultural Kansas has only 839 acres.

The American Tree Farm System can claim some credit for reducing forest fire damage in the last 25 years along with its sister Keep America Green program and the state Keep Green associations. Both programs are sponsored nationally by American Forest Products Industries, Inc., information and education voice of the nation's privately owned, tax-paying forest industries.

More than that, the American Tree Farm System can take a bow for hav-

ing played a large part in the dramatic reversal of the 1941 situation when the nation was removing through harvest, fire damage, and insect and disease control more wood than it was growing.

The U. S. Forest Service in a 1963 report documented that the nation is now growing 13 percent more sawtimber and 61 percent more wood than we are cutting. The reversal, a real cliff hanger, comes none too soon, for according to the most conservative estimates our national population will burgeon from 192 million to about 300 million before the turn of the century. Timber harvested in the year 2000 is expected to snowball 86 percent above the 1962 harvest.

There are no signs that demand for lumber will decrease. In 1964, we consumed 40,500 million board feet; by 1975 our consumption is expected to reach 44,648 million board feet.

Nearly 75 percent of the lumber manufactured goes into building and construction. Our per capita consumption figure is slowly rising; in 1939 it was 194 board feet and by 1963 it had reached 208 board feet.

Clyde Bellinger's Tree Farm No. 757 is among the 59 percent of the commercial forest land owned by farmers and primary land users other than forest industry firms. On it he is producing the raw material the artisans of the forest-based industry need to stay employed and pay taxes.

As one of 29,500 certified Tree Farmers managing 66,831,133 acres for repeated harvest of tree crops and other multiple benefits, Clyde Bellinger is safeguarding the raw material supply for his employment, growing trees to meet the nation's needs.

The U.S. and Canada—Problems Shared

INDICATE a problem facing the United States tomorrow and you also indicate a problem facing its neighbor to the north, Canada.

Nowhere is this more evident than along the 3,986-mile border shared by the two nations. The problems of water pollution in the Great Lakes are a common dilemma. The production and distribution of St. Lawrence River Power is a shared responsibility. The "Breadbasket of North America"—that vast wheat belt stretching between the Rockies and the Mississippi River—unites farmers in many states and provinces of the two nations in an undertaking which feeds starving millions around the world.

Any really successful attack on the major problems indicated by this issue

of THE CARPENTER should draw the experts and the administrative leaders of both nations together in the common cause.

These are some of the problems and the activities in Canada which parallel those in the United States:

GREAT LAKES POLLUTION—An International Joint Commission on Great Lakes Pollution has been formed and a survey of the conditions which exist in Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River has been made.

The Canadian House of Commons now has the report of the Commission up for study.

The Commission has made the following recommendations: 1. sufficient

purification of municipal and industrial wastes before they are discharged into the waters concerned, to reduce their phosphate content as much as possible, 2. prohibition of the building of combined sanitary and storm sewers and a program to separate existing combined sewers in communities discharging wastes into these waters and their tributaries, and 3. regular sampling of effluents discharged into the waters concerned in accordance with programs approved by the Commission. The Commission called upon both governments to support the program of investigation and research outlined in the report.

MASS TRANSPORTATION—The populations of Canada's major cities are expanding at a great rate. Since

the 1961 census, Calgary has increased in population 15.7%; Edmonton, 14.1%; Toronto, 13.2%; Ottawa, 12.2%; Montreal, 10% and Quebec, 9.6%.

Toronto has undertaken a major mass transit system (See Congressman Carlton Sickles' article, Page 16). Montreal and Quebec have extended their bus systems, and Montreal is making extensive plans to handle its big exhibition, EXPO'67 by mass transit methods. Traffic congestion is becoming an increasing problem in all of these cities.

POWER DEVELOPMENT—The mighty Columbia River, which begins high in the mountains of British Columbia and flows into the Pacific near Portland, Oregon, still holds a tremendous amount of unharnessed electric power.

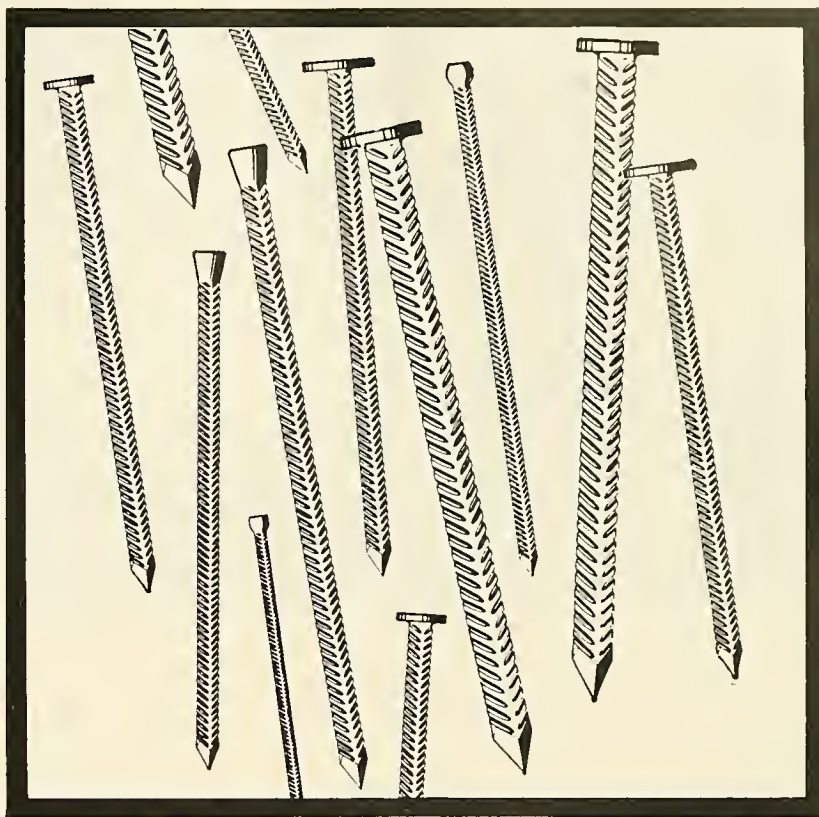
On September 16, 1964, the U.S. and Canada signed a treaty for the mutual development of this power. It is a treaty which will protect natural resources and produce electricity as well.

The United States recently exercised its option to build a dam on the Kootenai River as part of this Columbia River development program. The dam, to be called Libby Dam, will be located south of the U.S.—Canadian border in Montana, and the reservoir formed by it will extend 42 miles into Canada, flooding some 13,700 acres of land in the East Kootenay Valley of British Columbia. In addition to providing water for agriculture, it will produce an estimated 200,000 kw of low-cost power.

On the other side of the continent, meanwhile, Ontario Hydro and the New York Power Authority are continuing to develop the power along the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System.

TRAFFIC CONTROL—Last December 23 Canada deposited its "instrument of accession" to the 1949 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic with the U.S. Secretary-General. This means that Canada has joined 75 other nations in a program to standardize traffic signaling, rules of road transport, and in other ways seeks to simplify and advance its traffic control problems.

OTHER AREAS—As we have reported in previous issues, Canadian provinces took steps to adopt programs of Medicare before the national bill was passed in the United States. Meanwhile, the Canadian government is considering ways to extend its own Medicare coverage.



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to double in
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decade. We
are becoming
increasingly
dependent on
ready kilowatts**

CHALLENGES



OF TOMORROW

ONE OF THE GREATEST problems facing the nation today is its supply of electric power. As more and more of our daily tasks are taken over by spinning electric motors and increasing use is made of it for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, electric power poses mounting problems.

Electric power cannot be contained. It cannot be adequately stored. And too much is almost as bad as too little. Electricity was, at one time, almost in the class of a luxury. Today its lack when needed, immediately and in full supply, can not only spell hardship; it can sound the knell of doom and death.

Maldistribution of electrical power, resulting in one area receiving a surge of too much electricity, can, in the same split second, result in another area receiving too little. The distribution of this power is a skill which amounts almost to an art, with switches clicking, men reading charts and watching indicator hands and generators cutting in and out as the total demand for power rises and falls.

The electrical power industry has, in the past several decades, doubled in size every ten years. It shows no signs of giving up this headlong gain in stature and im-

portance to the world generally.

But while it gains in capacity of production, it has lost in number of employes. From 1953 to 1963, the U.S. kilowatt-hour capacity increased 106 percent. During that same period, non-supervisory employes fell off eight percent. Labor costs have dropped 70 percent over the past 15 years.

This has been made possible by an increasing amount of reliance on automation. Thus, when the northeast part of the nation was plunged into darkness in the mammoth blackout last October, no trained electrical worker was present, in all probability, when the first relay kicked out, throwing a load on other switches which kicked them out one after another, burning out equipment and paralyzing New York City and a large segment of our population. Had there been more adequate manning of the power distribution system, it might have been avoided.

The AFL-CIO has called for all firms producing and transmitting electrical power to be designed as common carriers, much in the same manner as are railroads, steamship lines and air lines.

The various producers and distributors should be formed into regional power supply agencies, the

AFL-CIO has urged. Such a regional system could have delivered surplus supplies of power to the New York area to prevent such an automatic shutdown, experts have declared.

"Had the two million kilowatts of capacity in reserve at the Tennessee Valley Authority system or the 1.2 million kilowatts of reserve in the Bonneville Power Administration in the Pacific Northwest been instantaneously delivered to New York City, automatic shutdown of generation facilities there could have been avoided," declared Charles Robinson, power engineer for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He contradicted officials who publicly stated that the blackout constituted a blow to the advocates of a national electric power transmission system.

The answer to the problems posed by tomorrow can be better met by intensive study today. F. H. King, president of the American Public Power Association, has declared that the failure points up forcibly the need for more comprehensive long range planning by both private and public power systems.

Tomorrow's electric power may be radically different from today's. Today's power is largely either hydro-electric, generated by the force of falling water, or steam-generated with coal as a fuel. Tomorrow's power may be generated to an overwhelming extent by nuclear

fission. This type of generating plant is becoming increasingly popular, since one pound of uranium will produce 70,000 times the amount of electricity a pound of coal will produce. About 20 have been built or are in the process.

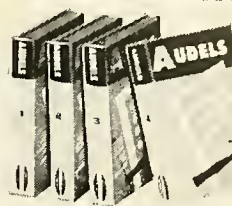
Nuclear fission will allow a more adaptable generation of power to meet emergencies inasmuch as the fissioning process which generates the heat is controllable to a greater extent than is a boiler heated by conventional fuels.

Another and continuing source of power is hydro-electric, but here, too, a conflict is encountered. Hydro-electric power is produced primarily by the high dam, the natural enemy of inland waterway navigation. A stream harnessed for power production carries no commerce and vice-versa. Many times in the past basic decisions on river use had to be made and these decisions will increasingly have to be made in the future.

A relative unknown in the field of power generation is solar power, with the rays of the sun being focussed by convergence to supply the heat to be transformed into electrical energy. Another possibility for the electrical world of tomorrow may be wireless transmission of electrical energy. This has been a dream of many scientists since radio energy first was harnessed. Conversion of electrical energy to radio energy, transmission of it through space, and re-conversion of it at the intended consumption location is a possibility awaiting only the technological evolution to make it come true. Each home would have a "receiver" with a meter on it much akin to the conventional meter of today. The major difference would be that there would be no wires leading into the home!

Even those who believe that such an evolution is too much "beyond the horizon" are faced with one present and hard fact of reality; one of the major problems of tomorrow which the nation must meet is already with us today . . . the assured production and proper distribution of sufficient electric energy to meet the ever-increasing power needs of a growing nation.

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PERTINENT FACTS

● In 1940, 21% of U.S. houses had no electricity. By 1956, 99% of U.S. housing units had electricity.

● In 1950, there were so few home air conditioners in operation that no serious thought was given to asking questions about them in the 10-year census. In 1960, however, an air-conditioning question was asked on the one-in-four sampling of the population. Results showed that about 6½ million housing units had some form of refrigerative air conditioning. Five years later, that total is expected to have increased many fold.

● A state official in India indicated recently that home electric power may be one way to cut the population growth in his nation. He reported that in areas where electricity had reached Indian homes, the citizens didn't go to bed so early, and the birth rate in these areas had dropped as a consequence.

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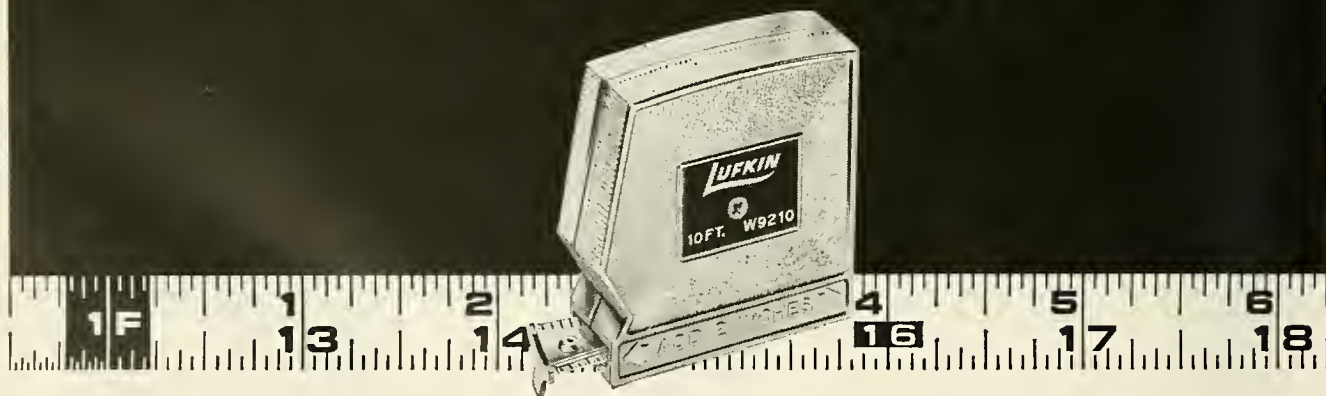
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LIFE GIVING

Continued from Page 11

that "Across the Nation, the problem of air pollution grows ever more serious. Current efforts by industry and government to lift the curtains of smog, which more and more frequently veil our cities from coast to coast and border to border, are meeting with only limited success."

Pollution is now increasing at a faster rate than our population. Our air is rapidly deteriorating in quality because of our rising standard of living which demands more consumption of energy and goods per person. More homes, factories and automobiles simply mean more polluted air.

What is the nature of airborne wastes, and where do they originate?

Air is never completely "pure." Some pollution of the air from natural processes is occurring all the time. Wind and other disturbances add dust particles to the air.

Causes of Air Pollution

However, the burning of fuels to heat our homes, to run our automobiles, trains, planes and missiles; the application of pesticides and fertilizer to increase crop yields; the exploration of nuclear energy; the burning of trash and garbage; and the clearing of land place the largest amounts of foreign substances into the air.

Once these pollutants are in the air, complex reactions take place. Some of these atmospheric reactions result in the conversion of harmless compounds into secondary compounds which are dangerous. For example the reaction of sunlight on automotive exhaust gases is believed to produce peroxyacetyl nitrate, which has been responsible for eye irritation in the type of smog first noticed in Los Angeles.

Smog is the term originally used by scientists in referring to the combination of smoke and fog found in London, where coal is used widely. The word later was applied to conditions in Los Angeles, even though neither smoke nor fog was particularly involved. Our scientists now refer to this type of pollution as "photochemical smog," since it has been shown to result largely from a series of chemical reactions brought on or accelerated by the sun. The principal contaminants involved are hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The internal-combustion engine is one of their chief sources.

Autos Add to Smog

Photochemical smog in objectionable amounts is being found with increasing frequency in a number of cities across the nation. And as the

Pollution of the air threatens the health and welfare of our citizens, diminishes the economic vitality of our nation, and mars and obscures the beauty of our cities, parks and open spaces.

It is, therefore, important that we give high priority to efforts to achieve and maintain control of the many sources of air contamination. Neglect of this need today will only mean a more serious problem tomorrow.

—President Lyndon B. Johnson

number of people on earth increases, there will be even more air pollution. For example it has been estimated that for every 1,000 gallons of gasoline used by cars, there are discharged 3,000 pounds of carbon monoxide, 200-400 pounds of hydrocarbons, and 50-150 pounds of nitrogen oxides, as well as significant amounts of other contaminants.

Translating the carbon monoxide figures into volume shows that automobiles discharge enough of this gas daily to pollute the air to a concentration of 30 parts per million, up to

a height of nearly 400 feet over a 20,000-square-mile area, or equal to the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Thirty parts per million is the concentration considered adverse by the State of California.

What does air pollution do to our health? The cost of illness, of decreased strength and of shortened life cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents.

In 1964 the Public Health Service issued some truly astounding conclusions. "Air pollution, as it exists in some of our communities, contributes significantly as a cause or aggravating factor for the following medical conditions: acute respiratory infections, chronic bronchitis, chronic constrictive ventilatory disease, pulmonary emphysema, bronchial asthma, and lung cancer.

National Disgrace

What is being done to eliminate this national disgrace? During the past decade a great deal has been learned about the kinds and amounts of polluted air we breathe. More information

See LIFE GIVING on Page 32

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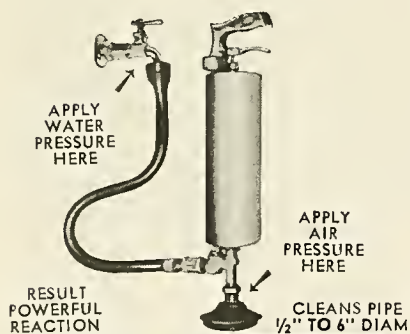
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LIFE GIVING

Continued from Page 31

tion is being obtained. A two-year automobile exhaust and health study has been completed and special filters soon will be required on all new vehicles.

Approximately one third of the States have established programs to cope with air pollution, but most of them are limited in scope. In 1961 the Public Health Service estimated major air pollution problems existed in 308 urban places. But at present only 34 local programs have annual budgets exceeding \$25,000. The Public Health Service also found that where air pollution programs existed, they usually were understaffed and lacked sufficiently trained personnel to meet their needs.

The greatest source of air pollution often comes from industry. Some companies have taken the initiative and installed pollution controls. Many find they save on fuels formerly wasted by inefficient operation. But the cost of installing air-pollution controls is at times unfortunately high. Acme Steel Company purchased devices totaling \$4 million in pollution controls. An air purification unit for the Commonwealth Edison Company to remove dust from boiler exhaust cost more than \$1.5 million.

Granted the elimination of air pollution in this nation is not going to be easy. Technological breakthroughs in pollution control and prevention will be needed. And great sums of money will be necessary to finance eradication programs.

But the time has come when air pollution can no longer be dismissed with petty excuses and half-way measures. We must create a healthful environment in which to live by acting now to clean our polluted skies.

URBAN TRANSPORT

Continued from Page 18

property along the new 14-mile subway will produce \$2 billion in new construction in Toronto.

Transit systems, however, are not built primarily to enhance real estate values and increase new construction totals. They are built to move people and goods from place to place. With the large increases in population expected in the next decades, the burdens on our present urban transportation systems will be even more pronounced. We can turn all avail-

PERTINENT FACTS

● The average home in or near a large city accumulates about two pounds of dirt a week through open windows and doors.

● Trees may be able to save mankind from a disastrous warming of the Earth resulting from air pollution, says Dr. Chauncey Leake, professor of pharmacology at Ohio State University. A tremendous increase in the blanket of carbon dioxide that industrial man is loosing into the atmosphere surrounds the Earth and will tend inevitably to capture more heat from the sun. Dr. Leake believes that the extensive planting of trees might help, since trees and other green plants absorb carbon dioxide and "breathe" oxygen into the atmosphere.

● Rubber from automobile tires, worn off by the pavement, is released into the air in the form of microscopic particles that can be picked up by airplanes eight miles above the ground.

● A review by the Civil Aeronautics Board of 1,660 record cards, representing one-third of the aircraft accidents in the United States in 1962, showed six in which "abstractions to vision" (smoke, haze, sand and dust) were listed as a cause. The committee on Public Works of the United States Senate has shown that air pollution represents a definite hazard to land, water and air transportation, because it reduces visibility.

● Epidemic attacks among residents of New Orleans, La., suffering from asthma have been traced recently to smoldering abandoned dumps. Medical studies have shown that a higher lung cancer rate exists for urban residents, both smokers and non-smokers, than for their rural counterparts.

● Although air pollutants were undoubtedly present earlier, they began to create a serious problem shortly after the discovery of coal in the 12th century in England.

● Among British postmen it was found that pollution, measured by the index of decreased visibility of the outdoor air, was positively associated with sickness absence rates and disability retirements for chronic bronchitis.

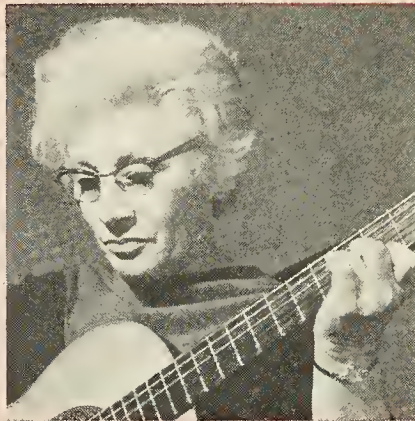
able space into networks of concrete ribbons and still end up with little more than bigger and better traffic jams. The transportation challenge is upon us and must be met with speed, ingenuity and through the close cooperation of all elements of government at local, state, and Federal levels, along with business and labor; engineer and commuter. The solution to this problem is a "train" none of us can afford to miss.

'They're all made out of ticky tacky...'

Wife of retired union carpenter composes
lyrical blast at suburban housing conformity

*Little boxes on the hillside,
Little boxes made of ticky tacky,
Little boxes on the hillside,
Little boxes all the same.*

*There's a green one, and a pink one,
And a blue one, and a yellow one;
And they're all made out of ticky tacky,
And they all look just the same**



MALVINA REYNOLDS

"I've been lecturing my classes about middle-class conformity for a whole semester. Here's a song that says it all in 1½ minutes."

The speaker was a professor at the University of Miami. The song was "Little Boxes," written by the wife of a retired member of the Carpenters. A couple of years ago *Billboard* magazine touted "Little Boxes" as one of the "Top Hundred" in record sales in the U. S.

"Little Boxes" tells the story of people who live in houses which are "little boxes" made of "ticky-tacky" and that all look the same. Other evidences of middle-class conformity mentioned in the verses are that the residents all drink their martinis dry, all look the same, all go to the university, all play golf, all have pretty children. Then the children all go to the university, get married, raise a family, and they all get put into little boxes, thus completing the cycle of uniformity.

Carpenters who have worked on the subdivision type of house know well what "ticky-tacky" is. It is the mansion of mountainous monotony. There's

a standard front door leading into a standard reception area and a standard L-shaped living-dining area. There's a standard kitchen and a standard bath and a standard bedroom and all have standard heat outlets from a standard combination heater-air conditioner. The builder would not vary an inch in any direction for the price of the house and any union carpenter could build one with his eyes shut after a few weeks on the job. Blindness would not be an occupational disability for him any more than it would be for the painter who comes on with his giant spray gun later and coats the entire wallboard interior with a bland-colored, ticky-tacky type paint a millionth of an inch thick.

"Little Boxes" hit the airways with a bang. If you have never heard it, you simply don't listen to radio. It blared forth with an impact equal or superior to "Yellow Polka Dot Bikini" or "Yes, We Have No Bananas." But it was clearly superior to either because it was a biting satire on today's overpowering middle-class urge for anonymity through herd-living.

The wife of the retired Carpenter

who twitted the suburban charcoal-steak set is 66-year-old Malvina Reynolds. "Little Boxes" is not a one-time flash-in-the-pan thing for her. She has been described as a "folk-nik"; a cross between a folk singer and a beatnik. Her songs are mostly in the folksong category and include such titles as "What Have They Done to The Rain?", "Bury Me in My Overalls," "Vikki Duggan" and "Sally, Don't You Grieve." "Rain" is a ban-the-bomb appeal, pointing up the radioactivity which rain picks up after an atomic explosion. "Overalls" she wrote when her husband was seriously ill. It could be a "theme song" for working carpenters. Both these have social significance. Yet "Vikki Duggan" is a comic song about the girl who once made headlines with her rearward-plunging "neckline" in which Malvina points out how strange it is that a girl should look so much better going away than coming on. She has written more than 200 songs.

Malvina Reynolds is no beatnik by any stretch of the imagination, although she is an admitted liberal and an avowed ban-the-bomb advocate. She earned her Doctor of Philosophy degree in English language and literature from the University of California.

She not only writes music certain to live in our folksong heritage, but sings it as well, accompanying herself on a guitar. She sings 14 of her songs on the Folkways album "Another County Heard From." A collection of children's songs appears on the Reynolds album "Tweedles and Foodles for Young Noodles."

Mrs. Reynolds and "Bud," as she calls her husband, now retired from his hammer and saw to handle her business affairs, were motoring past Daly City, California, when she looked out and was impressed with the uniformity of the houses climbing up the hillside. She saw this as a reflection of the uniformity of the people living inside and began to scribble the words on a piece of paper. Two hours later, at a folksong conference, she sang the completed song for the first time.

Certainly no conformist herself, Mrs. Reynolds doesn't live in a "ticky-tacky little all-the-same box" but in a rather conventional apartment.

"Conformity is not a really dreadful thing" she said, "but it's fun to prod it a little."

Ludicrous and lucrative?

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TRAFFIC

Continued from Page 20

The membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners can contribute immeasurably to the decrease of these accidents by subscribing wholeheartedly to the nationwide adoption of standard traffic engineering practices.

Unceasing attention must also be given to such essentials as proper and consistent enforcement of traffic laws and adequate training and educational measures for all ages and types of drivers. This is your opportunity to become a highly important and jointly contributing factor to the solution of one of the most agonizing domestic dilemmas that has ever faced this nation.

PERTINENT FACTS

● *The American College of Neurosurgeons recently reported that in 33,000 traffic fatalities from head injuries last year, 16,000 would have survived, most likely, if the passengers had been wearing seat belts.*

● *From a study of 2,500 consecutive ambulance runs, doctors at Hurley Hospital, Flint, Michigan, concluded that the speeding ambulance is usually unnecessary, doing accident victims more harm than good. The doctors found that in 98.2% of the cases there would have been no difference in the patient's condition if he had been transported according to standard traffic regulations.*

● *Recently adopted Congressional legislation, known as the Baldwin Amendment, calls for uniform traffic safety standards to be set up in the 50 states by December 31, 1967. The standards, to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, would establish an effective accident records system, and measures to improve driver performance, vehicle safety, highway design and maintenance, and correction of high or potentially-high accident locations.*

● *The U.S. Bureau of Roads has announced a policy to encourage the development of automatic traffic control systems on heavily-traveled freeways.*

● *By 1975, it is estimated, there will be 116-million vehicles on U.S. highways—97 million autos and 19 million trucks and buses.*

● *By January, 1968, the estimated 17,000 junk yards in the United States are supposed to be screened from general public view. Under the recent highway beautification bill, unscreened junkyards will not be permitted within 1,000 feet of interstate and primary roads.*

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Over 65? Apply NOW For Medicare Insurance!

If you are 65 years old or older, you are eligible for medical insurance under the Medicare Program and it will cost you only \$3 per month. However, you must make application for it before March 31 to be covered when the program begins in July.

The coverage is an unqualified medical bargain, for the Federal government matches your contribution with an equal amount.

When you are covered and need medical attention, the medical insurance program pays 80 percent of reasonable doctor's charges for covered services with a \$50 deductible feature in each calendar year. Coverage begins on July 1; no expenses incurred before that date may be included for 1966.

The services covered under medical insurance include physicians' and surgeons' services, no matter where you receive them; home health visits up to 100 in any year with no need for prior hospitalization (and in addition to the 100 visits provided for in the hospital insurance coverage which is automatic for those receiving social security benefits); diagnostic tests (X-rays, laboratory services, etc); X-ray and radium treatments; surgical dressings; splints; casts; certain ambulance services; braces, artificial arms, legs, and eyes; rental of medical equipment such as iron lungs and many other scheduled medical items and services.

The law provides certain periods of time, called enrollment periods, during which individuals may sign up for the extended medical insurance benefits. The first period began last Sept. 1 and will end on March 31. If an individual 65 years of age or more as of last January 1 does not enroll by the March deadline, he or she cannot enroll again until October 1, 1967, and cannot receive benefits before July 1, 1968.

How will you pay the \$3 monthly premium? If you are receiving social security or railroad retirement benefits, the \$3 will be deducted from your benefit check, beginning in July, the first month coverage can begin. If you are eligible but are not receiving such benefits, you will be given information on how your monthly premium will be paid at the time you enroll.

The \$3 monthly premium is frozen at that amount until 1968, at which time a review is stipulated in the legislation and, if found necessary, the premium may be adjusted either up or down. Those eligible for the insurance but holding other medical-surgical insurance are urged not to cancel the latter.

More complete information and the necessary forms for enrolling may be obtained by writing or visiting your local social security office or railroad retire-

ment board field office (if you were covered by railroad retirement instead of social security.)

But what happens if the doctor you want to treat you is one who doesn't believe in Medicare? Some eligible people have hesitated to sign up for the extended medical insurance because of this. The Social Security Administration has pointed out that a patient can be reimbursed for covered medical expenses even though the physician does not cooperate with the plan.

Suppose your first covered medical expense under the supplementary plan is your doctor's fee for an operation. You may elect to pay his bill in either of two manners:

1. You may pay your doctor the full amount of his charge and send your receipt from him with a claim for reimbursement to the medicare plan. You will be reimbursed by the plan for the amount of benefits due you; 80 percent of all charges less an annual \$50-deductible feature.

2. You may assign the medicare payment to your doctor if he is willing to accept payment from the medicare plan. You must, of course, pay your share of the bill to your doctor. He will file a claim with the medicare plan for the balance.

Thus it can be seen that failure on the part of a physician or a surgeon to cooperate cannot in any way prejudice your right to collect on your medical insurance under the Medicare plan.

Leaders of labor and others who worked long and hard to enact Medicare into law are strongly urging every eligible person to subscribe to the extended medical insurance feature of the program. You do NOT have to be retired or receiving social security benefits. You only need to qualify according to your age.

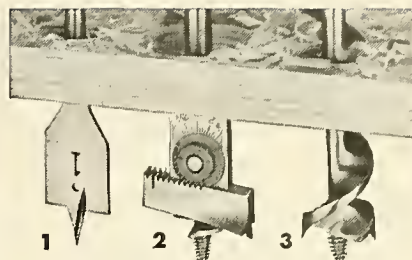
Don't miss the boat! Act now! Enroll at once in the extended medical care program of Medicare! March 31 is the deadline for receiving coverage when the program begins on July 1.

UGLINESS

Continued from Page 9

has produced much ugliness—yet it also has the power to produce beauty.

Our individual freedoms cannot include the license to destroy our environment. It's up to the planners, designers and architects to show the way—but ugliness and beauty are everyone's responsibility. The real hope for a more beautiful America lies in the minds and attitudes of each individual.



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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS UNIT XI

Area of Geometric Figures

This unit deals with the methods of determining the area of geometric figures. A plane surface has two dimensions, length and width. The measure of the area of a plane surface is expressed in square units. The measurements of the length and width must be expressed in the same basic unit before any calculations may be made. If the length is measured in terms of feet, then the width must also be measured in feet. The result will be expressed as square feet.

AREA OF A SQUARE—By definition, a **SQUARE** is a four sided figure with all sides and angles equal. Thus, the length and the width are equal. The area of a square is computed by multiplying the length of a side by itself. If S =length of a side, then:

$$\text{Area} = S^2$$

Example:

What is the area of a square with sides 2" in length? (Fig. 1)

$$A = S^2 = 2^2 = 4 \text{ square inches}$$

Common measurements of area are the square inch, the square foot, and the square yard. One square foot equals 144 square inches. This is determined by converting one foot to 12 inches and computing the area of a square with sides 12 inches in length. One square yard equals 9 square feet (a square with 3' sides has an area of 9 square feet). Square inches are reduced to square feet by dividing the square inches by 144. Square feet may be reduced to square yards by dividing the square feet by 9. Square yards may be changed to square feet by multiplying by 9 and square feet may be changed to square inches by multiplying by 144.

AREA OF RECTANGLE—By definition, a **RECTANGLE** is a four sided figure with opposite sides equal and all angles equal. The area (A) of a rectangle is computed by multiplying the length (L) by the width (W). (Fig. 2)

The formula is:

$$A(\text{area}) = L(\text{length}) \times W(\text{width}) = LW$$

Example:

A rectangle is 4 inches long and 2 inches wide. What is the area? $A = LW = 4 \times 2 = 8$ square inches

AREA OF PARALLELOGRAM—By definition, a parallelogram is a four sided figure with opposite sides equal in length and parallel to each other. If the shaded area "X" within the parallelogram were moved to the shaded area "Y" outside the parallelogram, a rectangle would be formed. The area (A) of a parallelogram is computed by multiplying the base (b) by the altitude (a). Figure 3.

The formula is: $A(\text{area}) = b(\text{base}) \times a(\text{altitude}) = ba$

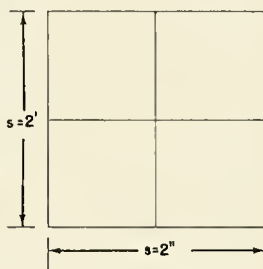


Fig. 1

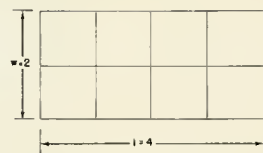


Fig. 2

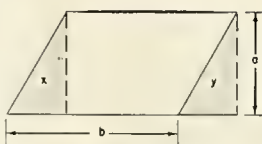


Fig. 3

Example:

A parallelogram has a base 6" in length and an altitude of 4". What is the area? (Fig. 3)

$$A = ba = 6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ square inches}$$

AREA OF A TRIANGLE—By definition, a triangle is a three sided figure with three angles. Two triangles that are the same size and shape may be placed together with a common side to form a parallelogram. In the figure 4, side b = side b' , side c = side c' and side d is common to both triangles. The area (A) of a triangle is computed by multiplying the base (b) by the altitude (a) and dividing by 2.

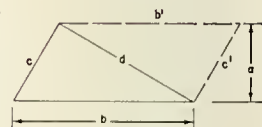


Fig. 4

$$\text{The formula is: } A(\text{area}) = \frac{b(\text{base}) \times a(\text{altitude})}{2} = \frac{ba}{2}$$

Example:

A triangle has a base of 8" and an altitude of 7". What is the area?

$$A = \frac{ba}{2} = \frac{8 \times 7}{2} = \frac{56}{2} = 28 \text{ square inches}$$

The area of a triangle may also be computed if only the lengths of the sides are known. The lengths of the sides are designated as: a, b, and c. $S = \frac{1}{2}$ of the perimeter which is the sum of the three sides divided by 2.

$$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

The formula to determine the area is:

$$A(\text{area}) = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

Example:

What is the area of a triangle with sides 6", 8" and 12"?

$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{6+8+12}{2} = \frac{26}{2} = 13$$

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{13(13-6)(13-8)(13-12)} \\ A = \sqrt{13 \times 7 \times 5 \times 1} = \sqrt{455} = 21.33$$

AREA OF A TRAPEZOID—By definition, a trapezoid is a four sided polygon with only one pair of sides parallel. The parallel sides of the trapezoid are called its bases which are designated B and b (Fig. 5). The altitude (a) is the distance between the bases (parallel sides). If a diagonal line is drawn, two triangles are formed (Fig. 6). In the upper triangle, the area = $\frac{ba}{2}$. In

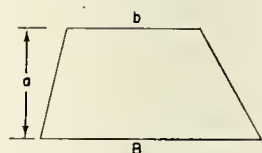


Fig. 5

the lower triangle, the area = $\frac{Ba}{2}$.

The sum of the area of each triangle will give the area of the trapezoid since the two triangles form the trapezoid.

$$\text{Area of trapezoid} = \frac{ba}{2} + \frac{Ba}{2} = \left(\frac{b+B}{2} \right) a$$

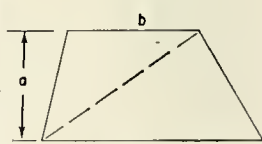


Fig. 6

Example:

If a trapezoid has bases 15" and 20" and an altitude of 10", what is the area? (Fig. 7).

$$A = \frac{b+B}{2} \times h = \frac{15+20}{2} \times 10$$

$$A = \frac{35 \times 10}{2} = 175 \text{ square inches}$$

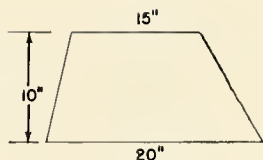


Fig. 7

AREA OF A REGULAR HEXAGON—

By definition, a hexagon is a six sided figure. A regular hexagon has all sides equal in length. If diagonals are drawn, six equilateral triangles are formed (Fig. 8). The formula to compute the area of an equilateral triangle is $.433 s^2$ where "s" equals the length of a side. Since there are six equilateral triangles within a regular hexagon, the area of the hexagon equals six times the area of one of the equilateral triangles. (Fig. 8)

The formula is:

$$A(\text{area}) = 6 \times .433 s^2 = 2.598 s^2$$

Example:

What is the area of a regular hexagon with sides 6" in length?

$$A = 2.598 s^2 = 2.598 \times 6^2 = 2.598 \times 36$$

$$A = 93.528 \text{ Square Inches}$$

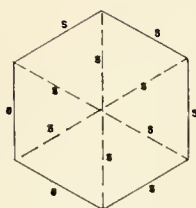


Fig. 8

AREA OF A REGULAR OCTAGON—

By definition, a regular octagon is an eight sided figure with all sides equal in length.

The formula developed to compute the area of a regular octagon is: $A(\text{area}) = 4.8284 s^2$ where s=length of side.

Example:

What is the area of a regular octagon with sides 4" in length? (Fig. 9).

$$A = 4.8284 s^2 = 4.8284 \times 4^2 = 4.8284 \times 16$$

$$A = 77.2544 \text{ Square Inches}$$

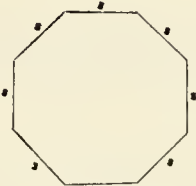


Fig. 9

AREA OF A CIRCLE— By definition, a circle is a plane figure bounded by a single curved line with all points on the curved line the same distance from a center point. The area of a circle is computed by using the formula:

$A(\text{area}) = \pi r^2$ where "r" equals the radius of the circle and "π" is the constant factor which equals 3.1416 or 22/7.

The area may also be computed using the formula $A(\text{area}) = .7854 d^2$ where "d" equals the diameter of the circle. (Fig. 10).

Example 1:

What is the area of a circle with a radius of 7"?

$$A = \pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 49$$

$$A = 154 \text{ Square Inches}$$

Example 2:

What is the area of a circle with a diameter of 10"?

$$A = .7854 d^2 = .7854 \times 10^2 = .7854 \times 100$$

$$A = 78.54 \text{ Square Inches}$$

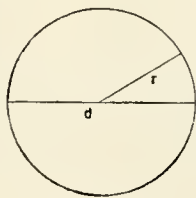


Fig. 10

AREA OF A SECTOR— By definition, a sector is a part of a circle formed by two radii and an arc. The area of the sector has the same relationship to the area of the circle as the angle included between the two radii has to 360° (Fig. 11).

The formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Area of sector}}{\text{Area of circle}} = \frac{\text{Angle opening}}{360}$$

$$A(\text{Sector}) = A(\text{Circle}) \times \frac{\text{Angle Opening}}{360}$$

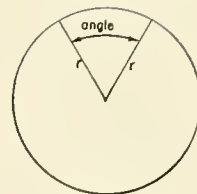


Fig. 11

Example:

A circle has an area of 25 square feet. What is the area of a sector of this circle if the angle opening is 72°?

$$A(\text{Sector}) = A(\text{Circle}) \times \frac{\text{Angle of opening}}{360}$$

$$A = 25 \times \frac{72}{360} = 25 \times \frac{1}{5} = 5 \text{ square feet}$$

PROBLEMS:

1. A square plot of land is 186' on each side. What is the area in square feet? How many square yards are in the plot?
2. How many square yards of carpet are needed to cover a hall that is 4' 6" wide and 22' 6" long?
3. What is the area of the irregular shaped lot described in Figure 12?
4. How many inch squares can be marked off on a piece of material 2'3" in width and 3'7" in length?
5. What is the area of a lot 65' wide with sides 150' long and a front and rear footage of 70'?
6. What is the area of a triangle with a base of 16" and an altitude of 22"?
7. If two angles of a triangle measure 58° and 72°, what is the measurement of the third angle?
8. What is the area of a triangle with sides 6", 8" and 10"?
9. What is the area of a lot with sides 90', 86' and 50'?
10. A lot with parallel sides is 65' in width. One side is 96' long and the other side is 142' long. The front of the lot measures 72' and the rear measures 68'. What is the area of the lot?
11. A regular hexagon has sides 12" long. What is its perimeter? What is the area?
12. A regular octagon has sides 24" long. What is its perimeter? What is the area?
13. A circle has a radius of 6'. What is its circumference? What is the area?
14. A circle has a diameter of 21". What is its circumference? What is the area?
15. What is the area of a sector of a circle with an angle opening of 108° if the radius of the circle is 16"?
16. If the area of a sector equals 20% of the area of a circle, what is the angle opening of the sector?
17. What is the sum of two angles measuring 36° 4' and 74° 58' 10"?
18. What is the difference between two angles measuring 65° 26' and 32° 41' 18"?
19. What is the length of an arc of a circle measured by an angle opening of 30° if the diameter of the circle is 11"?
20. If one acute angle of a right triangle measures 53° 15', what is the measurement of the other acute angle?

See ANSWERS on Page 38

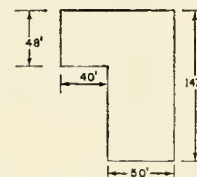


Fig. 12

HOME STUDY COURSE ANSWERS

See Page 37

1. 34,596 sq. ft.; 3844 sq. yds.
2. 1144 sq. yds.
3. 9070 sq. ft.
4. 1161
5. 9750 sq. ft.
6. 176 sq. in.
7. 50°
8. 24 sq. in.
9. 2102+ sq. ft.
10. 7735 sq. ft.
11. P=72"; A=374.112 sq. in.
12. P=192" or 16'
A=2781.1584 sq. in.; 19.3136 sq. ft.
13. C=37.6992' or 37 5/7 ft.
A=113.0976 sq. ft.; 113 1/7 sq. ft.
14. C=66"; 65.9736"
A=346.3614 sq. in.; 346 1/2 sq. in.
15. 241.27 sq. in.
16. 72°
17. 111°2'10"
18. 32°44'42"
19. 2 37/42 in.; 2.881 in.
20. 36°45'

Many readers participating in the Basic Mathematics, "Home Study Course" have called to our attention, that insufficient information was given previous units on the conversion of decimal fractions to common fractions. There-

fore, the following explanation is given to make-up for our oversight.

CONVERSION OF DECIMAL FRACTIONS TO COMMON FRACTIONS

A decimal fraction is converted to a common fraction by using the decimal fraction as the numerator and using a multiple of ten (10) as the denominator. The number of zeroes to use in the denominator is determined by the number of figures to the right of the decimal point.

For Example:

1. .1=1/10 (one zero—one figure to right of decimal point)
2. .22=22/100 (two zeroes—two figures to right)
3. .354=354/1000 (three zeroes—three figures to the right)
4. .0584=584/10000 (four zeroes—four figures to the right)

Once the common fraction is set up, the fraction then may be reduced to its lowest form. When setting up the common fraction all figures in the decimal must be used if a correct answer is to be computed. The following examples will illustrate the need to use all the figures:

1. Convert .125 to a common fraction
 - a. .125=125/1000=1/8 correct answer
 - b. .12=12/100=3/25 incorrect answer
2. Convert .0625 to a common fraction
 - a. .0625=625/10000=1/16 correct answer
 - b. .062=62/1000=31/500 incorrect answer

DID YOU CATCH THE ERROR? In Unit X of the Home Study Course (February, 1966) issue, Problem No. 2 asked for the perimeter of a rectangle with sides 3'5" and 8'5" length. The answer shown was 24'. It should have been 23'8". Our thanks to the readers who caught the mistake.

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DIRTY WATER

Continued from Page 13

the States to take a greater part in this work.

It is astonishing and dismaying to realize how slowly we have moved in the past in building needed treatment plants. In this year of 1966, there are still 1,345 American communities discharging raw sewage into neighboring waterways.

There are at least 1,300 other communities which treat their wastes inadequately, endangering their downstream neighbors.

In all, the wastes from 28 million Americans are discharged raw or inadequately treated into the neighboring waterways.

Finally, there are 5 million Americans, many of them living in rapidly-growing suburbs, who have no sewers at all.

None of us want this kind of life. But the plain fact is we have allowed our economic growth and material progress—important as they are—to become the accepted indicators of national worth and performance. Our preoccupation with Gross National Product, boosting automobile sales, and other material luxuries tends to blind us to the things that really count. Even more than that, blind emphasis on productivity accents waste—because control of waste is expensive. Some of those whose aim is production are concerned only with the most

expedient way to get rid of their waste. Others are concerned only if pollution causes a great public outcry.

Our concern for material wealth should prompt us to ask—"What are we going to do with all the material wealth we have?"

I think the answer to what we do with our wealth is up to all of us. And conservation of our God-given heritage of clean, sparkling water is a first step.

We can yet change the course of the times. It is up to each of us to do his part.

Conservation values—and individual values—must be read into everything we do and every concern we have. Businessmen, laborers, Jaycees, Mayors, Legislators, citizens must stop and ask themselves—where is the human element in this? Where do the people fit in this scheme? Do we take into account what this will mean to people?

Every business, every factory, every rendering plant, every new endeavor for flood control may in reality be worthless or even damaging if it fails to take into account the health and recreational needs of people.

Because, as every single person insists upon a supposed economic right to waste a tiny portion of our resources and clamors for conservation elsewhere, the American people are collectively discarding their birthright—committing collective murder of our natural wealth and beauty.

The banks of a river may belong to one man, one industry, one city, or one state, but the waters which flow between these banks must in many cases meet the needs of thousands of men, of many cities, and of several states. This is the reason for federal standards of water quality.

These standards are guidelines. They will make it far easier for water users to contribute to the improvement of water quality, because under the new law they will know what is expected of them. Establishing these standards will be difficult, but with close coordination between all levels of government and private enterprise involved, it can and must be done.



DEAD DUCKS—Migrating south through Minnesota, these poor birds landed on a pond covered with oil and pollutants. Their feathers became clogged and they drowned. (A Minneapolis Morning Tribune Photo)

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MEDICAL FACILITIES

Continued from Page 22

stir when she said that nursing homes in the Greater Cleveland area often operate on expired licenses. Their licenses have not been revoked, she noted, but they have not been renewed.

The questions raised by Miss Mendelson about nursing home care also pointed up inadequacies in the present law which are now being studied by Congressman Vanik and the Social Security Administration.

The provisions of the law allow for up to 100 days of nursing home care with the patient paying part of the bill for some of this period. But, as almost everyone with aged parents or grandparents knows, nursing home care is truly long term care. The expense is exorbitant; the length of time spent in the home may extend for several years. Miss Mendelson described these persons as the ones "who dominate the nursing home scene."

If medicare can open the doors to better preventive medicine for Americans, better and less expensive medical care, perhaps it can even find a way to more humanely treat our elderly.

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Viet Nam Casualty

The first known death of a member of the United Brotherhood while serving the Armed Forces in Viet Nam has been reported to the CARPENTER.

Ralf Axelsen, a member of Local 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently was killed in action in Viet Nam. Local 787 has donated \$99 to the Viet Nam branch of the United Service Organization (USO) in his memory.

THE BRAUN AND BACKBONE OF THE TOOL BOX



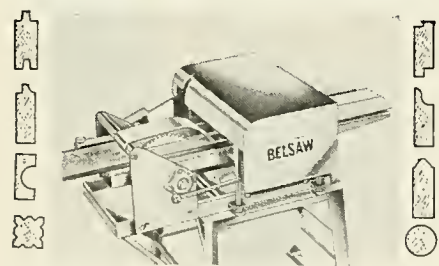
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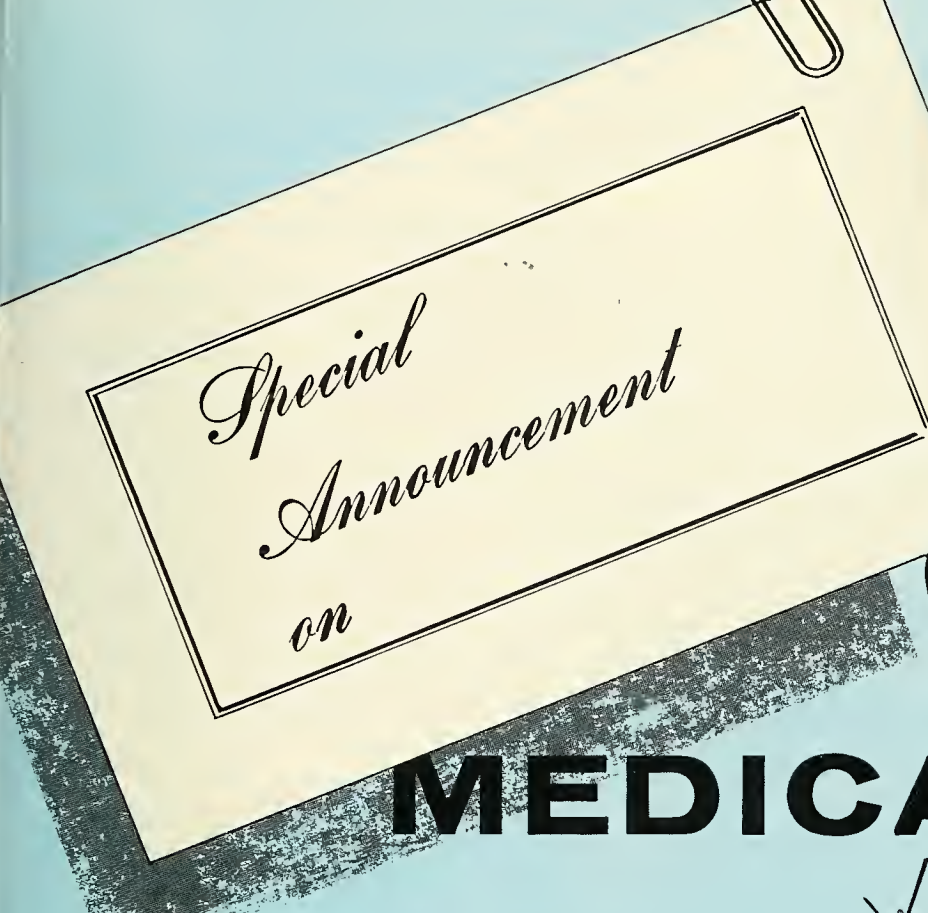
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Medical coverage under this later enrollment will not begin until July 1, 1968. Application should be made to your nearest Social Security Office. Railroad workers and their wives should apply to their nearest Railroad Retirement Board Field Office.

Write, phone or call in person for an application blank for enrollment in the supplementary program. Full details will be found in this issue.

Apply Now! Don't Sacrifice Your Valuable Benefits!

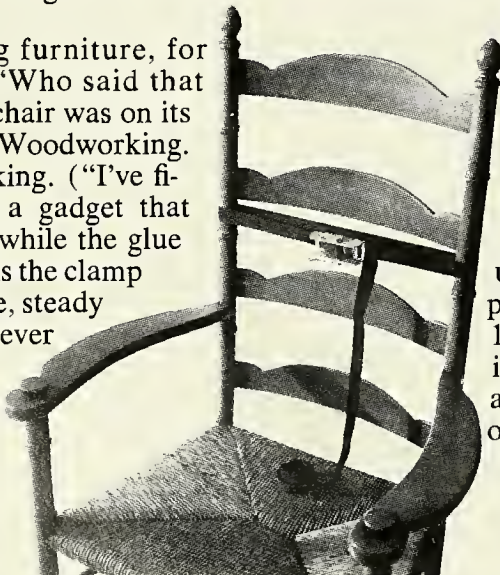
Could this useless-looking web clamp be Stanley's most versatile tool?



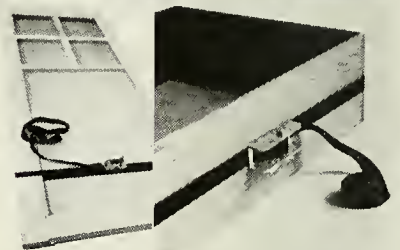
Could be. Say it isn't and you'll get an argument from a lot of men using it to do a lot of things.

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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

APRIL, 1966



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should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP THE CARPENTER ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 4

APRIL, 1966



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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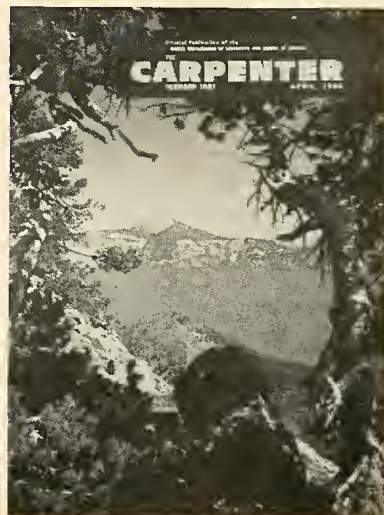
THE COVER

Near the northwestern boundary of Klamath county, Oregon, is a natural phenomenon and tourist attraction called Crater Lake. Our April cover shows a view of the lake from the tree-covered slopes surrounding it.

The surface of Crater Lake is 6,160 feet above sea level. The lake lies in a great pit or caldera created by the wrecking in prehistoric times of the cone of the volcano Mt. Mazama. Geologists say that the volcano once reached an altitude of 14,000 feet above the sea (and 8,000 feet above the surrounding tableland). The upper portion of the mountain was blown off or fell inward, possibly because of the withdrawal of interior lava through a fissure on the slopes. A crater-like rim was left.

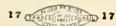
The lake which now fills the crater is four miles wide and six miles long. It has a depth in some places of nearly 2,000 feet, and it is surrounded by walls of rock from 500 to 2,000 feet high. In the cover picture, Wizard Island is seen in the foreground.

Early viewers of the lake, during the 19th Century, considered the body of water bottomless and they developed many legends about it. In spite of its great elevation, the lake has never been known to freeze, and, though it has no visible outlet, its waters are fresh. **Photo by Ralph R. Payton.**



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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Printed in U. S. A.

3.2%

WAGE GUIDEPOST WOULD KEEP WORKERS DOWN THE LADDER, WHILE BIG BUSINESS SALARIES AND PROFITS GO UNRESTRAINED

THE Johnson Administration recently told the leaders of organized labor, in effect, that you're entitled to a 3.2% raise next time the contract reopens . . . no more and preferably less.

For the good of the country, rank and file workers must restrain themselves in their wage demands. They must hold to the guideposts set up for them four years ago by the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

When Secretary of Labor J. Willard Wirtz conveyed this message from the White House to the AFL-CIO Executive Council—and particularly the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department Board—meeting in Florida last February, a lot of union leaders reacted strongly. The 3.2 ceiling was called a restraint on free col-

lective bargaining. Its purpose runs counter to the fundamental aims and purposes of the labor movement in its efforts to better the lot of the working population.

The reasons for labor's opposition to the 3.2 formula are easy to understand:

President Johnson, in his Economic Message to Congress, January 27, said: "Labor costs have barely moved, as gains in productivity have largely offset moderate increases in hourly labor costs."

On wage policy, the government is following an apparently contradictory and discriminatory course.

The President told Congress, in his report, that farm proprietors' income in 1965 went up 22 percent. But no restraints have been sought against farmers.

The President told Congress that corporation profits after taxes went up 20% in 1965. No profit controls have been suggested.

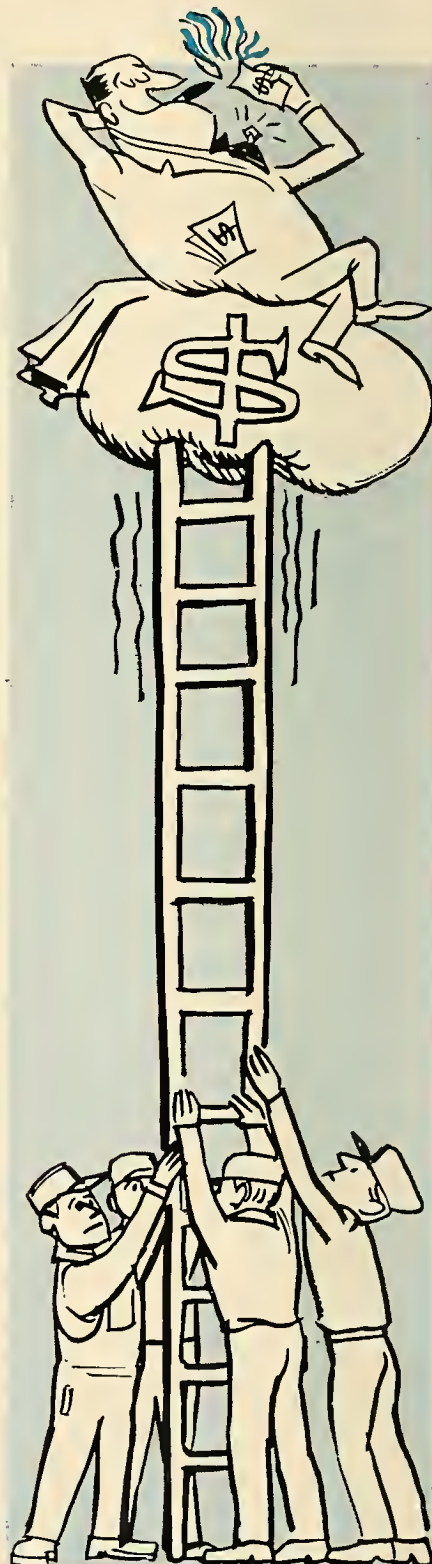
The President told Congress that dividend payments to investors increased 12% last year, but no dividend limits have been urged.

The President told Congress that managerial workers' income rose 7½% in 1965, but no guidelines have been applied in this field.

For the foregoing reasons, the general presidents of the 18 national and international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO are convinced that it would be inequitable to attempt to apply rigid wage restrictions to the construction industry.

Building trades leaders agreed fully with AFL-CIO President George Meany in his statement of January 26, when he said, in part: "We do not believe that there is any immediate threat of inflation so serious as to warrant extraordinary measures.

"Secondly, wage rates are not a



Wages & Costs

The National Industrial Conference Board has come up with some figures indicating that the unit costs of building one-family homes increased very little, if at all, between 1955 and 1964.

The business research organization notes that in housing the cost indexes obscure "gains in construction productivity"; that of the 34 percent price rise for a one-family house in the 10-year period nearly half stems from higher land costs. The average number of rooms rose 12 percent and the number of square feet per home climbed 15 percent. "Thus," says the NICB, "higher prices do not necessarily imply higher unit costs."

What it comes down to is that increased efficiency in housing construction offset almost all of the increases in wages and benefits and that the higher land costs and bigger homes account for the higher prices.

The Administration might well do some research of its own before assailing "out-of-line" wage and benefit increases in the construction industry.—AFL-CIO News

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FROM PRECEDING PAGE

particularly volatile factor in the economic picture. While exceptional instances can, no doubt, be singled out, the general level of wage increases has not been out of line with the trend of preceding years, nor have they kept pace overall with rising living costs and increases in productivity, or with what is needed to overcome inequities and substandard conditions.

"Finally, as to the future, we cannot now foresee what lies ahead. I am, however, confident that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates will cooperate, as they have in the past, with any realistic, equitable and workable measures the national interest may demand, should the occasion arise.

"If and when the President judges the situation to warrant the adoption of extraordinary stabilization measures, designed to bring all costs, prices and profits, as well as wages, under even-handed restraint, he can be assured of the support and cooperation of the AFL-CIO. Any such program must, however, apply equitably to all components of the cost of living as well as the cost of production."

There are more than 8,000 local unions of the various building and construction trades in the United States, all of which engage in local collective bargaining with their contractor-employers.

Ours is not an industry in which any single agreement sets a national pattern.

Furthermore, the relationships between the international unions and their affiliated locals were seriously impaired by the Landrum-Griffin Act, weakening the controls of the international unions over the actions of their member locals.

The uninformed must constantly be reminded that employment in the building and construction trades is essentially "casual". Workers are hired for a specific job and when it is completed, they sometimes have to wait days and weeks before beginning work on another job.

It must be emphasized also that construction work is still very much a seasonal business — dependent upon the weather as well as economic conditions. The average

working time per year is no more than 70% of normal industrial working time. While building trades mechanics have obtained through their trade unions comparatively high hourly wage rates commensurate with their skill, their annual wage income is far below the industrial average.

As the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department has stated, "Increases in hourly wage rates in the building and construction trades should not be limited by formulas geared to conditions in all-year industries. Even if the 4.1% average is hourly wage

increases in the building trades reported by the Council of Economic Advisors is accurate, the actual increase in annual income resulting therefrom would be considerably below the Council's 3.2% guideline."

In conclusion, Building and Construction Trades leaders said, "It is our definite feeling that if the national interest demands legal and universal economic controls affecting each and every segment of the national economy, the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, will be the first to go along."

Speaking of Guideposts ...

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT wants to restrict workers' wage increases to 3.2 per cent but who is going to restrict big corporations—like General Motors?

At a recent United Auto Workers' General Motors Conference, UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock told delegates how "unguided" GM is in the profits field.

"In 1965," he said, "GM made \$4,092,000,000 before taxes. This figures out to \$11,200,000 a day, \$467,000 an hour, \$7,785 a minute and \$1.30 a second. GM workers would have to earn a dollar a minute starting in 5851 B.C. in order to equal GM's profits before taxes.

"If you earn \$8,000 a year, it would take you more than a half a million years to equal GM's profits before taxes."

Woodcock explained that he was using the "before tax" figures because when workers wage figures are given it is always before taxes, before deductions.

He noted that over the last five years GM dividends increased at the rate of 21 per cent a year compounded.

"This union recognizes the right and duty of government to set forth policy determinations for the economy," Woodcock said. "In general we support the economic policy of the President's Council of Economic Advisors in recommending action by government but we are very critical of guidelines."

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID by corporations issuing public reports rose 10.25 per cent during 1965.

The boost makes President Johnson's 3.2 per cent wage guidelines for labor look on the modest side.

According to statistics just published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, "all industries contributed to the 1965 rise in cash dividend payments."

"Distributions by manufacturers," the report said, "showed a somewhat stronger rate of increase than those by the non-manufacturing groups. The most notable manufacturing gains were in the nonferrous metals, transportation equipment, textiles and leather, non-electrical machinery, and automobile industries. Non-manufacturing gains were most significant in the trade—finance and miscellaneous groups.

Not a single industry group was missing from the parade of plus signs for dividends as compared with the already hefty dividends of 1964.

When the year ended cash dividends had totaled \$19.5 billion as compared with \$17.7 billion in 1964.

- Manufacturing dividends for 1965 were \$10.3 billion as compared with \$9.3 billion in 1964.

- Mining went from \$600 million in 1964 to \$636 million in 1965.

- Trade was up from \$679 million to \$768 million.

- Finance boomed from \$2.8 billion to \$3.2 billion.

- Railroads also went up—from \$421 million in 1964 to \$445 million in 1965.

- Electric and gas utilities increased from \$2.0 billion in 1964 to \$2.2 billion in 1965 while communications went from \$1.5 billion in 1964 to \$1.7 billion in 1965.

—Press Associates Inc.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

GROUP MEDICAL PRACTICE has so many advantages for persons seeking medical attention that the government should spur it with low-interest-rate building loans for medical and dental clinical facilities. This was the testimony of AFL-CIO Legislative Representative James F. Doherty before the House Subcommittee on Housing. Group practice with prepayment policies makes preventive medicine desirable, reducing incidences of sicknesses and absences from work, he said. The AMA opposes the proposal, H.R. 9256.

LONGEST RAIL STRIKE IN HISTORY, the one against the Florida East Coast Rwy., continues into its fourth year with management steadfastly refusing repeated offers to arbitrate made by the strikers. Congress ponders a bill to split it from the vast duPont financial empire.

LABOR IMBALANCE has governmental economic planners worried. There are labor shortages in certain lines; the vast majority of unemployed are in the non-skilled class. A downturn in the economy would result in a vast lay-off of the unskilled, the recently-hired young and the elderly. Economists figure the national growth must average 4.5 percent annually to achieve the estimated 81 million jobs necessary in 1970 to keep unemployment at the "practical low-water mark" of 3 percent.

POSTAL SAVINGS may soon terminate because of the high interest rates available elsewhere for savings. Begun in 1910 to give the public a convenient place to invest savings, it is limited to an annual interest return of two percent on deposits.

"THE SWARM-IN" is an illegal organizing tactic, according to the NLRB. In the test case, 25 organizers "swarmed" into a small plant, seeking to sign up the employees. "Coercive" ruled the trial examiner. "Coercive" agreed the board.

COLOR TELEVISION sales may rise to 5.5 million sets in 1966, according to estimates made to the Commerce Department. The '65 total was only 2.7 million sets.

RAIL CARLOADINGS, generally considered a barometer of economic activity, were up 6.2 percent for the last week in February compared to the same period last year. Rail volume in ton-miles was up much more (12.7%) because of the growing trend to larger-capacity cars and longer hauls.

HIGHER WITHHOLDING from your pay will be possible when a new law goes into effect on May 1, thus preventing extra payment when you file your 1966 tax return. It's a new six-bracket graduated system ranging from 14 to 30 percent.

ANTI-POLLUTION MEASURES in Congress will be beaten back by industries which continue to dirty streams in their manufacturing processes, observers on Capitol Hill are betting. Even some candid Administration men are inclined to write off any chances of action by this Congress.

THREE MORE DOOMED to failure, according to insiders: proposed constitutional amendments to provide four-year terms for Representatives (by LBJ), electoral college reforms (by LBJ) and anti-reapportionment to offset the one-man-one-vote dictum of the Supreme Court (by Dirksen.)

A SUBWAY is promised to Washingtonians by 1970, but already the second-guessers are guessing it will be 1972 before it is completed.

A NEW COAL BY-PRODUCT after hundreds of coal-using years is lamp-black, which the Bureau of Mines recently discovered obtainable from coal in commercial quantities. At present the nation uses about 100,000 tons of "thermal black" (lamp-black) annually, all from petroleum or natural gas.

CONVENTION CALL

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners OF AMERICA

INSTITUTED AUGUST 12TH 1881

R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary



101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

March 30, 1966

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED
BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

You are officially notified that in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, the Thirtieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, beginning Monday, September 19, 1966, at 10:00 A. M. and continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the convention has been completed.

The basis of representation in the convention in accordance with Section 18 C is "One hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and less than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates."

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the convention.

In accordance with Section 18 F, upon receipt of the Convention Call all Local Unions are directed to issue notice of a special called meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the 30th General Convention by secret ballot. Section 18 F further provides, "All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless the member is a journeyman, working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, retired members excepted, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood for three years immediately prior to election, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

Section 31 E provides, "A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate, or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, retired members excepted, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immedi-

ately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have lapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

All members in good standing must receive notice of the number of delegates to be elected and the time, place and proper form for submitting nominations. This notice should be sent at least 15 days prior to the date set for the nominations of delegates. Notice of the election must be mailed to each member in good standing at his last known home address not less than 15 days prior to the election. No other form of notice is permitted.

The notice must include a specification of the time and place of the election and the number of delegates to be elected. A Local Union, however, may use a combined notice if it contains all necessary information, is sent by mail to each member in good standing at his last known home address and sent at least 15 days prior to nominations. If a Local Union sends a combined 30 day notice, nominations and elections of delegates may be held at the same special called meeting. All members of the Local Union, in good standing, except contracting members, shall be eligible to vote for delegates.

Names of the elected delegates are to be in the General Office by July 1, 1966.

Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union which he represents, with the Seal of the Local Union affixed thereto.

A delegate must have his due book with him to show that he has been a member in good standing twelve months prior to his election and the expense of each delegate attending the convention is to be paid by the Local Union he represents.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the General Secretary the name and post office address of the delegate and alternate under penalty of fine as provided in Section 18 G of our Constitution and Laws. When the name and address of the delegate is reported to the General Office and the elected delegate's membership is found to be in compliance with our Constitution and Laws, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the delegate and not to the Local Union.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws must be submitted by July 21, 1966, in accordance with Section 63 E and F.

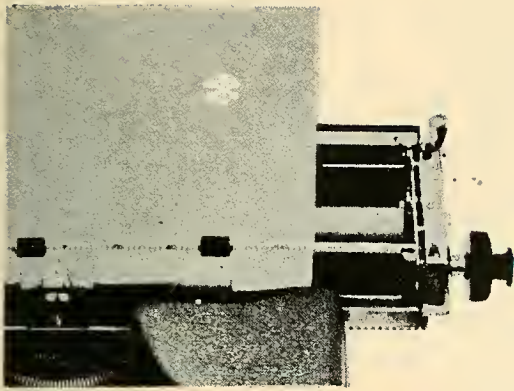
Fraternally yours,



General President



General Secretary



EDITORIALS

***The Fat In the Fire**

The AFL-CIO has called on the Federal Administration to raise corporate taxes—through elimination of the 7 percent tax-credit on investment in new plant and equipment, and/or an excess profits tax, and/or a corporate tax rate rise—if extra funds are needed for the war in Viet Nam.

This is already bringing forth howls of anger and screams of misery from big business leaders, who bemoan the taxes they already pay.

But, like it or not, justice and equity demand that, if there is any need to slow down the pace of the economy and adjust to the pressing needs of the Viet Nam War, the first target should be the skyrocketing profits enjoyed by many firms during the past five years and the tremendous amounts of dollars they have earmarked for new investment.

That's where the fat is in the U.S. economy. That's where the prime ability to pay can be found. Many corporate profit sheets last year showed profits rising from 7 to 20 percent in a single year.

To allow profits to soar to such heights while calling for cutbacks or a freeze of social welfare programs in the name of stopping inflation would be to sell out the principle of equality of sacrifice in time of national need.

As *The AFL-CIO News* has stated, "The AFL-CIO has declared unequivocally that if a national emergency warrants extraordinary stabilization measures, it is ready to join wholeheartedly in the effort as long as there are even-handed restraints on all groups in the economy. Workers, the poor or the disadvantaged must not be made to carry the load alone."

***Blow Struck for Kingsport**

The Board of Education of New York City has voted against the purchase of any books produced by the strikebound Kingsport, Tenn., press "in any instance where books of equal value" to public school pupils are available.

This is a major gain for unions which have been picketing the Kingsport plant for many months, seeking decent wages and a contract with better working conditions. If the school boards of other major cities will take similar action, one of the most notorious anti-union employers in the nation will begin to see the error of its ways.

***No News Is Good News**

There's a saying in the newspaper business that "sometimes no news is good news," meaning that when you never hear about what's going on at a news source, you can assume that everything is all right.

This phrase might apply to the construction work at Cape Kennedy, where union construction craftsmen have been expanding our space facilities for almost a decade.

It was "big news" for some newspapers when construction unions threw up picket lines at Cape Kennedy about five years ago to enforce their jurisdictions and push for settlement of disputes with contractors.

On the other hand, it's not big news when those same construction craftsmen are highly commended for their work last year in erecting the huge vehicle assembly building (largest structure in the world), and producing the crawlerways and launch pads for our mammoth space vehicles.

Nevertheless, we are deeply proud that our International Union received recently, via AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades President C. J. Haggerty, a commendation from Lt. Gen. William F. Cassidy, Army Chief of Engineers, for our part in the Cape Kennedy building program, which was selected as "Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement of the Year" by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

**To All Local Unions, District Councils, State
And Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood:**

Greetings:

The General Executive Board at its recent meeting discussed arrangements for the 30th General Convention and noted the time saved at the 29th General Convention in the delegates refraining from making presentations of any kind during sessions of the Convention.

The General Executive Board is again requesting that the delegates to the 30th General Convention refrain from making any presentations of any kind during sessions of the Convention in order to expedite the business that will come before it.

Fraternally yours,
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary
General Executive Board



Naked light exposes subhuman living conditions in a lower East Side tenement building in New York City. Inspection of building was carried out by members of a Forest Industries Task Force on Urban Rehabilitation. Task Force is working with Federal, city and state officials to develop methods to rehabilitate such tenement districts in cities throughout the nation using wood and wood products.

Pilot Project in New York City Rehabilitating Program Offers Vast Challenge for Industry, Brotherhood

The ghettos of New York City's lower East Side tenement district may be scheduled for some much needed face-lifting with wood and wood products figuring prominently in the rehabilitation program.

Already a pilot project in the 200 block of West 114th Street has been completed and is now occupied. Recently a group of 25 industry leaders and Forest Service specialists took a

WOOD Offers New Hope For Nation's Tenement Districts



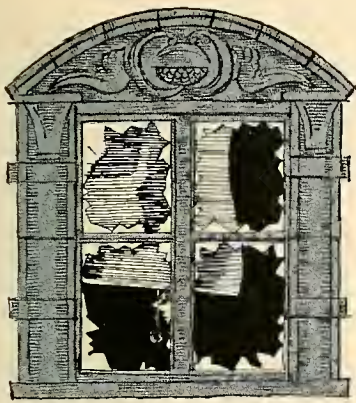
Rehabilitated apartment in New York City's Harlem district is part of pilot project using wood products. Note ambitious use of hardwood flooring. Mrs. Vivian Robinson, management agent for the Community Improvement Corporation of Manhattan, shows Task Force members through the rehabilitated apartment.

tour of tenements in Harlem and the lower East Side to study problems and techniques in rehabilitating tenement buildings commonly called "flats" or "railroad" apartments. Such rehabilitation plans in New York City alone could involve as many as 480,000 tenement units in some 43,000 old buildings. And early New York urban rehabilitation studies are expected to set the pattern for similar programs all across the nation.

Government experts predict these programs could involve upwards of \$7 billion in the decade to come.

Some of the immediate roles and challenges for wood and wood products in any such ambitious rehabilitation program in tenement districts include:

- The need for a more efficient system for leveling sagging floors, prevalent in many of the tenements.
- Wood frame windows with provisions for adjustment since window openings in the brick buildings visited by the industry leaders had some 120 different shapes and sizes.
- The need for a fastening arrange-



ment which would make possible the application of plywood-against-brick on the interior of masonry walls.

- A desire for wood paneling on interior walls—less fragile and less expensive to maintain than gypsum board wall materials.

In order to implement a tenement rehabilitation program in New York City using wood and wood products, the Federal Housing Administration estimates that demands will include 580-million square feet of flooring, 580-million square feet of ceilings, 116-million square feet of roofing, 6.3-million windows and 4-million doors.

Although many of these tenements are badly run down on the inside, the masonry exterior walls are structurally sound and the wood joists supporting the floors are as strong as ever.

Government officials are moving on a long-range system that calls for gutting building interiors, rearranging floor plans to include a privacy factor (heretofore impossible under the "railroad" or "shotgun" floor plan), replacing walls, ceilings and floors, providing apartments with new built-in kitchens and bathrooms.

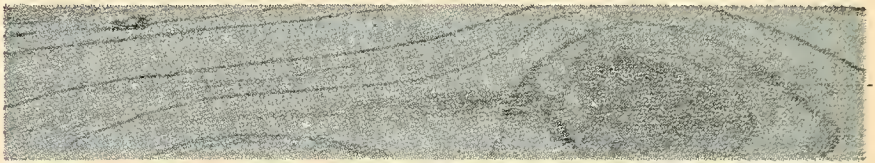
The FHA has contracted with an engineering firm, Conrad-Engineering, of New York City to devise a revolutionary, accelerated construction system for the rehabilitation.

A system aimed at complete gutting and rebuilding of the interiors is envisioned by the engineering firm—using crews of specialists, working round-the-clock.

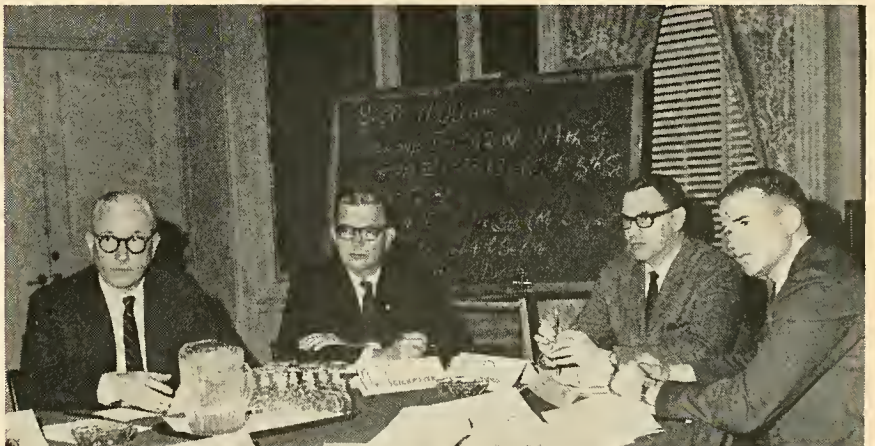
The present proposal calls for an eight-foot square shaft through the roofs and all floors, with crews ripping out everything down to the joists, using the shaft to get rid of debris and to lower-in materials—including pre-assembled bathrooms and kitchens.



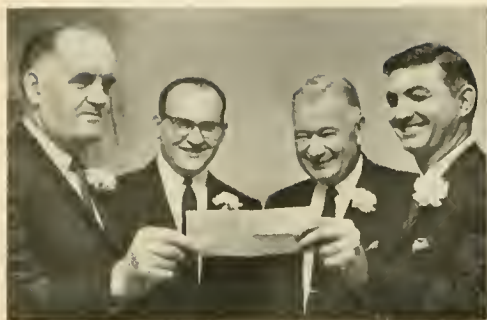
Children of tenant play on polished hardwood floor as Task Force members continue inspection tour. Privacy was added to old tenement by redesigning "shotgun" type apartments into U-shaped living areas. Experimental units of the urban rehabilitation pilot project eliminated undesirable walk-through features.



LEFT—Wooden members in apartment being redesigned is inspected by Task Force group. ABOVE—One of an estimated 43,000 buildings in New York City that are currently in need of various degrees of reconstruction and repair.



Al Teichmeier, second from left, was recently elected chairman of the Wood Products Industry Task Force on Urban Rehabilitation. The group hopes that early New York urban rehabilitation studies will set the pattern for similar programs across the nation. Others shown, from the left, are John Jones of Union Lumber Co., San Francisco; Mr. Teichmeier; Gerald Prange of the National Forest Products Association; and Don Campbell of Boise Cascade Corporation.



Youngstown Testimonial Honors Milan Marsh, With 800 Attending

One of the highlights of the testimonial banquet given Milan Marsh, executive secretary of the Ohio Council of Carpenters, was the presentation of a check from the Council to the new Mahoning County Community College. In photo at left are, from left: Finlay C. Allan, first general vice president, main speaker; Marsh; James P. Griffin, District 26 director of the United Steelworkers, and Dr. Marvin O. Looney, college director, who accepted check.

More than 800 crowded into Ukrainian Hall in Youngstown, Ohio, February 26 to take part in a testimonial banquet for Milan Marsh, executive secretary-treasurer of the Ohio Council of Carpenters.

Many luminaries from labor, business, government and service agencies were represented.

During the program, a check from the District Council (covering Mahoning, Trumbull and Mercer Counties) was presented to Dr. Marvin O. Looney, director of the Mahoning County Community College.

Marsh was honored for his attainment of high office in the union and in particular for his various contributions to many community and labor groups.

"The labor movement can use many more men of the caliber of Milan Marsh, who was willing to make contributions, not only to labor, but to the community," declared Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, who was the principal speaker at the fete.

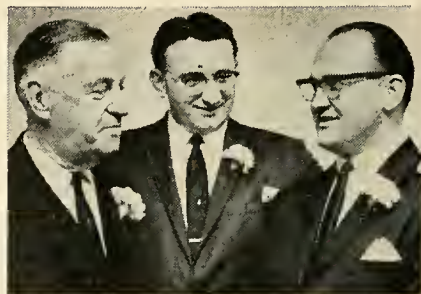
Allan congratulated Marsh for the fine job he had done over the years for Local 171 before he was elected

to the state office and for his continued good work for Carpenters of the area.

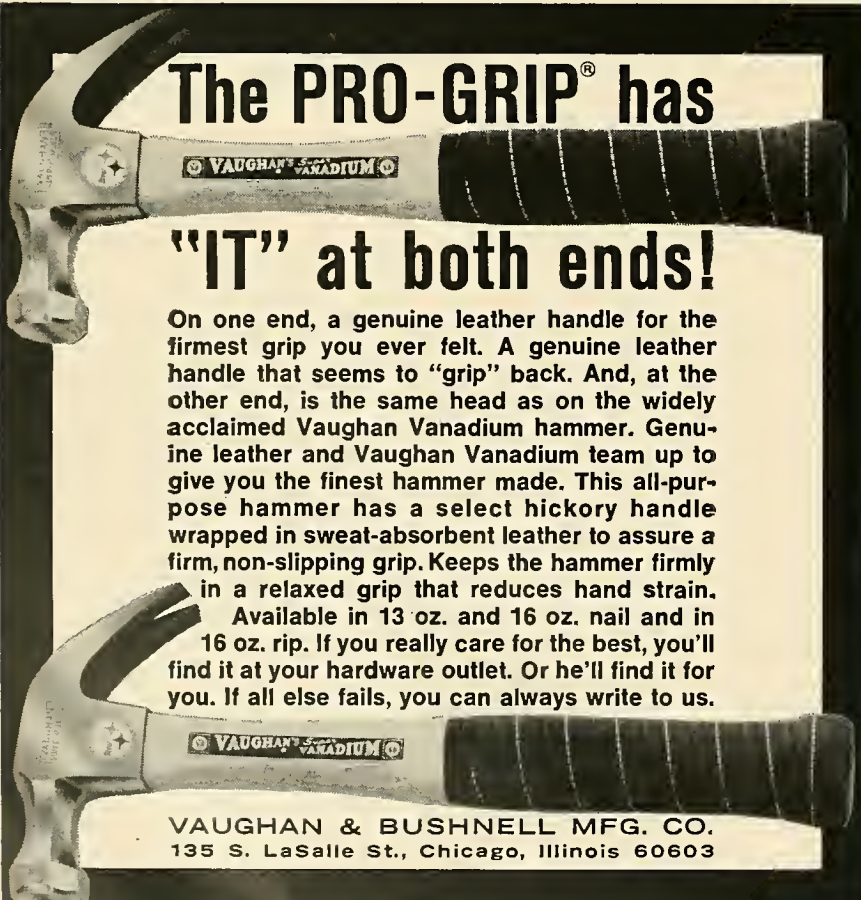
Other speakers included U. S. Representative Michael J. Kirwan, James P. Griffin, director of District 26, United Steelworkers, and William B. Konyha, international representative, who appointed Marsh to the state post. Marsh was subsequently regularly elected.

An honorary resolution to Marsh was presented him by Clarence (Clancy) Hanna, executive vice president, on behalf of the Builders Association of Mahoning Valley. Other presentations were made by Harry Meshel, representing Mayor Anthony B. Flask; James Moore, business representative of Local 171; Dewey Hubbard, president of Youngstown Building Trades Council; Anthony Yutzy, secretary of the Ohio State Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Al Shipka, president of the Greater Youngstown AFL-CIO Council and Michael E. Beckes, executive secretary of the Mahoning-Trumbull-Mercer Carpenters District Council.

Members of the sponsoring committee, headed by Beckes, included Neil L. Hall, James Moore, Ray Piaski, Rudy Fisher, Paul Heckathorn, Carl Porter, Charles Mix, Roland Heaton, Myron J. Evans, James Oakes, Harold V. Devine, James W. Gilbert and Martha Norris.



Michael Beckes, center, was chairman of the sponsoring committee for the testimonial banquet for Milan Marsh, right. On left is U. S. Representative Michael J. Kirwan, a speaker at the banquet.



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"IT" at both ends!

On one end, a genuine leather handle for the firmest grip you ever felt. A genuine leather handle that seems to "grip" back. And, at the other end, is the same head as on the widely acclaimed Vaughan Vanadium hammer. Genuine leather and Vaughan Vanadium team up to give you the finest hammer made. This all-purpose hammer has a select hickory handle wrapped in sweat-absorbent leather to assure a firm, non-slipping grip. Keeps the hammer firmly in a relaxed grip that reduces hand strain.

Available in 13 oz. and 16 oz. nail and in 16 oz. rip. If you really care for the best, you'll find it at your hardware outlet. Or he'll find it for you. If all else fails, you can always write to us.

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Peace Corpsman directs native efforts as new school rises in an African country.

The Peace Corps Needs Craft Skills

During the recent armed uprising in Santo Domingo, a few people were able to move back and forth freely between the lines. Men on both sides were shooting at each other, yet no one shot at the men with the arm bands which read: "Cuerpo de Paz."

These were the men of the Peace Corps assigned to duty in the Dominican Republic. They were universally admired and respected by both sides during the uprising because they had demonstrated conclusively that they were in the country to do nothing but good. They ministered to the wounded, the sick and the injured of both sides.

All over the world it is the same. The Peace Corps has become the greatest force for improved international relations ever conceived of in the United States. These volunteers, who go out all over the globe and live with the people they are helping, have changed the face of "The Ugly American."

Enlistments in the Peace Corps are for two years and anyone 18 years of age or older may apply, providing he has no dependents under 18. Married couples may enlist together. The Peace Corps pays expenses, including travel, food, clothing, housing, medical care and incidentals. Upon completion of service, Peace Corpsmen receive a readjustment allowance of \$1800 (before taxes).

While serving abroad, the volunteers live in adequate but moderate conditions. They are under the care of a Peace Corps physician, a full-time staff member. Volunteers receive 45 days' leave for the two-year period and an additional allowance for travel time from their duty stations. Disability benefits, including medical care, are provided and any injury or illness incurred in the line of duty is covered.

People with any one of the 350 skills used in the Peace Corps are needed by

Continued on Page 29



Want to stop splitting? Even when toe-nailing 2 x 10 floor joists?

Square Sheffield Scotch Nails reduce wood splitting drastically. Because they have a square design, they tend to cut their way into wood rather than wedging and splitting the grain. This means a better-looking job, that measures up to the highest standards of the builder and the customer.

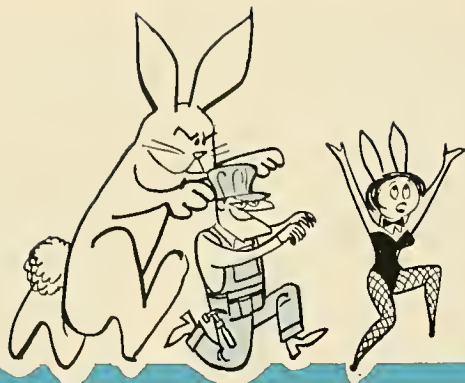
Just as important, official testing has shown that the Sheffield Scotch Nail withdraws much easier from new wood shortly after driving than the ordinary nail. (Such easy withdrawal can save trouble during construction.) Yet just 30 days later—after wood has dried—withdrawal resistance of Sheffield Scotch Nails is well over 100% greater than that of the common nail. By this time, deep serrations down the nail's full length have gripped the wood fibers, anchoring nails tightly.

So spread the word about these Sheffield Scotch Nails. Make sure your dealer stocks them. For further information or a sample packet, write Armco Steel Corporation, Department W-976, 7000 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64125.

C46

ARMCO STEEL





PLANE GOSSIP

Saving Vase?

The youngster, doing his homework, asked his business agent father: "Dad, what's a Grecian urn?"

"I dunno," replied Dad. "It'd depend on what his classification was."

BOSS GLOVES ARE NON-UNION

Put His Foot in It!

The teacher finally managed, after a hard struggle, to get the tight galoshes on the little pupil as the day ended and remarked on it. "That's 'cause they ain't mine" he replied. So the teacher laboriously wrestled them off and just as she was finished the little kid added: "They're my brother's but I wear 'em 'cause I don't have any!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



A Word-Butcher!

A retired carpenter opened a cabinet shop in the suburbs and printed this card which he put in the front window:

Furniture repaired and built to order on the premises. All work guaranteed. Don't go downtown and get robbed . . .
... COME IN HERE!

—John Duggan, L.U. 808, Brooklyn

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR TO COPE

Real Pro-motion

Jill: "What's the first thing you notice about a girl?"

Jack: "Depends on which direction she's going."

Object Lesson

A public relations man was given his check at a restaurant and it listed "bread and butter . . . 10c". He objected, saying that he hadn't ordered it and hadn't eaten it, but the manager said it was the house policy. So he paid, then wrote a letter, pointing out how the restaurant was losing goodwill by the "nuisance charge." Two days later he sent them a bill for \$5,000 in professional services. The restaurant answered by return mail, saying his bill was absurd; they had not asked for his public relations services. The PR man replied briefly: "I didn't ask for bread and butter either!"

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

A Dirty Habit

"Don't be alarmed about your son making mudpies," said the psychiatrist. "This is normal, as is his tendency to try to eat one occasionally."

"Well, I'm not convinced" replied the woman, "and neither is his wife!"

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Rare Eggsperience

Fresh eggs were a rarity in London just after the end of World War II, so it wasn't unusual for a grocer to put a sign above the crate: "Eggs are reserved solely for expectant mothers." A lissom lass studied the sign, then leaned over and whispered to the clerk: "Put a dozen of those eggs under the counter for me. I'll call by for them in the morning!"

This Month's Limerick

An adventurous egg dealer named Blair

Once tried to fly, on a dare.

He made his big jump

And came down with a thump
And laid there and laid there and laid there.

—Lillian I. Hinthner, L.U. 2204,
Madras, Ore.

Air Doesn't Dare!

"I'd like to take our vacation in the mountains this year," said the forceful woman to her meek little husband, "but I'm afraid that mountain air might disagree with me."

"Dear," he replied, "it wouldn't DARE!"

TODAY'S DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY



No Fat-head, He

An optimist is a middle-aged man who's certain the cleaners have been shrinking his trousers.

—Wilfred Beaver, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES

Kep It Brf!

Brevity pays. A large corporation had this paragraph in an organizational manual:

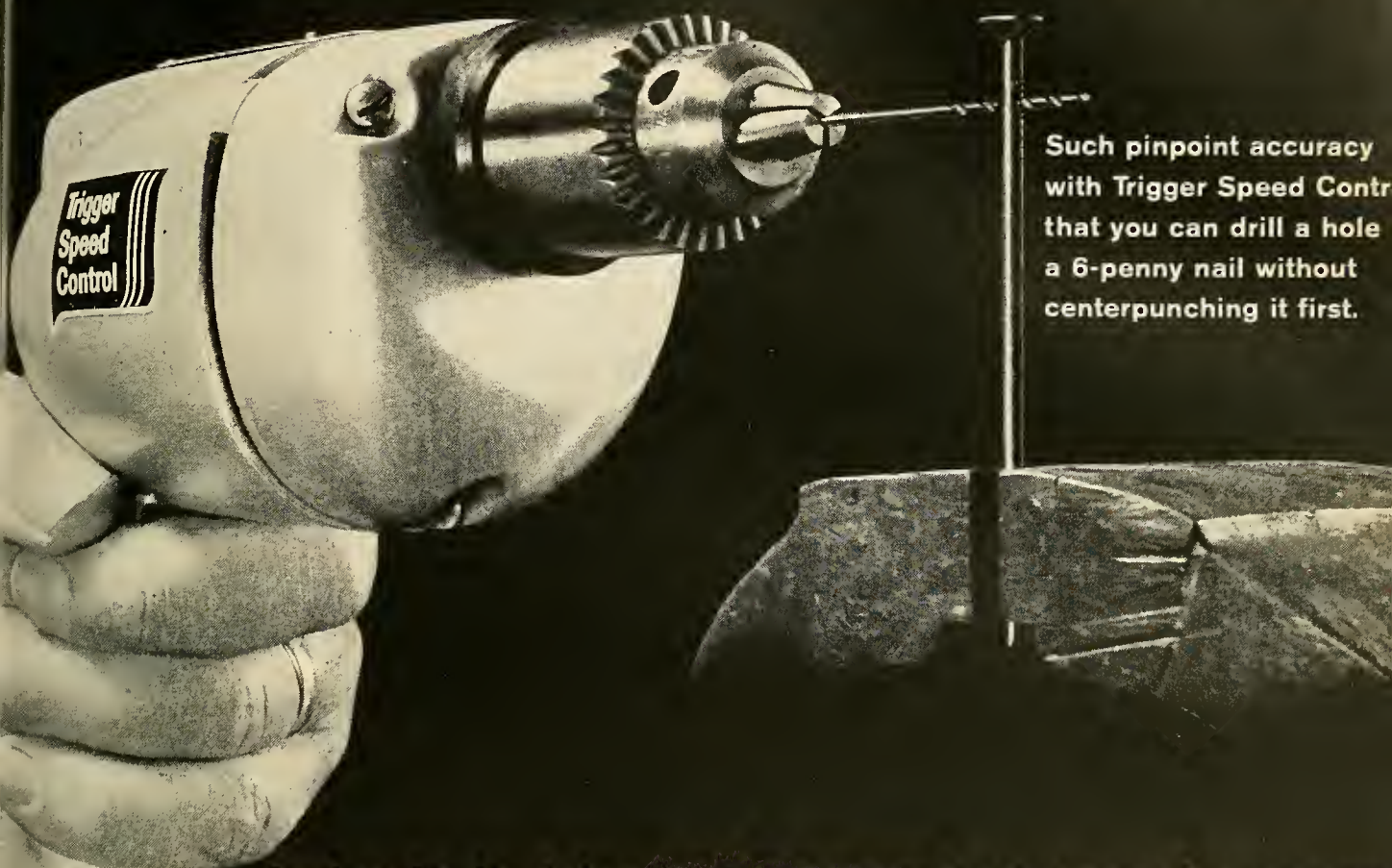
Responsibility for a function must be matched by authority necessary to perform that function. Frequently delegations of responsibility fail to carry with them the commensurate authority necessary to adequately discharge responsibilities. No person or group within an organization can successfully be held responsible for the performance of a function unless his assigned responsibility carries with it the power to accomplish that responsibility.

Some responsible executive chanced to see this and it was changed to read:

When you give a man a job, give him the authority to get it done. If you don't, you can't hold him responsible for it.

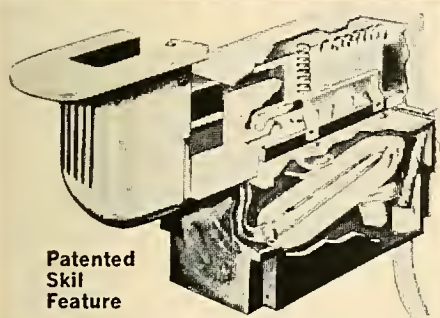
The greatest advance in portable power tools in 50 years

Skil Industrial Trigger Speed Control Drills

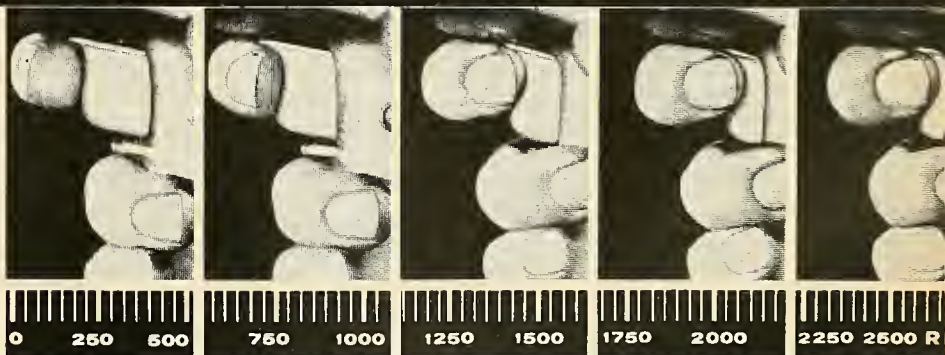


Such pinpoint accuracy with Trigger Speed Control that you can drill a hole a 6-penny nail without centerpunching it first.

Electronic brain in trigger lets you squeeze the speed



Patented
Skil
Feature



to drill any material faster, easier, with perfect control

Go with the pick
of the pros...

SKIL[®]
POWER TOOLS

Works like an accelerator. The harder you squeeze the faster the speed. You can start and drill into steel with complete accuracy, without center punching. Drill into curved or irregular surfaces, without bit skidding. Drill into materials you couldn't touch with a regular drill, be it ceramic tile, metal, wood, plaster, composition, masonry, concrete or what have you. And you'll drill faster, easier,

and more accurately with fewer costly bit burnouts.

Doubles as a precision screwdriver, too. Just change the drill bit for a driver bit. Comes in 1/4" heavy and standard duty models and 3/8" standard duty model. See 'em today at your Skil distributors. He's listed under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corp., Dept. 140D, 5033 Elston, Chicago, Ill. 60630.

Canadian Report

Canada's Biggest Industry Sets Records

The forest products industry is Canada's biggest. Pulp and paper, lumber, plywood and allied building materials make a major contribution to Canada's gross annual production. They provide a major source of foreign income through exports.

It was therefore gratifying to learn that 1965 set records for the industry. Early in the year, the upward trend was continuing.

Despite gloomy predictions of over capacity, both the forest products and pulp and paper industries have been producing at 100% capacity. Surging demand from the United States has been a contributing factor, especially in newsprint production. Since 1963 Canada has provided almost all of the increase in U.S. demand.

Below are statistics to show where our exports go.

Newsprint (in 1000 tons)						
	United States	Europe	Africa	Asia	South America	Australasia
1965	6,095	452	58	107	324	122
Pulp						
1964	2,445	520	6	223	75	39

Large new plants are being built in Canada and mills modernized. New newsprint capacity expected to be brought in in the next two years will total about one and a quarter million tons. This has been a big boost for the construction industry and one of the factors in the building boom.

Campaign for Auto Compensation Boards

The Canadian Labour Congress has launched a campaign to encourage the adoption of Auto Compensation Boards in every province along the lines of Workmen's Compensation Boards. The idea is to have an overall auto accident and safety authority which would, on the one hand, promote safe cars and safe driving, on the other hand, pay compensation in automobile accidents to motorists, passengers and pedestrians, regardless of fault.

One province, Saskatchewan, already has such a plan under its Auto Accident Insurance Act. This legislation has been labelled by CONSUMERS REPORTS as "the most economical auto insurance system with which Consumers' Union is familiar. For every premium dollar put into this fund by car owners, 18 cents goes for expenses. The remaining 82% is available to pay claims. Judged by these yardsticks, the U.S. automobile insurance system makes a shockingly poor showing." So does Canada's.

Under auto compensation, everybody

is covered, everybody gets compensation, without legal action in the courts which usually take a big slice of accident awards.

1966 Looks Good Despite Slight Cloud

Construction has been booming, but a slight cloud has appeared in residential construction. This is a result of the tightening of mortgage money and the increase of interest rates. Apartment building is still strong. The cutbacks have been in single family dwellings.

Novel Plan for Minimum Income

A most imaginative and progressive proposal aimed at advancing the welfare of senior citizens has been recommended by a special Senate committee which has spent three years studying the problems of aging.

The key proposal of the committee is a guaranteed minimum income for all citizens at age 65 to provide \$1,260 a year for single persons and \$2,220 for married couples. In addition the committee urged a comprehensive medicare plan for the over 65s, a substantial low-rent housing program and new employment policies.

The committee is headed by Senator David Croll. Its report will give some lustre to the Upper House, which is appointed and not elected in Canada, and has come under heavy fire as being an old folks' home for veteran politicians.

The minimum income plan could be

extended to groups other than the aged, said Senator Croll. The way the plan would work is that persons 65 and over would report their income to the federal government each year. Those reporting less than \$105 a month for a single person, or \$185 a month for a couple, would have the difference made up out of the federal treasury.

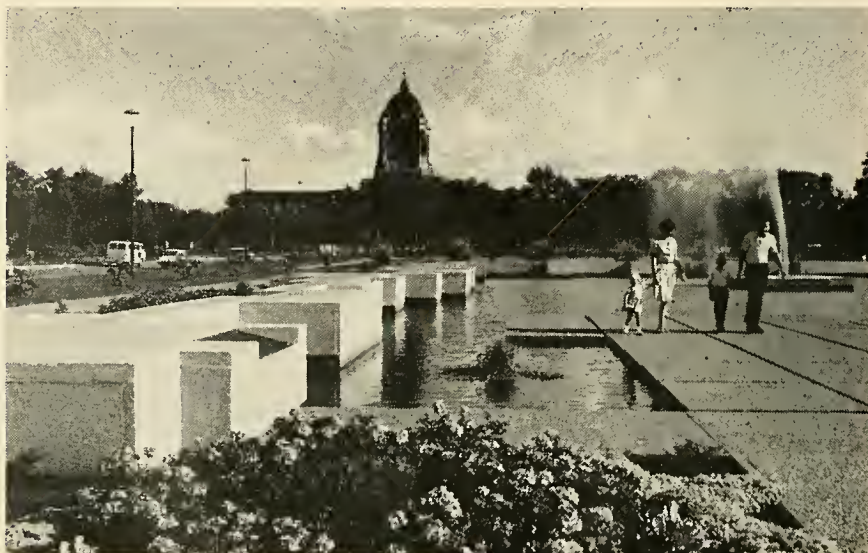
The proposal could eventually be outdated by the new Canada Pension Plan when it comes fully into effect in 10 years' time. But at the moment it seems to have considerable merit.

In fact the idea might be needed even after the CPP becomes fully effective. What are the chances of it being adopted in the near future? Not very high.

Medicare Marking Time on Uniformity

The Federal government's attempt to bring about some uniformity in medicare plans across Canada appears to be temporarily halted. A federal-provincial conference last February showed that only four of the 10 provinces were prepared to co-operate fully. This could become five if Quebec meets the federal requirements when it announces its medicare plans.

Ontario made its third medicare plan revision and its third improvement. Every citizen will now be entitled to subscribe to the publicly-run medicare service. The rate will be \$60 a year for a single person, \$150 a year for a family of three or more. Low income groups will have their premiums subsidized. But the plan is



THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING and its beautiful surrounding grounds at Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba. The Canadian Labour Congress meets in Winnipeg on April 25 for its 10th Anniversary Convention.

voluntary, private group plans are left untouched.

As it stands Ontario won't get the federal contribution of 50% of costs. But this could change. Ontario could revise its plan for the fourth time. In the meantime the plan as amended goes into effect July 1st.

71% Canadians Now Urban Dwellers

Canada's population is still shifting to the cities. The big cities are getting bigger. The 11 largest cities in Canada have 41.6 percent of the population. Over 71 percent of Canadians are urban dwellers. The total rural population is down to about 39 percent.

These are some of the conclusions published by a recent survey of the federal Bureau of Statistics. The more the country prospers, the faster the drift to the cities. The bigger the city, the bigger its growth.

Just five cities—Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary—accounted for 84 percent of the growth of the 11 largest centers. They also accounted for almost half the population increase of the last four years, that is, since the 1961 census.

Other points of interest in the survey: Toronto is rapidly overtaking Montreal in population, with 2,066,000 people in June 1965 compared with 2,321,000 for Montreal. Next cities in size are Vancouver (850,000), Winnipeg (490,000) and Ottawa (482,000). But Ottawa is growing faster than Winnipeg and will have a larger population by 1967.

Ontario now has 34.5 percent of all the people in Canada. The Atlantic provinces slipped to 10 percent.

What's behind these figures? Some areas are growing too fast for comfort, others too slowly. The imbalance between rich and poor regions is getting worse.

Injunction Issue Draws to A Head

The issue of *ex parte* injunctions has come to a head in Ontario.

Ontario (like most other provinces except Saskatchewan, and the law may be changed in that province before long) allows judges to limit the number of pickets in a legal strike just on formal request of the company. Judges have taken very little pains to investigate whether or not the request is justified. The union doesn't get a chance to present its side of the story. That in a nutshell is what the *ex parte* injunction issue is about.

What it means in practice is that the court injunction has been abused. It has been used by companies as a means of beating the union in a legal strike.

The matter got the public eye in the recent dispute between the Oshawa unit of the Toronto Newspaper Guild (ANG-CLC-AFL-CIO). A quick court injunction limited picketing. The Oshawa Labour Council and its affiliates decided to sup-

port 34 striking newspaper employees with mass picketing. The company charged that the mass demonstration was illegal. But the public was on the union's side and against the anti-union attitude of the Oshawa Times daily owned by worldwide newspaper tycoon Lord Thomson. The Ontario Labor Department got the Thomson management back to the bargaining table, and it conceded a good settlement. No one was charged with illegal action in the demonstration.

A few weeks later the Peterborough Labour Council (Peterborough is just about 30 miles north of Oshawa) decided to mass picket the TILCO strike in protest against court injunctions. Twenty-eight pickets were charged with contempt of court including the president and vice-president of the labor council, and the area manager and organizer for the Textile Workers' Union which organized TILCO.

The Ontario Federation of Labor and the Canadian Labour Congress are backing the action of the Labor Council. The AFL-CIO is paying the legal costs to support the union men who were charged. Said OFL President David Archer, "The mass demonstration was a reasonable way to protest an unjust law. The TILCO picket line was peaceful. The demonstration was peaceful. The injustice of *ex parte* injunctions must be done away with."

Low-Rent Housing Is Pressing Need

"There is a growing preoccupation across Canada with the problems of rental accommodation for families and persons of lower income and for the elderly." This is a recent statement by H. W. Hignett, President, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the federal government agency.

Public housing for low income groups has been very slow in getting anywhere in Canada. This country lags behind most other developed countries anywhere in the world. It's good to know, therefore, that there is a growing awareness of the need. Maybe the need will be met, but not at the rate at which public housing is being built now.

Only Ontario seems to have the legislation and the machinery at the governmental level to deal with the problem. Last year the government set up the Ontario Housing Corporation with very wide powers. But even in this province, in areas where low-rent housing is badly needed, land costs are sky-high. In fact, Toronto now ranks with the high-land-cost areas of the continent.

In the face of this need, it is sad to hear that housing starts in Canada in 1966 will be below the record of 166,000 in 1965. To blame are high land costs, high interest rates, higher material costs and a shortage of skilled labor.

However, the housing demand is continuing. This year around 150,000 homes may be built, or close to the second best year on record.

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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SON'S COMMENDATION—Marine Corporal Eugenio B. Mendoza, the son of Brother and Mrs. Ramon R. Mendoza of Local Union 425, has received the Navy Commendation Medal with authority to wear the Combat V insignia because of his heroism under enemy fire in Viet Nam.

Corporal Mendoza, 20 years old, enlisted in the Marines in 1962. He distinguished himself in Viet Nam as a fire team leader while engaging the Viet Cong in close combat in dense jungle country. His citation stated that, through his prompt and decisive action, his unit accounted for 10 enemy casualties and the capture of valuable enemy documents and equipment.

Returned to the U.S., Corporal Mendoza was assigned to the Drill Instructor school at the San Diego, Calif., Marine Depot. He has said that, if he satisfactorily completes the tough course, he plans to make a career of the Marine Corps.



ONE OF THE FIRST union organizations to see its name inscribed on the Wall of Faith at Variety Children's Hospital is Carpenters' Local No. 1509, Miami, Florida, represented above, left to right, by President Edward W. Conrad; Mario Alleva, president of the Miami District Council; and Justus Bailey, local financial secretary.

Members voluntarily donated a total of \$500 to help Variety meet its annual free-care deficit of more than \$700,000. The hospital accepts any sick child regardless of race, religion, place of residence, or ability to pay.

DINNER CHAIRMAN—Robert F. Ohlweiler of Mendham, N. J., president of the Central New Jersey District Council of Carpenters and a General Representative, has been named chairman of the Rutgers Labor Alumni Association dinner committee.



Ohlweiler

Treat. Newark, April 28.

Its purpose is to raise funds toward payment of some \$150,000 still outstanding on a loan from the State University's Board of Governors for the completion of the Labor Education Center building.

Since the building's opening in 1962, some 16,000 trade unionists have used it in a variety of educational programs, from resident institutes to conferences and seminars.

The alumni association is composed of graduates of these Labor Center programs. It was organized to give advice and support to the Rutgers Labor Program, to encourage unionists to participate in educational programs, to develop financial assistance to the University Labor Education Center and to bring distinction to the University by virtue of individual alumni bringing distinction upon themselves.

A charter member of the Rutgers labor alumni group, Brother Ohlweiler is on the Executive Council of the Alumni Association and on the Advisory Committee of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. He is also a member of the State Advisory Council and the Labor Advisory Board at the State University.

Brother Ohlweiler is also a past president of the Morris County Vicinity Building Trades and vice president of the Carpenters Non-Partisan Political Education Committee. He serves as president of Local Union 620 (Madison) and as a board member of the N. J. State Council of Carpenters, 5th District, which includes Morris, Sussex and Warren counties.

HABITABLE AND RENT-FREE—Approximately 40 members of Local 1798, Greenville, S. C., donated their time on New Year's Day to repairing the dilapidated home of the T. H. Cox family at nearby Travelers Rest, earning the plaudits of the community.

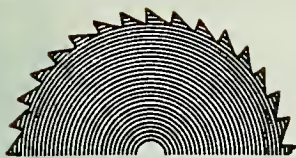
The Cox family consists of 10 children and their parents, with the father being unable to work. There were doors and windows missing in the house and even holes in the floors. The only income has been a welfare payment of about \$97 a month plus occasional gifts of food from neighbors. One of the children, a 9-year-old boy, was recently killed in an accident.

The Local 1798 members showed up on the morning of New Year's Day with their tool boxes and swarmed over the house. They patched the roof and the floors, installed doors and door casings and window frames and generally made the dwelling habitable. The landlord agreed that the family could live in the house rent-free as long as it remained habitable after the carpenters' efforts. Furniture was donated to the family and members worked throughout the day, pausing only to eat lunch which was donated by generous neighbors.

News media in the area praised the action of the local union members as a visible demonstration of "The Golden Rule."

PAUL WEHR, an Indiana artist who has done work for The Carpenter, produced the winning design for an Indiana Statehood commemorative postage stamp, to be issued April 16 at Corydon, Ind., the state's first capital. A reproduction of Mr. Wehr's design for the stamp is shown below.





LOCAL UNION NEWS

Vietnamese Labor Leaders Visit New Jersey Local Union

RED BANK, N.J.—Seven Vietnamese labor leaders, their interpreters, and their tour guide were guests of Carpenters Local Union No. 2250 recently.

The Asiatic leaders are touring the country for 11 weeks under a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor and supported by the U.S. State Department.

The visit to the Red Bank local union was the first opportunity for the Vietnamese leaders to talk to other than American labor leaders "on the national level."

The local union entertained the group at lunch in a local Chinese restaurant. Local hosts included Local 2250 President Robert McAllister; Sigurd Lucassen, business representative; and Roger Wymbs, financial secretary. These three men were presented Vietnamese labor union pins by the visitors.

Another participant in the special luncheon was Rep. James J. Howard, Democrat from the 3rd District of New Jersey, who spoke briefly, calling the occasion "a golden opportunity to extend a fraternal hand to our brothers of the East."

Labor Department tour guide was John J. Schuller. The visitors included:

To-Dam, vice president of the Provincial Trade Union Council of Khanh-Hoa; Tran-Khac-Luc, general secretary of the National Federation of Fishermen; Pham-Van-Vy, general secretary of the National Federation of Plantation Workers; Truong-Van-So, general secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Council of Dinh-Tuong; Pham-Van-Tu, President of the Tenant Farmers' Union, Phong-Dinh Province; Ta-Ngoc-Tuong, president of the



Vietnamese visitors to Red Bank with three of their Carpenter hosts. Local Union 2250 officers shown are: President Robert McAllister, left; Business Rep. Sigurd Lucassen, fourth from right; and Financial Secretary Roger Wymbs, right.

Provincial Trade Union Council of Binh-Duong, and finance officer of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, and Ngu-yen-Van-Ly, president of the Provincial Trade Union Council of Danang.

The interpreters were Mary Lai Hong Tchang, administrative specialist for USOM Education Saigon, and Dang-Tran-Du of USOM-Saigon, Agricultural Division.

Member Seeks Aid

FRESNO, Calif.—Lester B. Zingg of Local 701 recently sent the letter reproduced in the box at right to the Editor of *The Carpenter*, asking Brotherhood assistance in the recovery of stolen goods. If any member can assist him, his address is: 3450 Nevada Street, Fresno, California.

Fresno, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is a plea for help! On the night of February 3 in the desert near Mohave, Calif., I was bludgeoned and robbed of my money, my tools, and my auto, and left in the desert to die by a person or persons unknown. My auto is a 1959 blue-white-blue Ford Ranch Wagon, License MCJ 252 (Calif.). Some of my tools have my name written on them with acid, to wit: hand saws and crescent wrenches thus: "Les Zingg or Lester Zingg"

Please publish this message in your next issue of *THE CARPENTER*, advising all members of the Brotherhood to be on the lookout for these tools or the auto in the hope that this might lead to the apprehension of the criminal or criminals. Do not attempt to detain suspects but inform your nearest police immediately.

Lester B. Zingg,

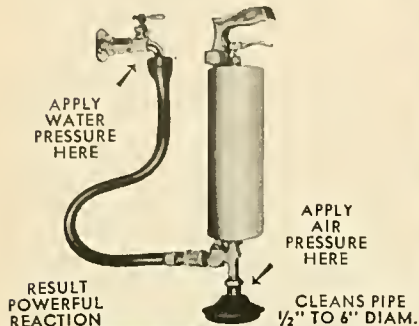


California Auxiliary Officers

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The newly-elected officers of the California State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries are shown at left, following their recent installation. California auxiliaries held their 22nd Convention at Santa Barbara in February. The officers include: Front Row, left to right: Hope Cain, Auxiliary 170, San Diego, District 1 board member; Frances Osburn, Auxiliary 216, Santa Ana, District 2 board member; Vera Bergeron, Auxiliary 521, Inglewood, vice-president; Inez Edwards, Auxiliary 347, Van Nuys, District 3 board member; and Elizabeth Ferris, Auxiliary 618, Modesto, District 4 board member. Back Row, left to right: Mona Mansfield, Auxiliary 306, Santa Barbara, secretary; Jayne Hale, Auxiliary 475, Los Angeles, treasurer; Gerthild Schafer, Auxiliary 402, Wilmington, president; Dorothea Francis, Auxiliary 373, Salinas, District 5 board member; and Hazel Emerson, Auxiliary 748, Marysville, District 6 board member.

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Local 2212 Members Donate Time to Aid Boys Club



NEWARK, N. J.—Volunteers, Local 2212, Carpenters, Resilient Floor Installers Union, recently completed installation of asphalt tiles in the new \$35,000, 3,500 square foot addition at the Union, N. J., PAL-Boys Club Building. According to John Zimmerman, president, the addition includes a senior game room for older boys and will contain a wrestling area, pool and ping pong tables and the arts and crafts program. Most of the work was done by volunteers from the various unions including the Ironworkers, Masons and Laborers, who have worked without pay for the benefit of the organization. Local 2212 volunteers are, standing (left to right): James P. Patterson, Bus. Mgr., David Lugo, Martin Murdoch, Julius Nemeth, Noel Hood, Thomas Sullivan and Peter Dymyd. Kneeling (left to right): John Bellina, Sr., Bernard Weiss, Albert Russomanno, Anthony DeRosa, and James Stier, Asst. Bus. Representative.

Serves 40 Consecutive Years as Financial Secretary

QUINCY, ILL.—Oscar Trine, who celebrated his 80th birthday Feb. 4, may have set a record for office holding.

Brother Trine has been financial secretary of Quincy, Ill., Local 189 since June 24, 1926. He was first elected financial secretary of the local in 1910, but he transferred from the local in 1917 and for nine years he was out of office.

A party in honor of his long service to the local was given on his birthday by members of Local 189.

Trine was initiated a carpenter's apprentice in Local 189 Jan. 24, 1907. He was elected the local's financial secretary three years later. In 1918, he transferred to Local 1366 and in 1919 returned to Local 189.

He was elected president of Local 189 in July, 1919. On June 26, 1924, he was elected financial secretary of the local, but served in the office only a short time, resigning July 24, 1924. He was again elected financial secretary on June 24, 1926, and has remained in the office since.

In addition to his duties as financial secretary, he served part-time as business agent.

He was presented his 50-year union membership pin at a carpenters' banquet in January, 1965.

Oscar was born in Blue Hill, Neb., Feb. 4, 1886, and moved with his family to Payson in 1895. They located in

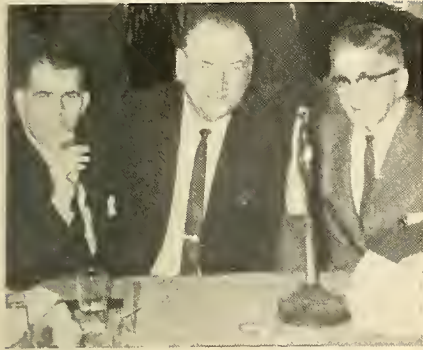


OSCAR TRINE

Quincy in 1896 and he has lived here since.

He served on the rationing board during World War II. He has also served on the safety commission and is one of the original members of the zoning board of appeals, being appointed by the late Mayor Leo Lenane. He has also been a delegate of Local 189 to the Trades and Labor Assembly since 1909. He has been a delegate to the Building Trades Council for 20 years and a representative of the local at international and state conventions since 1916.

Ontario Council Holds Conference



TORONTO, ONT.—An education conference sponsored by the Ontario Provincial Council was held in Toronto recently, with 64 millwright delegates in attendance. Among those attending the meeting were (l. to r.) John Carruthers, vice chairman of the Provincial Millwrights Committee; Bob Laing, Int'l Rep.; and Dave Roberts, committee chairman.

L.U. 101 Members Presented Pins



BALTIMORE, MD.—Juan Paul Johns (center), president of Local Union 101, Baltimore, presents fifty-year membership pins to Ralph M. Cline and William A. Weatherstine, Sr. President Johns noted that he is fifty years old himself and that it was an honor to present the two brothers their fifty-year membership pins.

Many Prize Winners at Jackson Party



JACKSON, MISS.—Hams, fruit cakes, and a television set were given away to lucky participants (shown above) in a Christmas party held by Local Union No. 3031 of Jackson, last December 9. A total of 475 members and guests attended the party. Guests included James A. Parker, Southern Director of State Organizers; W. J. Smith, International Representative; and Thomas H. Knight, Mississippi AFL-CIO.

Six Members Receive Pins at Cornwall Local Union



CORNWALL, ONTARIO, CANADA—Six members of Local Union 2307, the oldest-chartered construction industry local in Cornwall, were honored with presentations of 25-year membership pins. In the photo are, from left; Joseph A. Struthers, treasurer; John Vallee, trustee; Orphia Marier, immediate past financial secretary; Amedee Laflamme, vice president; Amos Rutley, all of whom received pins, and L. P. Shaw, president and business representative, who made the presentations. Arthur Divard, who also was given a 25-year pin, was unable to be present. Attending the ceremony were F. A. Acton, general representative; Albert J. Campbell, president of the Ontario Provincial Council, and Stanley G. Baker, financial secretary and business representative of Local 249, Kingston.

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LOCAL 25 SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS seated, left to right, are Raymond Tomalas, Steve Jones, Vince Castiglione and Arthur Placencia. Standing, left to right, are E. G. "Blackie" Daley, business representative; Ben Fenwick, business representative; Douglas Coffin, trustee; Joe "Wilkie" Wilk, business representative; and Jim Keen, financial secretary-treasurer.

Los Angeles Local Establishes Scholarship



PROUD PRESENTATION—Dean Harry Carlson, right, Los Angeles Trade Technical College, receives Local 25 Scholarship Fund check from Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jim Keen, center, and Charles Barillier, Local 25 member and school coordinator.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—A \$1,500 Scholarship has been established by Local 25, Los Angeles, to encourage young men to advance their professional interest in carpentry through continuation in the trade.

The fund, which will be distributed each semester, was recently presented to the Los Angeles Trade Technical College by Local 25, one of the oldest combined affiliates in the United Brotherhood.

Scholarships will be awarded on the basis of need, ability and scholastic achievement determined by Local 25's Executive Committee with the Technical College's building trades faculty recommending carpentry craft scholars whom they consider worthy of Local 25 scholarship eligibility. Four \$300 scholarships and two \$150 grants will be awarded annually.

The Scholarship Fund drive was conducted by Business Representative E. G. Daley, James Keen, financial secretary-treasurer; Doug Coffin, trustee; and Joe Wilk, also business representative.

50 Years Recognition

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Local 329, Oklahoma City, presented engraved 50-year watches to two brothers. Standing, left to right, are Mrs. W. Frank Wright and Brother W. Frank Wright, Mrs. Charles M. Cassady and Brother Charles M. Cassady. The wives were presented corsages. The presentation was made at the Carpenters Annual Christmas party they hold each year for the children of their membership. Local 329 has presented 10 watches over a period of years to their 50-year members. Members in good standing who have received them are Wh. A. (Bill) Ballard of the Lakeland home, C. C. Bemusdaffer, R. J. Farquhar and Amos Osborne, all of Oklahoma City.





SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Local Union 978 recently honored 28 members with memberships of at least 25 years duration. Presentations were made by President Fred A. Adams at a gala party. Those seated in the picture from left to right are: E. B. Miller, Jim McKee, George Johnson, Wm. P. Eversoll, A. A. Fitzgerald, C. P. Graham, Henry Oberlander and Frank Edmison. Standing are Robert Toothman, Fred Bodenhamer, C. M. Harmon, Herman Stracke, C. W. Purdy, L. A. Letterman, Marion C. Gillham, Henry McFarland, Jack Gilmore and Wm. Schwarz. Those awarded pins but not present included A. C. Batson, John Callahan, Fred Hiller, Bruce Nicholson, D. A. O'Connor, W. C. Pauly, W. R. Phillips, Harry B. Shaw, Henry Werner and C. G. Woodward.

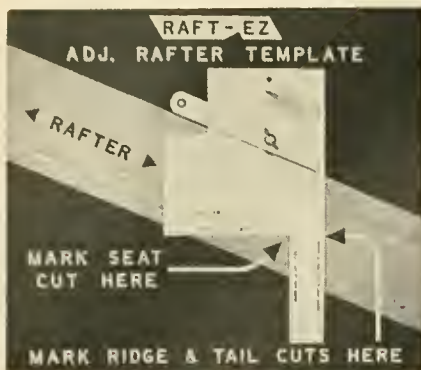
Pin Presentations To Veteran Members

BUTLER, PA.—Veteran members of Local Union 500 (below) were honored with a dinner-dance which saw 25-, 50- and 59-year members honored with presentation of service pins. Among those honored was S. D. Huey, 59 years; Earl Love, 56; A. O. Dambaugh, 52; Harry Gold, 51 years. S. W. Templeton, with 47 years' membership, was unable to attend the fete and died six days after the ceremony at the age of 82. Total membership represented by those to whom presentations were made was 1,016 years. Shown at the time the presentations were made were, front row, from left: Russell McKinnis, E. S. Stephenson, John E. Byers, Paul Kramer, Grant Forsythe, J. L. Lunsford. Second row: John Schneider, Merle McCune, Fred Craig, W. B. Brandon, R. G. Barnhart, Ralph Cashdollar, Russell Cypher, Charles Hall, C. A. Greenert, A. O. Dambaugh, S. D. Huey, Jack Hutcheson and A. J. Karch. E. L. Bartley, Recording Secretary, was chairman of the arrangements committee.



CHICAGO, ILL.—The group picture below was made on the occasion of the recent presentation of 25-year pins to veteran members of Local 242 at Carpenters Hall, 5439 S. Ashland Ave.





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Membership Pins Presented to More Than 100 Members by This Local

HAMMOND, IND.—An award night and fish fry held by Local Union 599 was attended by more than 350 members of the local, who saw continuous membership pins presented to over 100 members with from 25 to 55 years of membership.

The pins, presented by President J. V. Willis, included two 55-year, four 50-year, nine 45-year, 17 40-year, three 35-year, 12 30-year and 52 25-year pins.

Many of the members receiving pins are now serving or have served as officers of the local union, district and state councils. Brother Charles Coombes, former business agent and president emeritus

of the Indiana State Council, and Bro. Charles Johnson both received 55-year pins and were able to attend many of the regular meetings. Several of the older members were unable to attend because of illness.

Arrangements for the program, enjoyed by all, were made by John Hoffman, Harold Taylor and Homer Mudd, trustees, assisted by several of the other members in the preparation of the food and serving of the food and refreshments.

Only a relative few of those who received membership pins are included in the accompanying pictures.



Included in those receiving membership pins from L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind., were, in front row from left: George Zawada, Joe Guy (former Trustee) Charles Johnson (55-year member), Charles Coombes (55-year member, former Bus. Rep. & Pres. Emeritus of Indiana State Council); Joe Scheffer. Middle row: Earl Beck, Ray Fritchel, George Hanson (past Pres. of Local) Lewis Heggard (former Fin. Secy.) William Grambo (former Trustee) Charles Hasse (former Rec. Sec.) Back row: Al Buchholtz, Ernest Karkohs, Kunt Carlson, Gus Anderson, Fred Smith (Vice President).



Others who received membership pins from L.U. 599 included, from left, front row: Hugh Cornwall, Kunt Carlson, Roland Boyer, Ove Bruhn. Middle row: Herman Fiebelkorn, Carl Hoffman, Richard Lyng, John Markowitz, Amos Pollard, John Sako. Back row: John Simpson, L. A. Strode (Secy.-Treas. of Lake County Dist. Council); Sam Spitale (Bus. Rep. & Board Member of State Council).



Tacoma, Washington, Local Awards 25-Year Membership Pins

TACOMA, WASH.—At a meeting held January 23, 25-Year Membership Pins were presented to qualifying members of Local 470 by General Representative Paul Rudd. This was the first such presentation of pins by Local 470.

Percy B. Watkins, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Local 470, presented Brother Rudd his 25-year pin. H. H. Brown, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, was a guest at the presentation ceremonies.

Three hundred and ten members were eligible to receive pins. One hundred and eighty-two brothers were present to receive their pins. Five members were presented 50-year membership pins. After the presentation, refreshments were served. Everyone present had an enjoyable time talking over old times and the history of Local 470.



Montclair Local Marks 70th Anniversary

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Local 429 celebrated its 70th anniversary with a gala dinner and dance, at which General Treasurer Peter Terzick was a guest of honor. A large number of the membership turned out to mark the momentous anniversary. In the photo above are those who were at the head table. In front row, from left: Mrs. Joseph Lynch, Mrs. William Purcell, Mrs. Robert Ohweiler, Mrs. Edward Oleksiak, Mrs. Alex Swanson, Mrs. James Flaherty, Mrs. Fred Farina and Mrs. Joseph Polimeni. Standing are, from left: President of D. C. Joseph Lynch; William Purcell, Bus. Rep.; Robert Ohweiler, Intl. Rep.; Edward Oleksiak, dinner and dance chairman; Alex R. Swanson, President, L.U. 429; General Treasurer Peter Terzick; James Flaherty, Bus. Rep.; Fred Farina, Bus. Rep.; Joseph Polimeni, Vice President of D. C.

In photo below, officers of L.U. 429 pose for a group picture. In front row, from left: Vice President Irwin Day; Trustee Carl Peterson; President Alex R. Swanson; Conductor Albert Collard; Treasurer Donald Swanson. In rear from left: D. C. Delegate Dominick Donadio; Warden John Anderson; Recording Secretary Rudy Nelson; Trustee James Horvath; Trustee Chester Oleksiak; D. C. Delegate Thomas Bowes; D. C. Delegate Edward Oleksiak; Trustee Paul Green and Financial Secretary Allan Ashley.



Anniversary



PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—A 50-year membership pin was recently awarded to Bro. W. E. Meredith by President O. C. Doty of Local Union 899. He is the second member of the local to reach the half-century mark in membership. Bro. and Mrs. Meredith also recently celebrated their 66th wedding anniversary. They are shown on that occasion.



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FRANKFORT, IND.—Two members of Local Union 1465 were honored at a recent function with presentations of 50-year membership pins. In photo above are, from left: Leslie Coopridner, 50-year member; George Cloud, local president; Dessie Erskine, 50-year member; and Hugh Widner, business representative.



PANAMA CITY, FLA.—A. W. McNeil, president of Local Union 875, presented 25-year buttons to four members; Frank Welter, John Pachar, H. L. Cole and L. H. Gross. In the photo, from left, are: J. A. Ward, F. S. & B. R., Welter, Pachar, Cole, Gross and Pres. McNeil. J. H. Petty served as master of ceremonies.



DENVER, COLO.—A banquet honored the veteran members of Local Union No. 55, Denver, who had completed 25, 50 and 60 years of continuous membership. All those eligible for 50- and 60-year pins attended and 11 of the 21 eligible for the 25-year pins. Speaking at the fete were District Council President Leslie M. Prickett; President of L.U. 55, Adolphe A. Lavallee and the Vice President, Rudy Skrbina. Those in the photo include in bottom row from left: Adolphe A. Lavallee, President of L.U. 55; Robert H. England, 60 years; A. H. Ruehmann, 60 years; H. J. Stratton, 60 years; John Anderson, 60 years; Erik A. Lindstrom, 50 years; Julius Hughes, 50 years and Leslie M. Prickett, President of the District Council of Denver and Vicinity. Top row, from left: Lloyd C. Howard, Milton Brasher, Ernest Wesman, Richard Bardsley, Donald Bisbing, Leslie M. Jones, William J. Parks, James Barclay, William J. Milier, Charles R. Gorham and Edwin Wegener, all 25-year members.



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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS UNIT XII

This unit deals with surface area and the volume measurement of solid figures commonly encountered. A solid is an object having three dimensions which include length, width and depth.

PRISMS

By definition, a prism is a solid whose ends are similar, equal and parallel and whose sides are parallelograms. The top and bottom are called the **bases** of the prism. The sides are called the **lateral faces**. The altitude (height) of a prism is the perpendicular distance between the two bases. Prisms are named according to the shape of the bases.

A rectangular prism has rectangular bases and rectangular lateral faces.

A regular hexagonal prism has a regular hexagonal shaped base with six equal sides (lateral faces).

A cube is a prism with its bases and faces all equal squares and all angles are right angles.

The lateral area of a prism equals the sum of the areas of each of its faces. The total surface area of a prism equals the lateral area plus the area of the bases.

The Lateral Area (A_L) of any prism equals the perimeter (P) of the base times the altitude (a). In formula form:

$$A_L = P \times a$$

The Total Area (A_T) of a prism equals the lateral area (A_L) of the prism plus the sums of the areas of the bases (A_B). In formula form:

$$A_T = A_L + 2 A_B$$

The volume (V) or cubic measurement (Figure 1) of a prism is computed by multiplying the area of the base (A_B) by the height (h). In formula form:

$$V = A_B \times h$$

EXAMPLE 1.

What is the lateral area and total area of a rectangular prism with sides 8" and 10" and an altitude of 6"?

$$P = 2(l + w) = 2(8 + 10) = 2 \times 18.$$

$$P = 36 \text{ inches}$$

$$A_L = P \times a = 36 \times 6 = 216 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_B = l \times w = 8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2 A_B = 216 + (2 \times 80)$$

$$A_T = 216 + 160 = 376 \text{ sq. in.}$$

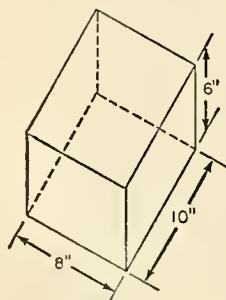


Fig. 1

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the volume of the prism described in Example 1?

$$V = A_B \times h = 80 \times 6 = 480 \text{ cu. in.}$$

EXAMPLE 3.

What is the lateral area and total area of a regular hexagonal prism, (fig. 2) with 12" sides and a height of 16"?

$$P = 6s = 6 \times 12 = 72"$$

$$A_L = P \times a = 72 \times 16 = 1152 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_B = 2.598 s^2 = 2.598 \times 12^2$$

$$A_B = 2.598 \times 144 = 374.112 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2 A_B = 1152 + 2 (374.112)$$

$$A_T = 1152 + 748.224 = 1900.224 \text{ sq. in.}$$

EXAMPLE 4.

What is the volume of the prism described in Example 3?

$$V = A_B \times h = 374.112 \times 16 = 5985.792 \text{ cubic inches.}$$

EXAMPLE 5.

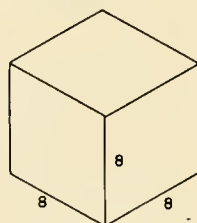


Fig. 3

A Cube, (fig. 3) by definition, has all sides equal. If s = length of one side, then the area of one side equals $s \times s$ or s^2 . The lateral area equals $4s^2$ and the total area equals $6s^2$. Find the lateral area and total area of a cube with sides 8" in length.

$$A_L = 4s^2 = 4 \times 8^2 = 4 \times 64$$

$$A_L = 256 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = 6s^2 = 6 \times 8^2 = 6 \times 64$$

$$A_T = 384 \text{ sq. in.}$$

EXAMPLE 6.

Find the volume of the cube described in Example 5.

$$V = A_B \times h = 64 \times 8 = 512 \text{ cubic inches}$$

(Note that the volume of a cube equals s^3 since the length, width, and height are all the same)

CYLINDERS

By definition, a cylinder is a long circular body of uniform diameter with its bases parallel to each other.

The lateral area (A_L) of a cylinder equals the circumference (C) of the bases times the height (h) of the cylinder. In formula form:

$$A_L = C h (C = 2\pi r \text{ or } \pi D)$$

The total area (A_T) equals the lateral area (A_L) plus the sum of the areas of the bases (A_B). Since the area of a circle is computed by the formula, $A = \pi r^2$, the formula for total area of a cylinder is:

$$A_T = A_L + 2 A_B = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$$

The volume of a cylinder is computed by multiplying the area of a base (A_B) by the height of the cylinder. In formula form:

$$V = A_B \times h = \pi r^2 h$$

EXAMPLE 1.

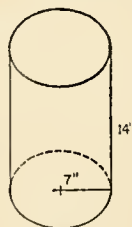


Fig. 4

What is the lateral area of a cylinder, (fig. 4) with a radius of 7" and a height of 14"?

$$A_L = C h = (2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7) \times 14$$

$$A_L = 44 \times 14 = 616 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2 A_B =$$

$$616 + (2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2)$$

$$A_T = 616 + 308 = 924 \text{ sq. in.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the volume of the cylinder described in example 1?

$$V = \pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 14 = 22 \times 7 \times 14$$

$$V = 2156 \text{ cubic inches}$$

PYRAMIDS

By definition, a regular pyramid (fig. 5) has a regular polygon for its base and its vertex lies on a perpendicular erected from the center of the base. In the figure, the base is a square indicated by A,B,C,D. The vertex O is on the perpendicular erected from the center of the base at F. The distance $\overline{OF}$ represents the altitude of the pyramid. The distance $\overline{OE}$ represents the slant height of the sides. $\overline{OE}$ is a line drawn perpendicularly from the base of a side to the vertex. The sides of a regular pyramid are formed by isosceles triangles of equal size and shape.

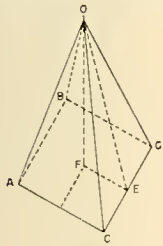


Fig. 5

The lateral area (A_L) of a pyramid equals the perimeter (P) of the base times $\frac{1}{2}$ the slant height (h) of a face. In formula form:

$$A_L = P \times \frac{h}{2}$$

The total area (A_T) of a pyramid equals the area of the base plus the lateral area. In formula form:

$$A_T = A_B + A_L \quad (A_B = \text{area of base})$$

The volume of a pyramid is computed by multiplying the area of the base (A_B) by $\frac{1}{3}$ the altitude. In formula form:

$$V = A_B \times \frac{a}{3}$$

EXAMPLE 1.

What is the lateral area and total area of a pyramid, (fig. 6) with a square base with sides 4" in length and a slant height of 10"?

$$A_L = P \times \frac{h}{2} \quad P = 4s =$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16''$$

$$A_L = 16 \times \frac{10}{2} = 16 \times 5 =$$

$$80 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = A_B + A_L$$

$$A_B = s^2 = 4^2 = 16 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = 16 + 80 = 96 \text{ sq. in.}$$

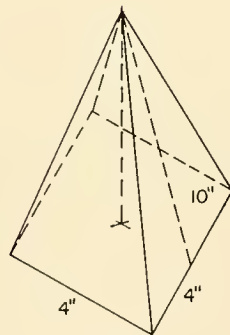


Fig. 6

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the volume of a pyramid with a square base with sides 4" in length and an altitude of 8"?

$$A_B = 4^2 = 16 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$V = A_B \times \frac{a}{3} \quad V = 16 \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{128}{3} = 42 \frac{2}{3} \text{ cubic in.}$$

CONES

By definition, a cone (fig. 7) has a circle for its base and a surface that tapers from the base to a point called the "vertex" at the top. The slant height (h) of a cone is measured from the vertex to any point on the circumference of the base. The altitude (a) is the perpendicular distance from the

(Continued on page 28)

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vertex to the base. The slant height may be computed by using the formula:

$$h = \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} \quad (r = \text{radius of base and } a = \text{altitude}).$$

The lateral area (A_L) of a cone equals the slant height (h) times $\frac{1}{2}$ the circumference (C). In formula form:

$$A_L = h \times \frac{C}{2} = h \times \pi r \quad (C = 2\pi r)$$

The total area (A_T) of a cone equals the lateral area plus the area of the base. In formula form:

$$A_T = A_L + A_B = \pi rh + \pi r^2 \quad (A_B = \pi r^2)$$

The volume (V) of a cone is computed by multiplying the area of the base (A_B) by $\frac{1}{3}$ the altitude (a). In formula form:

$$V = A_B \times \frac{a}{3} = \pi r^2 \times \frac{a}{3}$$

EXAMPLE 1.

In figure 8 what is the lateral area and the total area of a cone with a radius of 14" and a slant height of 24"?

$$A_L = h \times \pi r = 24 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14$$

$$A_L = 24 \times 44 = 1056 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$A_T = A_L + A_B =$$

$$1056 + \left(\frac{22}{7} \times 14^2 \right)$$

$$A_T = 1056 + 616 = 1672 \text{ sq. in.}$$



Fig. 7

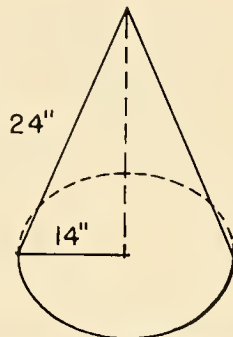


Fig. 8

EXAMPLE 2.

What is the volume of a cone with a radius of 14" and an altitude of 20"?

$$V = A_B \times \frac{a}{3} = \frac{22}{7} \times 14^2 \times \frac{20}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{12320}{3} = 4106 \frac{2}{3} \text{ cu. in.}$$

SPHERE

By definition, a sphere, (fig. 9) is a solid bounded by a curved surface every point of which is equally distant from a point within called the center. (A sphere is a perfect ball)

The surface of a sphere (A_S) is computed by multiplying the square of the diameter (D) by the constant π . In formula form:

$$A_S = \pi D^2$$

The volume (V) of a sphere is computed by using the formula:

$$V = \frac{D^3}{6} \text{ or } \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

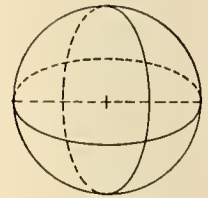


Fig. 9

EXAMPLE 1.

What is the surface area of a sphere with a diameter of 7'?

$$A_S = \pi D^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2$$

$$A_S = 22 \times 7 = 154 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.

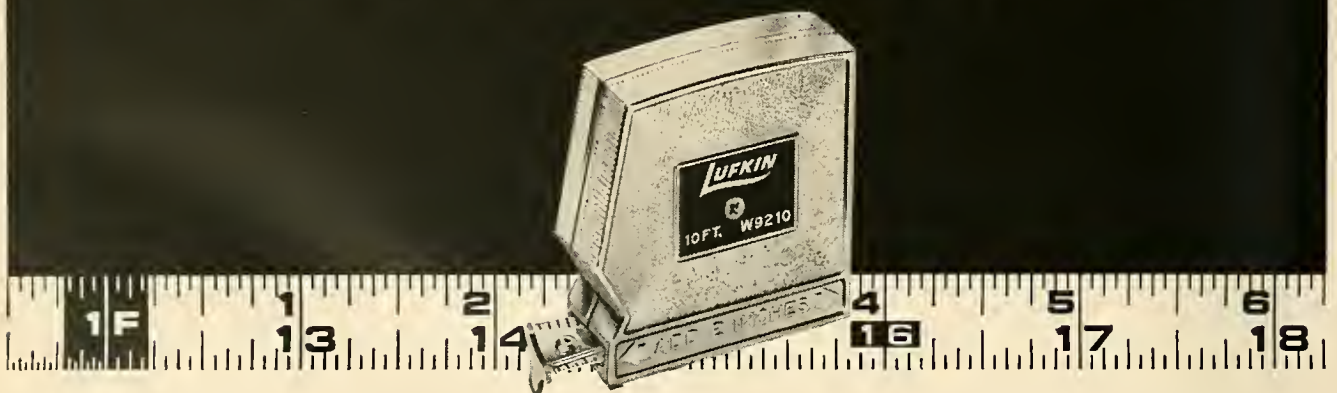
What is the volume of a sphere with a diameter of 7'?

$$V = \pi \frac{D^3}{6} = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{343}{6} = \frac{539}{3}$$

$$V = 179 \frac{2}{3} \text{ cubic feet.}$$

(Continued on next page)

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1. What is the lateral area, total area and volume of a rectangular prism with sides 12" and 18" and an altitude of 9"?
2. What is the lateral area, total area and volume of a triangular shaped prism with sides 9", 12" and 15" and a height of 16"? (Base of prism is a triangle).
3. What is the lateral area, total area and volume of a cube with 18" sides? Reduce the answer to feet.
4. Find the lateral area, total area and volume of a cylinder with a diameter of 3' and a height of 6'.
5. Find the total area and volume of a cylinder with a radius of 16" and a height of 42". Reduce volume to cubic feet.
6. What is the lateral area, total area and volume of a pyramid with a square base whose sides are 18' in length? The altitude is 12' and the slant height is 15'.
7. What is the volume of a pyramid with a hexagonal shaped base with sides 12" in length and an altitude of 21"?
8. What is the lateral area, total area and volume of a cone with a radius of 21" and an altitude of 28"?
9. What is the volume of a cone with a diameter of 9' and an altitude of 18"?
10. What is the surface area and volume of a sphere with a radius of 21"? Reduce the answer to feet.

See answers on Page 30

THE PEACE CORPS

Continued from Page 11

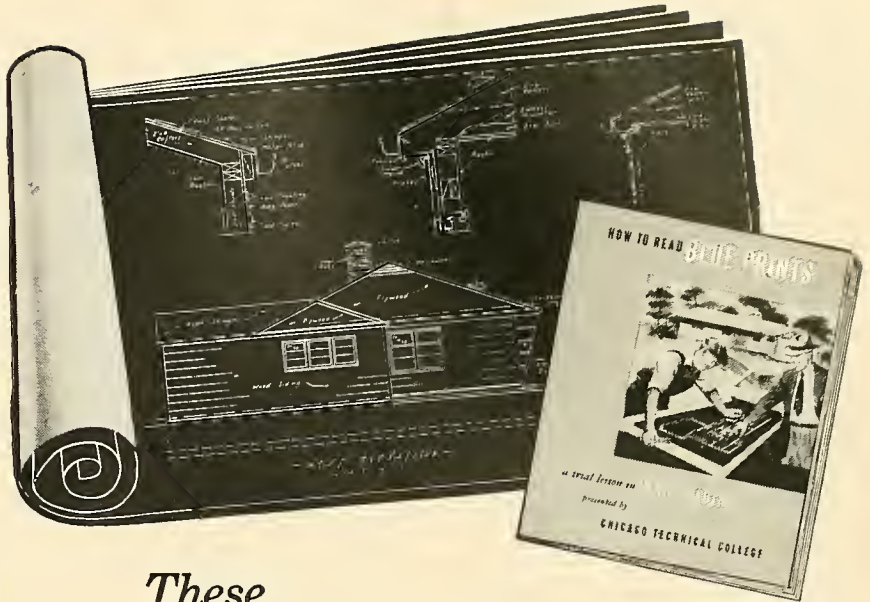
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The Papermakers & Paperworkers International Union make no guarantee of sure catches to the angler—but any fish that wants to die happy can now do so with the help of a union-label fishing rod. UPP Local 883 and the St. Croix Corp. have signed an agreement under which the firm will use the UPP union label on its world-famous rods and other products, which include fiber-glass billiard cues.



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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____

Pompano Beach Holds Open House

POMPANO BEACH, FLA.—Local 3206 of Pompano Beach held open house recently to "introduce" its new meeting hall and offices.

Having recently purchased the property where they had their old quarters, the local union remodeled part of the building with paneling, dropped ceiling, and concealed lights.

A buffet supper of barbecue, chicken, ham, salads, and beverages was served. Besides the members and wives, officers of other locals in the district, together with district council delegates and state business representatives, were present.

This progressive local of the "Gold Coast" has more than doubled its membership in the past 12 months, due to the efforts of its officers, members, and business representative Joe Mankowich.

Pins Presented In New Hampshire



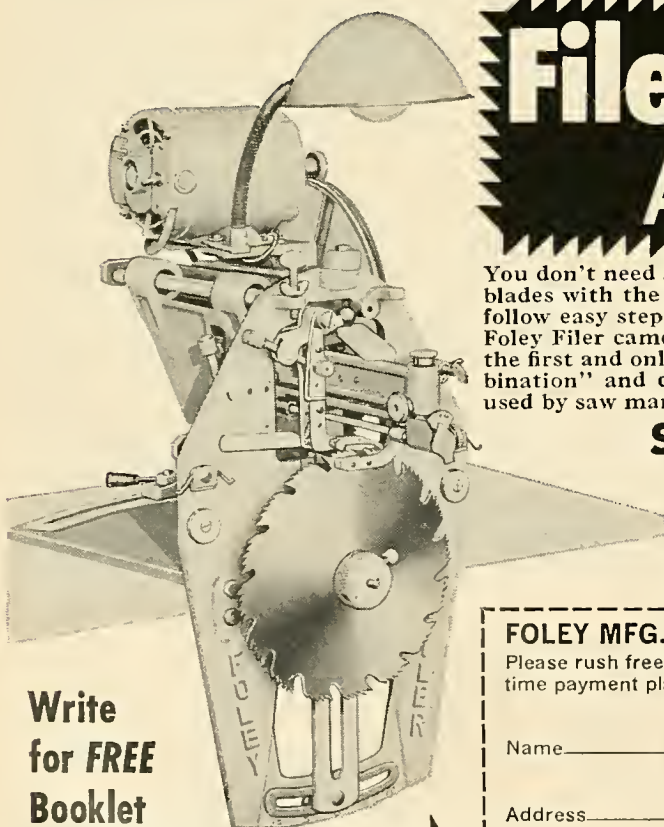
NASHUA, N. H.—Four members of Local 1616 were presented with 25-year membership pins at a recent meeting. Shown as they received their pins are, from left Pascal Gallant, Roseoe Goodale, Nelson Parkhurst, and Henry Gilchrist, business representative. Ernest Roberts, vice president, who made the presentations, is far right. Also receiving pins but not present were Aurelle DePonthriand and Oscar Niquette.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to Problems on Page 29

1. $A_L = 540$ sq. in.; $A_T = 972$ sq. in.; $V = 1944$ cu. in.
2. $A_L = 576$ sq. in.; $A_T = 684$ sq. in.; $V = 864$ cu. in.
3. $A_L = 9$ sq. ft. (1296 sq. in.); $A_T = 13\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. (1944 sq. in.).
 $V = 2\frac{3}{8}$ cu. ft. (5832 cu. in.).

4. $A_L = 9\frac{3}{4}$ sq. ft.; $A_T = 23\frac{1}{4}$ sq. ft.; $V = 42\frac{3}{4}$ cu. ft.
5. $A_T = 5833\frac{1}{7}$ sq. in.; $V = 19\frac{5}{9}$ cu. ft. (33792 cu. in.)
6. $A_L = 540$ sq. ft.; $A_T = 864$ sq. ft.; $V = 1296$ cu. ft.
7. $V = 2618.784$ cu. in.
8. $A_L = 2310$ sq. in.; $A_T = 3396$ sq. in.; $V = 12636$ cu. in.
9. $V = 413\frac{2}{7}$ cu. ft.
10. $A_S = 38\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. (5544 sq. in.); $V = 22\frac{11}{24}$ cu. ft. (38808 cu. in.).



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Foley can show you how to establish your own saw filing service in your basement or garage. A small cash payment puts a new Foley Saw Filer in your hands. The profits you make easily handle the low monthly payments. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a complete saw filing job. Mail coupon now for money-making facts and business-building ideas. No salesman will call.

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ALL-PURPOSE OUTDOOR KITCHEN

By STEVE ELLINGSON

When winter and spring seem such a long stretch on the calendar, there's nothing like building an outdoor kitchen to unleash your winter-bound energy. Best thing in the world to put you in a happy frame of mind. Vacation time is ahead and planning and getting ready are half the fun when we go camping.

This summer more than 20 million people will be heading for the camp grounds. For many the motive is simple, they just can't afford expensive hotels and motels. People can camp out for as little as it costs to stay right in their own back yards. Food costs no more on a trip than it does at home. For others, the urge goes deeper than economics. These people go camping, not to get away from it all, but to get back to it all. Man wasn't made to be separated from nature 365 days each year. And besides all that camping is more fun than anything.

The most essential item to have on a camping trip is an adequate place to do your cooking. This, more than anything, can determine the success or failure of your trip. Campers, like any other army, travel on their stomachs. It's important for the cook to enjoy the vacation as well as the others, and this can be done if he has conveniences.

The camp kitchen pictured here with NBC's Bob Osborne and Lori Patrick not only has compartments for your utensils, canned goods and food containers, but also for your camp stove. The top leaves open to make dining table space for as many as six persons. Real handy too, because everyone can sit

around the unit where food and supplies are all in the middle and within everyone's reach. There are handles on each end to make carrying easy. It folds to a compact unit only 28" wide, 39" long and 9" high so as to fit in the trunk of your car or back of a station wagon. This pattern also shows how to make the camp stools.

To obtain the camper's kitchen and stool pattern Number 336, send \$1.00 by currency, check or money order to:

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Carpenter's Pattern Dept.,
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1966 UI Show

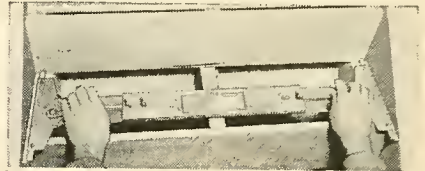
BALTIMORE, MD.—Baltimore will be host to the 1966 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show. The big labor-management extravaganza will be held in the Fifth Regimental Armory from April 29 to May 4. There will be demonstrations of union craftsmen at work, displays of union products, giveaways, and prizes . . . and it's all free. Plan to take your family to the 1966 show.

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Benson, Agaard
Berg, William
Berstock, Anthoney
Bostrom, Folke
Fuehrer, Howard
Goranson, Albert
Graff, Paul
Haney, Ralph
Horneland, Kristian
Jacobson, Fred
Johnson, Carl A.
Johnson, Maurice
Johnson, Thor
Jourdain, Mike
Kremer, John
Larson, Harry C. L.
Larson, Irving E.
Larson, Victor
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Magnuson, Gust
Nelson, Carl E.
Nelson, Olaf
Noren, Oscar
Olson, Edward
Opsahl, Rolf
Pedersen, Arthur J.
Peterson, Carl A.
Peterson, Fred A.
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Samuelson, Rueben
Schneck, William
Tabor, Walter
Tomasko, Joseph
Van Horrick, Maurice
Zamor, Felix

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Williams, Fred

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Gustafson, Carl

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Parks, Charles

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Hellstrom, Ernest

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Clements, Michael
Erickson, Axel
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Gunderson, Alfred
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Johnson, Erick E.
Kallio, Emil
King, Edward
Manrique, Nichols
Morris, L. F.
Petersen, Frederick
Ross, Alexander
Sandstrom, Carl
Tucker, Earl
Wheatley, William
White, Harry

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Unrich, Donald
White, Grover

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Brown, Solomon
Stuart, John

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Cole, Frank
Palm, Rudolph
Shoffa, John, Sr.
Tham, Julius

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Rusher, Lester

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Beets, Howard
Burchfield, T. A.
Griffin, Edward

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Gard, John

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Soucek, Emil

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Miller, Leo F.

Mulhausen, R. H.

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Hoffert, Harvey B.
Johnson, William E.
Pigg, C. F.
Pigg, R. C.
Spencer, Glynn
Vail, William
Walters, Otha

L.U. NO. 61.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Dozier, Russell W.
Johann, Henry
McCollum, Albert
Montfort, D. D.
Williams, M. E.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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Smetana, Robert J.
Sund, Fritz
Westine, Willard S.

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PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Di Sapatino, Abraham
Frail, Harlin
Malega, Alex
Toth, Gaza

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Fountain, Harold
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Morton, Richard
O'Keefe, Jeremiah
Plovnick, Myer
Stanley, Frank J.
Valada, Nicola
Young, Roland

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Heath, Eugene
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Sutton, Ezekiel
Triplett, Alva E., Sr.
Wilson, Claude K.

L.U. NO. 104.

DAYTON, OHIO

Bowers, Samuel
Swan, Everett
West, Robert N.

L.U. NO. 105.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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DeMarco, Toni

Koellisch, John
Sanderson, William B.
Skigen, Al
Sukenik, Abe
Vance, Clifford
Zimmer, Henry

L.U. NO. 106.

DES MOINES, IOWA

Avery, Harold
Babcock, Benjamin H.
Dunham, James
Quick, Paul
Readinger, Max
Reeves, Clayton
Reeves, Vincent
Scott, Gilbert
Strasser, Joseph
Walker, James

L.U. NO. 129.

HAZLETON, PA.

Krum, William H.
Romeo, Frank

L.U. NO. 131.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Catterlin, James D.
Gauthier, Floyd E.
Hoelscher, Albert
Lewis, Andy
Lunzer, John E.
Neiland, Harry
Nyland, W. O.
Sears, William A.

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TERRE, HAUTE, IND.

Cochran, William E.
Scott, Phillip
Titus, Kester

L.U. NO. 141.

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Dice, Mason
Enstrom, Jacob O.
Hayda, Frank
Jonsson, Ole
Klang, Elmer
Noland, Thomas
Peterson, John N.
Sandstrom, David
Shutt, Herman J.

L.U. NO. 154.

KEWANEE, ILL.

Sweet, Charles D.

L.U. NO. 155.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Gross, Homer

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Cohen, Hyman
Drobnis, Morris
Glassman, Isaac
Glazer, Louis
Kraiterman, Barnet
Leavitt, Abraham
Ludmersky, Eli

Rubinovitz, Harry
Swalnick, Benjamin
Tatelbaum, Samuel

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JOLIET, ILL.

Gunderson, Jacob

L.U. NO. 198.

DALLAS, TEX.

Brown, Otto E.
Carter, E. C.
Gates, G. C.
Lloyd, Olin

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McIntire, Walter
Szabo, Orban

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WICHITA, KANS.

Hulse, Russell L.

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Sommerhisser, Arthur
Wardrip, W. H.

L.U. NO. 246.

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Ferrero, Germano
Gorkin, Hyman
Hanson, Victor
Huppert, Peter
Kusterbeck, Joseph

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Benante, Francis J.
Findler, Joseph
Holmgren, Reinhold
Poem, Alexander

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Sousa, Anthony
Vahl, L. K.

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Becher, John.
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Olson, Walter
Rahn, Walter

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Lonergan, Frank
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Turner, Frank
Yenne, Frank

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Smithson, Ernest L., Sr.

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Huxford, Leroy
McCallion, James

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Plante, Henri

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CONN.
Jost, Joseph

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Kennedy, William P.
Johnson, Bernhard
Robinson, Edward

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Hardwick, L. J.
Holder, B. C.
Mills, Earl D.
Scriber, A. C.
Sherman, Homer
Valentine, Lucien
Wilkinson, Britt B.

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Banfe, Rasmus
Johnsen, Nils

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Robinson, Chester

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Whitman, Ernest

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Dornan, Donald
Gardner, James
Kaune, George
Kowalski, Arthur
Sturm, Francis
Wedge, Lester

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Huss, Mike L.
McCarroll, Kenneth
Sheeks, Richard M.
Snover, Frank
Thompson, A. J.

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Eriksson, Karl A.
Salo, Karl Laurie

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Tadd, Albert

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Smith, Frank

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Payne, William
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Salzinger, Paul
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Meredith, John

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Ray, R. G.
Skinner, William H.

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Fanning, Grady
Fleischhauer, Fred

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Argyle, A. C.
Lahde, William
Sitz, Ernest

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Buck, Clarence
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Schroeder, Erwin
Stuart, Doan M.

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Merritt, Harry

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Davis, James R.
Geddes, John C.

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Crim, James C.
Czerwinski, Felix
MacFarland, Dan
Olson, Charles W.

**L.U. NO. 1449,
LANSING, MICH.**

Hale, G. D.
Pretzel, Frank
Sexton, Lewis W.

**L.U. NO. 1456,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Anderson, Oscar
Bradshaw, Ernest
Eliassen, Hartvig
Hansen, Leif T.
Johnson, Otto H.
Larsen, James
Lehtonen, Victor
McDonald, James
Mazzella, Guiseppe
Moser, William

**L.U. NO. 1478,
REDONDO BEACH,
CALIF.**

Collette, Francis J.
Wynn, Archie, Sr.

**L.U. NO. 1507,
EL MONTE, CALIF.**

Anderson, John M.
Carson, John O.
Cowan, Claud

Danley, L. D.
Dexter, Oliver
Pefley, S. E.
Pfeifer, Al
Watson, Clarence M.

**L.U. NO. 1513,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Goldenberg, Gerson
Goldman, Harry
Watt, David

**L.U. NO. 1518,
GULFPORT, MISS.**

Hughes, Leonard
Pucheu, Lucas F.

**L.U. NO. 1527,
WHEATON, ILL.**

Schaefer, Paul M.

**L.U. NO. 1577,
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Morano, Thomas D.

**L.U. NO. 1598,
VICTORIA, B. C.**

Farquhar, William

**L.U. NO. 1613,
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Del Maestro, Vincent
Durso, Saverio
Mongelli, Vincent

**L.U. NO. 1725,
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Ivy, Curtis W.
Michener, Robert I.

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McKye, William

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Able, Otis V.
Hardy, George E.
Kimball, C. C.

**L.U. NO. 1835,
WATERLOO, IOWA**

Juel, Clarence E.
Loetz, John A.

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Gilbreath, J. B.
Henson, Frank J.
Martin, L. A.
Oliphant, G. P.
Paul, Alexander J.

**L.U. NO. 1931,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Cambre, Antoine

**L.U. NO. 1939,
CLIFTON, N. J.**

Belli, Candido

Sala, Giovanni

**L.U. NO. 2067,
MEDFORD, Ore.**

Richardson, Kenneth L.
Sharp, Herbert P.

**L.U. NO. 2073,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

Anderson, Harvey E.
Lane, Ronald

**L.U. NO. 2094,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Mangel, Mathew
Sovsky, Paul

**L.U. NO. 2161,
CATSKILL, N. Y.**

Wendelen, Ernest

**L.U. NO. 2203,
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Carroll, Harold
Elliott, Clyde G.
Farmer, N. A.
Fry, Cecil C.
McReynolds, J. P.
Nunnelee, Boyd L.
O'Brien, Charles
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Schopper, Darrell
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Smith, Harry L.
Spalding, R. M.

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Martz, Clifton P.
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N. C.**

Padgett, Earl O.

Get-Together For West Coast Piledrivers



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Piledrivers Local 34 of San Francisco recently held its Tenth Annual Old Timers Get-Together. The event was well-attended with about 150 members present. This year the event called for a special celebration inasmuch as the pensions of the retired Brothers were increased by 60 percent with the maximum now being \$200 per month.



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

■ BIG STRIPER

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the union but the waters off its fish-lush coast produce some large fish.

This past October, Wilfred Fontaine, a member of Local 94, Providence, beached a 67-pound striped bass off Green Hill.

We are indebted to Jerome J. Kearney, business representative of that local for the information and photo of Brother Fontaine with his finny prize.

Although this is the biggest striper Fontaine, a member of the Scituate Salt Water Angler's Club, has landed, it is not his first big fish. Over the past 15 years, we hear he has taken four in the 50-60 pound bracket and prior to catching the lunker, eased a 60-pounder to beach—on 20-lb. test line, no less!

Fontaine, patient angler that he is, fished three hours without a strike before the 67-pounder smashed his bait. It was "give and take, pump, pull, wind and strain" for almost a half hour before he inched the finny moose close enough to gaff. He missed his first gaffing try and



Murray's albino buck. (See below)

did not sink the point home 'til his sixth try. It measured 53½ inches from nose to tail and measured 32½ inches around the middle.

(World-record striper catch—caught by any means—is credited to C. B. Church who nipped a 73-pounder in the waters off Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts in 1913.)

This bests previous column record for surf-caught stripers—a 65 pound, 10 ounce specimen by Neil Cordeiro of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

■ ALBINO BUCK

In the course of writing outdoor columns for labor publications, we've received occasional reports from readers who have seen an albino deer but none, up to receipt of a letter from Bill Murray of Elk Mills, Maryland, ever reported downing one.

Most of the albino deer sighted were does but Bill sighted—and downed same—an albino buck, a four-pointer that dressed out at 78 pounds. To make it more noteworthy, he brought it down with bow and arrow—on his first archery hunt!

Except for the slight brown shading

around the antlers, it was, as the photo demonstrates, pure white. The kill took place last hunt season, October 1965.

■ FLIP-TOP LURE

Al Richards of Brookings, Oregon, says the best things in life are sometimes free. He nipped two chunky silver salmon from the Pacific Saltchuck near his home—on lures fashioned from the flip tops of pop cans.

■ TAKE A BOY

Torben Nielson of Chicago, Illinois, a member of Local 181, is a strong advocate of the "Take A Boy Fishing Movement." We hear that Brother Nielson, and others, took ten boys from the Evanston YMCA on a 14-day canoe trip into the Dryden area out of Ontario. (Nielson is the Assistant to the Senior Boys Director, of the "Y," Roth Holtz, who has been taking youngsters on these junkets to the north country for 20 years).

Torben says the fishing was great and sends in the following picture of himself with a bowed-in-the-middle stringer of lake trout he caught in one hour's fishing in Rattlesnake Lake.

■ EASTERN BUCK

Although most of the trophy bucks have been taken in the west during the last few years, there are still many moose-like bucks still — pussy-footing around in eastern wildwoods. Here's an example: Steve Cashnard of Mechanicville, New York, a member of Local 1576, with an 11-point buck he nailed in the Adirondacks near North Hudson, N. Y. It dressed out at 190 pounds.

■ MORE BUCK REPORTS

Chalk up another 190-lb buck for George C. Jaegar of Zimmerman, Massachusetts, a member of Local 7 since 1913. Brother Jaegar is retired but still enjoys the outdoor bounties around Elk Lake, Minnesota. (His son and brother are also members of Local 7).

Lloyd Steffen of Manitowoc, Wisconsin

Continued on next page



Fontaine's big striper. (See above.)



Torben's string. (See 'Take a Boy')



Esham's 'Buck in the Fog.'

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

Continued from preceding page

sin, whose father is a member of Local 849, almost missed out on his buck this year. Almost, I said, he nailed an eight-pointer in the Collins Swamp area, about 20 miles from home, on the last day, the last hour of the season!

■ PRIZED REEL

Most cherished item of tackle is a battle-scarred spin reel, one of the original Airex Mastereels, sent to me by the "Old Master," Bache Brown, the man who established, almost single-handedly, spin fishing as an integral form of angling in America.

Bache, who learned to spin in Europe, toured the United States with a reel of his own design, giving demonstrations to anyone who would watch and listen—from large groups to individuals, selling a few reels here, a few there. It was "a rough go for little dough," and oftentimes he would travel a 100 miles or so out of his way to demonstrate the technique to a jobber, a dealer, or perhaps an individual like myself who had written to him, expressing an interest in the new method.

I wrote to him in 1949 and received a six-page letter in return, written from his sick bed in the Doctors Hospital in New York where he was recuperating from a gall bladder operation. He outlined the "whys and wherefore" of spinning and included a 40-page booklet he had written in 1941; revised in 1948. It's still, amazingly, up to date.

On February 3, 1957, at age 65, at Sarasota, Florida, Bache Hamilton Brown went to meet his maker. As you effortlessly spin-flip lure or bait, from boat or bank, pause, if you will, and tip the topper to Bache. To him belongs the lion's share of credit for introducing this pleasant, trouble-free form of angling to Americans.

It wouldn't surprise me if that large, friendly man was sitting up there right now, smiling down from a fleecy white cloud, on thousands upon thousands of spin anglers below who, were it not for this easy-to-manage fishing gear, might never have "got the hang of it."

Bless you for that, Bache.

■ BUCK IN THE FOG

The hunt season opened for Harold Esham, a member of Local 3197, Seattle, on an ominous note and things stayed that way for quite a spell. Mrs. Esham said the fog held for four days and only after it cleared did the hunters have success. Here's a pic of Harold with a trophy-racked buck he downed in the Lake Chelan area. Harold's brother Bill and his wife joined the hunt and they were also successful. Matter of fact this area has produced deer for them every season since 1958.

■ BOOK OUT OF PRINT

In regard to a query from Jack Adams, San Jose, California, a member of Local 316: Jack, I'm afraid that Robert Page Lincoln's book on bass fishing is out of print. Try calling on some of the used book stores and if they don't have it in stock, perhaps they can get it for you.

■ DOWNED SNEAKER

William E. Mantler of Baltimore, Maryland, can well qualify as a patient hunter. Hunting in Dorchester County



Mantler's 'Downed Sneaker.'

with friend Paul Bacon, he dropped a trophy-sized buck which was trying to sneak through the brush. It was an eleven-pointer, dressed out at 145 pounds and had an almost perfect rack.

■ PLENTY CATFISH

Getting back to the subject of fishing, we're reminded of an outstanding feat by Walt Bartkoski's son Tim, Walker, Missouri, nine years old and a student at El Dorado Springs school.

Tim landed his first spoonbill catfish, a 40 pounder and that's just about half of Tim's weight—soaking wet.

Although Tim was 40 pounds heavier, the cat was taller than he by two inches. The big, bottom baby was taken near Osceola, Missouri.

■ UTAH REPORT

For many years the state of Utah has produced some of the largest bucks in the



Vickonoff's 'Utah Report.'

United States and the state can also be credited as often having the highest hunter-success ratio in the land, most years chalking up over a 50 percent hunter-success mark.

One nimrod who'll attest to its merits is Jim Vickonoff of Pico Rivera, California, a member of Local 1497. Here's a pic of Jim with an almost perfect eight-point. Those carcasses in the background further attest to Utah's buck productivity and the prowess of his hunt buddies. Hunt took place in remote Konosh Canyon.

■ FISHERMAN'S LUCK?

In angling, in most cases, all men are equal. The young and inexperienced oftentimes outpoints the veteran angler and the most ill-equipped fisherman will sometimes outfish those with the most expensive equipment. Such was the case on a past fishing junket by Walter Jackowicz, a member of Local 2350, Scranton, Pa., and his seven-year-old son Michael. According to Mrs. Jackowicz, dad put out a small fortune buying them all kinds of bait and lures but Mike ran away with the day's honors by catching a 13-inch bass, his first fish, on bait he insisted on getting himself—garden worms!

■ HOW ABOUT THIS?

An indication of how effective a firearms registration law or ban would be can be had in the recent disclosure that 5,000 people were injured by fireworks in the nation last year despite the fact that 38 states prohibit the sale of them.

* * *

Waterfowl gunning is on the upswing again; sales of federal duck stamps totaling 1,565,860 during the 1964-65 fiscal period, marking the third successive year that sales have increased.

* * *

Firearms ranged last among the eight major causes of accidental deaths in 1964, accounting for 2,400 of the 105,000 fatalities. Motor vehicles killed 47,700 persons, falls 19,100, fires 7,700, drownings 6,700, all types of poisons 3,600 and railroads 2,600.

LAKE LAND NEWS

Harvey Dove of Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va., arrived at the Home Jan. 6, 1966.

Arthur Holmes of Local Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, arrived at the Home Jan. 13, 1966.

Thomas P. McCann of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., arrived at the Home Jan. 27, 1966.

George Gordon of Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill., passed away Jan. 6, 1966, in Aberdeen, Scotland, while on leave of absence from the Home.

Warren F. Weller of Local Union 25, Los Angeles, Calif., passed away Jan. 30, 1966, and was buried at Kansas City, Mo.

E. L. Wetzel of Local Union 430, Wilkesburg, Pa., arrived at the Home Feb. 3, 1966.

Carl Anderson of Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va., arrived at the Home Feb. 4, 1966.

E. J. Reinhart of Local Union 207, Chester, Pa., arrived at the Home Feb. 7, 1966.

Guy W. Agnor of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at the Home Feb. 8, 1966.

Andrew Palecko of Local Union 972, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home Feb. 9, 1966.

Artis F. Schurman of Local Union 921, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, arrived at the Home Feb. 14, 1966.

William L. Sparkman of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, arrived at the Home Feb. 16, 1966.

Forrest Birchard of Local Union 161, Kenosha, Wisconsin, arrived at the Home Feb. 28, 1966.

Hans J. Iversen of Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill., passed away Feb. 6, 1966 and burial was at Chicago, Ill.

George Bowers of Local Union 20, Staten Island, N. Y., passed away Feb. 8, 1966 and burial was at Great Kills, N. Y.

Guy W. Agnor of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away Feb. 12, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Rudolph Ungerer of Local Union 1303, Port Angeles, Washington, passed away Feb. 14, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Fred Kick of Local Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away Feb. 15, 1966 and burial was at St. Louis, Mo.

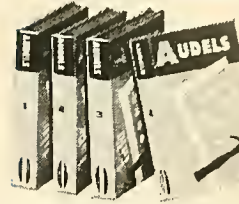
Herman Bieling of Local Union 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif., passed away Feb. 23, 1966, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during January

Emory Shires, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Earl Saylor, Midland, Mich.
 John Berggren, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill. Now living in Florida.
 Andy Berggren, L.U. 1539, Chicago, Ill.
 Andrew Kelemen, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
 Carl McCalley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 C. B. Werslogel, Cedar. Rapids, Iowa
 Raymond Phillips, L.U. 742, Decatur, Ill.
 Francis Schlundt, L.U. 87, Lake City, Minn.
 Louis J. Guedry, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
 Oliver Haas, L.U. 1739, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wm. C. Kern, Sr., Bradenton, Fla.
 Anthony Gareri, L.U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Arthur Svenson, L.U. 964, Nanuet, N. Y.
 Howard Almos, L.U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
 Walter W. Bledsoe, L.U. 1128, Villa Park, Ill.
 Ernest A. Whitman, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
 Harry Seitz, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
 Adolph Werner, L.U. 1433, Oscada, Mich.
 John Aigeltinger, L.U. 92, Canastota, N. Y.
 Louis Hiban, L.U. 132, Edgewater, Md.
 Wm. B. Stilwell, L.U. 1128, Downers Grove, Ill.
 Tauno Myquist, L.U. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
 Haus Stone, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Vincent O'Neill, L.U. 183, Chillicothe, Ill.
 Alfred Smith, L.U. 105, Clearwater, Fla.
 Edward Olson, Clearwater, Fla.
 John Lawry, L.U. 1889, Dunedin, Fla.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

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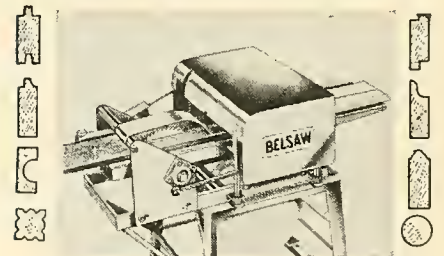
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 L. Yeomans, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
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 Paul Jacobus, L.U. 306, Bloomfield, N. J.
 H. L. Tappan, L.U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
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 T. J. Brennan, Jr., L.U. 79, Milford, Conn.
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 Leonard Zimmerman, L.U. 335, Lansing, Mich.
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 Ernest Leaf, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
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 John Philfer, L.U. 141, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 W. F. Schimmel, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
 Chris Iversen, L.U. 1456, Rockaway, N. J.
 James Hunt, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Howard Felger, L.U. 1023, Minerva, Ohio
 Harold Lewis, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla.
 Theodore L. Novak, L.U. 1397, Port Washington, L. I.
 Joseph Yakkey, L.U. 1397, Port Washington, L. I.
 D. S. Buch, Akron, Ohio
 Eric A. Magnuson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
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 Frank Emmert, L.U. 565, Elkhart, Ind.
 John Clarke, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Nils O. Olsen, L.U. 1456 N. Y., N. Y.
 C. H. Stephenson, Ind.
 Frank Novak, L.U. 3211, Little Falls, N. Y.
 Karl Kohl, L.U. 1685, Melbourne, Fla.
 George Klotz, Jupiter, Fla.
 Bernard Brown, L.U. 135, N. Y.
 Paul McMurray, L.U. 2072, Penn. Calif.
 Faulke Nelson, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 Eugene R. Ritter, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio

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 Andrew Zurik, L.U. 1534, Petersburg, Va.
 Clarence Gonya, L.U. 2239, Port Clinton, Ohio
 Edward Schenk, L.U. 940, Milan, Ohio
 Edwin Larwon, L.U. 820, Nekoosa, Wisconsin
 Ervin Behrick, L.U. 90, Evansville, Indiana
 Wilbur Bush, L.U. 1167, Smithtown, N. Y.
 John Viane, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 E. C. Bergmann, L.U. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis.
 Herman E. Cook, L.U. 133, Indiana
 William R. Thompson, L.U. 1513, Detroit, Michigan
 Clarence Morton, L.U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Gusta Schiweck, L.U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harvy Chenell, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
 Nicholas Catono, L.U. 179, Palisades Park, N. J.
 Luke Flanagan, L.U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
 C. Stonier, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Our Unemployment Compensation Program Has Not Kept Up With the Times

THE United States unemployment compensation program, set up back in the Thirties, like the social security system, to aid citizens in time of need, is in dire need of repairs.

While the social security program has kept up with the times through additional legislation enacted in Washington, the jobless benefits program is completely ineffective in many states today.

If you're an idle carpenter, in some states you may exhaust your limited unemployment benefits long before you find a job.

Because of the seemingly endless hassle over states' rights, Congress and many of the state legislatures have turned down, time and again, all efforts to produce an up-to-date model unemployment compensation system.

Unlike laws governing the well-established, Federally-administered social security system, unemployment compensation laws vary widely on such vital matters as the maximum amount and duration of benefits, coverage, and disqualifications and penalties.

In 1939, in no state was the maximum benefit less than 50% of the average weekly wage, but on June 30 of last year only 10 states had a maximum at that level.

In 1939, in 34 states the maximum was more than 60% of the average weekly wage, but today not a single state has a maximum that high.

Meanwhile, our gross national product—the sum of all the United States produces—has risen from \$72 billion to more than \$671 billion, almost ten fold! Our civilian labor force has increased from 53 million to more than 74 million. Average weekly gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing have risen from \$23.64 in 1939 to \$103.38 in 1964.

Meanwhile, too, vast changes have taken place in our way of living. Many carpenters and millwrights are mov-

ing from state to state to obtain jobs in major construction projects. More and more workers are flocking to the cities.

Some "runaway employers" are moving to states where unemployment compensation benefits are low, so they can pay lower unemployment compensation taxes for their labor force. Other, more enlightened employers, are shifting to where benefits are relatively high, so that layoffs in their plants can be eased by unemployment compensation benefits.

It's high time the whole program became standardized. And legislation to bring this about is now before Congress. I strongly urge its passage.

The current Administration bill by Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas would extend coverage, provide for Federal adjustment payments of up to 26 weeks for workers with long work histories who have been unemployed more than 26 weeks, increase the amount of wages subject to taxation (currently \$3,000 a year), make special provisions for high cost states, provide increasing benefits, and limit the consequences of a disqualifying act to a denial of benefits for not more than seven weeks, together with other changes.

The main effect of the bill would be to insure to the unemployed worker a benefit equal to at least 50% of his average weekly wage. Left untouched is the traditional Federal-state relationship, which leaves with the state the administration of the program.

The nation is now enjoying a period of relatively high employment. It's a good time to prepare for the dark days which may some day return—at a time when we can well afford it. I know of no more effective way to help the war on poverty than by bringing income security to those workers on the fringes of our society who must suffer the storms of employment instability.

daredevil



No, he's not a free-fall parachutist. Or an X-15 test pilot. Or a stock car racer. With a wife and kids to think about, he can't afford to take chances.

But he goes on taking the *big* risk...clinging to a habit which *every day* causes 100 deaths from lung cancer and contributes to many more from coronary

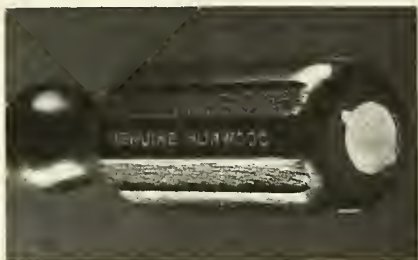
artery and respiratory diseases. Studies show that the death rate from lung cancer alone for cigarette smokers (one-pack-a-day or more) is 10 times higher than for nonsmokers.

Nobody says it's easy to stop. But living *that* dangerously often winds up in not living at all.


american cancer society

There's one kind of screwdriver Stanley doesn't make.

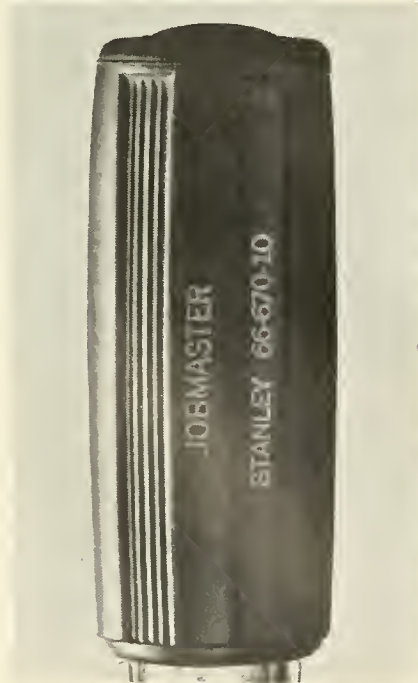
We make drivers with
wood handles . . .



plastic handles . . .



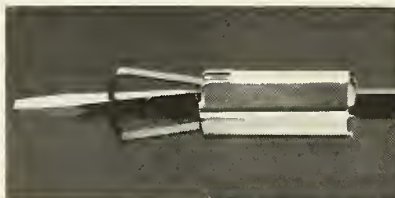
rubber grip handles . . .



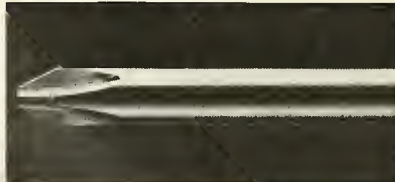
round bars . . .
square bars . . .



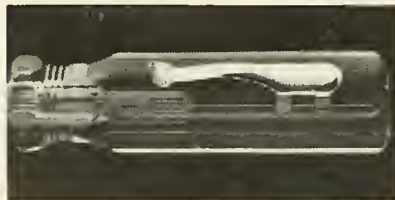
hexagonal bars with
screw holders . . .



Phillips points . . .



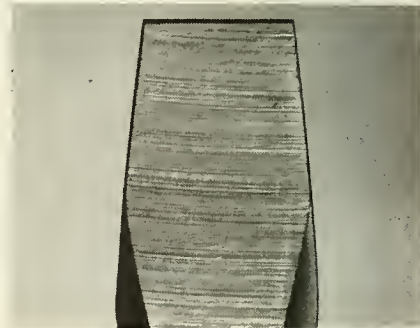
pocket clips . . .



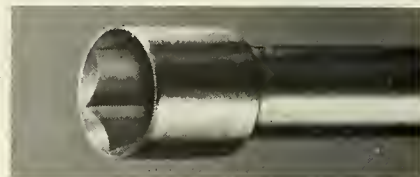
tiny drivers . . .



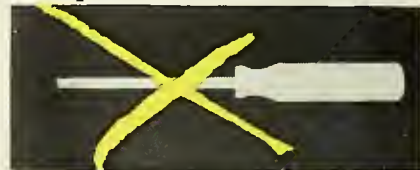
giant drivers . . .



nut drivers . . .



everything, in fact, except
cheap screwdrivers.



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helps you do things right

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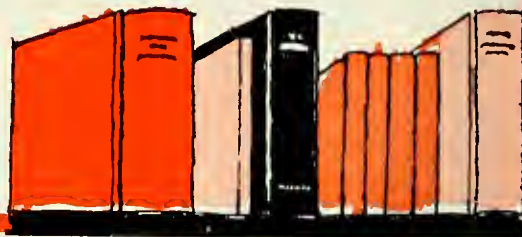
MAY, 1966



SALISHAN LODGE, OREGON
'grown up in the woods'

See Story Inside

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list. The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the **CARPENTER** only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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be taken on your change of address.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 5

MAY, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor



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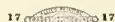
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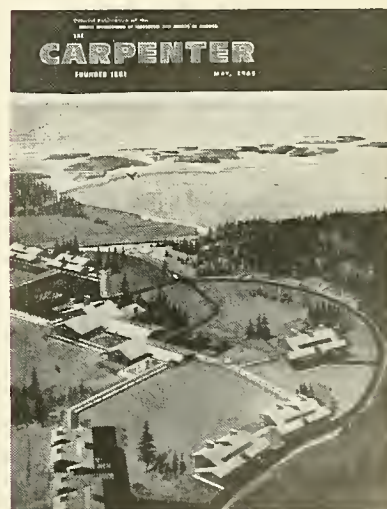
THE COVER

A more picturesque setting for the Brotherhood-built lodge shown on our front cover this month would be hard to find. Fronting on the blue Pacific Ocean, Salishan Lodge is located 63 miles southwest of Salem, Oregon.

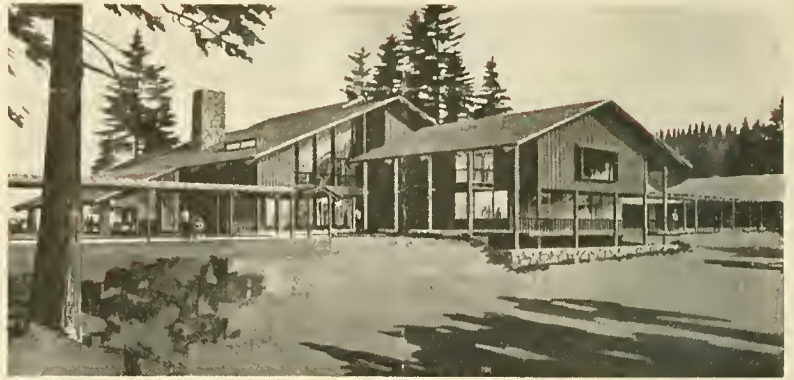
Brotherhood members in the State of Oregon can take particular pride in this \$2 million lodge for several reasons. First, it is constructed entirely of wood; second, all the timber used was cut from forests located in the state; third, all work at the mills was done by our members; and fourth, the building was constructed by members of Local 1848.

The striking four-color cover illustration was done by Lorenzo Ghiglieri, a noted Portland illustrator, who has received wide acclaim for his paintings of landscapes, exciting fishing scenes, and colorful industrial drawings. Another interesting credit for Ghiglieri is the fact that he helped to design the blue and white NATO flag while serving in the U.S. Navy.

The front cover illustration, drawn from a vantage point overlooking the lodge, shows the main lodge at left center surrounded by other buildings that house over 100 deluxe guest units. There are other buildings in the lodge area, beyond the left-hand margin of the cover picture. Picture story on Salishan begins on page 2.



'Grown Up in the Woods'



Recently completed unit of Salishan Lodge is central building featuring low, spacious styling. Sided with cedar and incorporating wide overhangs, lodge borders on golf driving range and small lake.

Local 1848 members build Salishan Lodge— A product of the great forests of Oregon

ONE-HUNDRED years ago underbrush rustled and twigs snapped beneath the feet of Indians as they made their way through the great forests located in what is now the state of Oregon.

Today if you could somehow bring these same Indians that roamed the forests a century ago back to their hunting grounds it is doubtful if even they would notice much change.

The reason for this is that generations of conservation minded Oregonians have zealously protected their wooded land through reforestation programs. And this foresight has brought the state big dividends in one particular field of commerce-tourism.

All along the Oregon coastline there are hundreds of recreational resorts that draw thousands of tourists and vacationers annually. One of the newest is Salishan Lodge. Situated on a scenic promontory above U. S. Highway 101, the lodge is located three miles south of Lincoln City, Oregon and 63 miles southwest of the capital city of Salem.

The builders of Salishan Lodge had two things going for them from the start—the natural beauty of the Oregon coastline and the availability of high grade woods from the forest of the largest body of standing timber in the country.

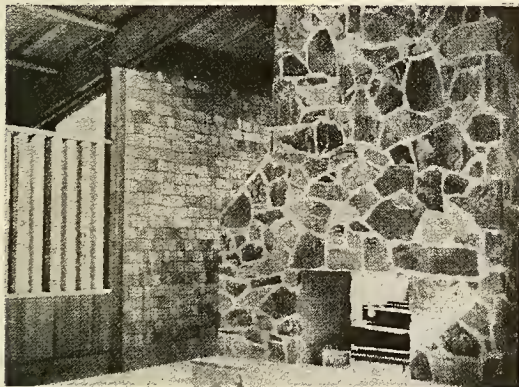
Work on the \$2 million lodge required the skills of nearly 40 members of Local 1848 along with locals in the Willamette Valley and Portland area filling out the crews. Some 10,000 man-days of time by both our members on the job site and those associated with the Western Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers were required to construct the lodge. The lodge itself is shaped and sheathed with 1.5 million board feet of western lumber, enough to build 160 or more average size houses.

More wood could hardly have been designed into Salishan Lodge, which is named for the Indian dialect that grouped 97 Northwest tribes a century and more ago. Architect John Storrs, at the start of his crowning creation, declared, "We want this lodge to appear as though it had grown up in the woods."

And the 14 buildings were planned to fit into their forested setting with the least disturbance to native trees and shrubs and the terrain. Even a huge stump left by loggers 45 years ago looms undisturbed near the main entrance.



Another view of the lodge. Drawing shows extensive use of wood and glass that gives it an air of elegance. Below photo shows Attic Room in main lodge. Four by four posts, lightly carved, form divider at left; shingles cover entire wall at center.



As one approaches, no single building, even the main lodge stands out to dominate the scene. Only the resort in its entirety brings out the feeling that it's magnificent, so well is it blended into its coastal setting.

Salishan has 100 deluxe guest units in 13 buildings. The central structure can seat 225 at banquets or nearly 300 for meetings, besides housing dining room, coffee shop, heated pool and sauna baths. A driving range is a few steps away, and 18-hole golf course lies a few hundred yards distant.

Timbers, planks and boards are the obvious building materials. Rough-sawn planks cover many interior walls, as well as the roofs of walkways. Sawn timbers impart a solid, rustic effect; in fact, the Douglas fir timbers used totaled 286,420 board feet.

Hand-split shake roofs, rough sawn cedar siding set the rustic exterior tone throughout. Inside, ceilings are western hemlock decking, more than 400,000 feet of it. Each guest unit has a lumber-paneled wall and a deck or balcony.

Wood supplies most of the decorative elements. One entire wall of the Attic Room lounge is shingled and its back bar is a massive screen made of blocks

Extensive use of rough-sawn wood is seen in patio and balcony that comprise guest units at Salishan.



Cool, Pacific waters break at feet of surf fishers as they cast their lines almost in the shadow of Salishan Lodge.



of western cedar in many sizes and shapes. Room dividers are rows of spaced 4x4-inch pieces carved with a saw.

Thirteen large teak panels were carved individually by a Portland sculptor, LeRoy Setziol, for the three-level dining room. The red oak front doors weigh 200 pounds each. The project contains 180,000 square feet of Douglas fir plywood and 123,000 feet of Plysawn panels.

Even the color scheme was carefully coordinated with the coastal scene, and many wood surfaces were left in their natural state. Stains were used exclusively on the exterior. The earthy tones—browns, reds, oranges and yellows—are dominant in floor coverings and furnishings.

The lodge is the largest undertaking at Salishan, which is primarily a second-homes development. The \$10,000,000 community occupies a 600-acre peninsula, which boasts five miles of ocean and bay frontage. Eventually, it will have 350 home sites, and 40 homes have been built thus far.

All construction must win approval from an architectural committee, which judges plans for the way they conserve and blend with trees and terrain, rather than the size of home and investment involved.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

NEW DRUGS LEGISLATION—A bill has been introduced in the Senate which would increase penalties for smuggling dangerous drugs such as pep pills, goof balls and hallucinogenic drugs. At present the penalty for such smuggling is no more serious than that for smuggling perfume.

MORE JOB OPENINGS—Summer jobs for collegians are increasing as industries seek to entice well-educated recruits into permanent employment. Estimates place openings up as much as 20 percent, with salary boosts as much as 10 percent over last year.

INEPT RUSSIAN PLUMBERS—Government experts say that, while Russian engineers can put men into space, "their plumbing doesn't work very well." Russian engineering graduates outnumber their U.S. counterparts four-to-one but many are night- and correspondence school graduates, weak on basics.

TAKE A LETTER—It costs about \$2.44 to write an average business letter, according to a private research corporation. This includes wages of executive and secretary and covers dictating, transcribing, mailing and filing.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACTIVITY—Approximately 53,000 unions now make reports to the Labor Department each year in conformity with the L-G Law. Last year 21,500 persons examined the files.

AUTO SAFETY—Senate auto safety hearings elicited testimony that proper safety engineering could reduce the annual death toll from 50,000 to 25,000. A tire safety bill has passed the Senate; is expected to pass the House and be enacted into law this year. It would set minimum safety standards for vehicular tires.

PRICES UP AND DOWN—The Agriculture Department says the worst of high meat prices is over, foresees a price drop. Commerce Department says shoe prices are headed up 3 to 8 percent this fall.

THE SMOKE SCREEN—"Television viewers...are led to believe that cigarette smoking is the key to fun and games with the opposite sex, good times at home and abroad, social success and virility," comments E. W. Henry, Federal Communications Commission chairman, rapping cigarette companies' ad policies.

UFO INQUIRY?—Following a rash of reported sightings of Unidentified Flying Objects, Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan (where many were reported) called for a Congressional investigation. An Air Force scientist said many of the sightings were probably swamp gases.

WIRE TAP BAN—Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, testifying before a Senate subcommittee on criminal law and practices, reversed a previous stand and declared that, barring a law excepting court-controlled wiretapping by police (deemed doubtful) he would (favor a blanket prohibition of all tapping except in national security purposes authorized by The President.

POPULATION EXPLOSION—The present U.S. population is approximately 195 million. According to Department of Commerce estimates, if the rate of growth continues as at the present pace, the population will double before the end of this century.

RUSSIAN POLLUTION—Water transportation is adding to the pollution woes of Russia, where even the quality of caviar is said to be suffering, as sturgeon live in impure water.

MORTGAGE RATE INCREASE to $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent from $5\frac{1}{4}$ was allowed by the Veterans Administration. Rise was predictable after the Federal Housing Administration allowed the same boost last Feb. 7. Builders believe the $\frac{1}{4}\%$ boost will result in more home-building.



Delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference assembled in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

CONSTRUCTION-SITE PICKETING BILL PUSHED ON CAPITOL HILL

Unions Underscore Their Determination To Support Workers' Friends in Elections



Vice President Humphrey, guest speaker.



AFL-CIO President Meany, keynoter.

LABOR should support its friends in Congress to the hilt, regardless of party label, and oppose those who vote against its programs, AFL-CIO President George Meany told more than 4,000 Building Trades leaders recently assembled in Washington for a legislative conference.

His words echoed the political advice of Samuel Gompers, delivered more than a half century ago, as organized labor regroups its forces to continue to fight for the union shop in all states, for the right to picket subcontractors at construction sites, and for a full slate of needed legislation.

Mr. Meany blasted publications and broadcasting media which build up the myth of "labor power."

"We know what power is," he told conference delegates. "We meet it across the bargaining tables. We see it in the managerial structure from one end of this country to the other. I have no objection to a powerful trade union movement, and I don't see why anyone else should have an objection, as long as that power is directed toward the good of the country as a whole."

President Meany said he thought the time has come for organized labor to analyze its political situation

and see just what it is that we must do. In looking over the accomplishments of the Democratic Party in the field of labor legislation, he warned against those Democratic Members of Congress who are anti-labor in their voting records. He pointed out that labor's friends might be found in both major political parties.

Labor, he said, will continue to avoid establishing its own political party.

"We don't think that would make much sense," he commented, "because we have been going along under a nonpartisan policy for many years, and we are writing a record that cannot be equalled by any trade union movement anywhere else in the world. We are the only major trade union movement in the entire free world that does not have a definite, close affiliation with a political party. We can't buy either party.

"So what do we do? Well, we follow the Gompers policy. And let me make this crystal clear: Every once in a while I read an anti-labor article in some of the papers or magazines which says that labor has drifted away from the Gompers policy, that Gompers was non-political. That is not so. Gompers was just as political as any other labor leader of his time and perhaps more than most, but he was nonpartisan. He believed that labor should support people regardless of political parties and should support people rather than labels and support them on the basis of their attitude, on their voting record, and the things in which labor is interested.

"So I would say that we have got to take a new look at our political action. Look at COPE (The Committee on Political Education), and we have got to do everything within our power to make the COPE organization stronger so that we can carry out our political policy, that we can defend ourselves against those who would use the legislative process to hamper or destroy the trade union movement. This means that we work with COPE, that we don't work with any political party, whether it is Republican, Democratic, or anything else.

"Let me say, speaking for myself alone, that I don't buy the idea—and there is nothing in the record

to sustain the idea—that labor needs the Democratic Party. I am sure that it is the other way around."

In some respects, the Building and Construction Trades Department's 1966 Legislative Conference quickly became a major political rally as Republican and Democratic Members of Congress and Administration officials jumped into the arena erected by President Meany's keynote remarks.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey, with his characteristic hustings vigor, moved to the defense of the majority party on Capitol Hill. With an outstanding pro-labor record behind him, Vice President Humphrey made

Letters Needed Now!

Passage of the Situs Picketing Bill comes closer to reality this month, as the powerful House Rules Committee, for the first time, has approved it and sent it to the floor of the House for action.

It is extremely urgent that every member of the Brotherhood write to his Congressman and Senator now and urge passage of the bill in this session of Congress.

Unqualified, and sometimes eloquent, support of the measure was given delegates to the Legislative Conference by AFL-CIO President George Meany, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor John Henning, Senate Whip Russell Long, Speaker of the House John McCormack, House Majority Leader Carl Albert, and a number of other Democratic and Republican Members of Congress.

Send your letters and postcards to the particular legislator, c/o of the House or Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20225.

a strong defense of Administration policies. He commended labor's independent stand.

"When word gets around that you're going to remember your friends and not forget your enemies, I have the feeling that there will be

a great spiritual revival amongst the brethren," he said.

COPE is doing a "great job," he added and urged its continued support.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in reviewing legislative problems emphasized his support for a situs picketing bill.

(The secondary boycott ban of the Taft-Hartley Law has been held to prohibit picketing at a multi-employer construction site, if a union has a dispute with one of the contractors or subcontractors.)

In discussing the legislation to remove the situs picketing ban, Secretary Wirtz said:

"American labor which has supported loyally and effectively every measure in support of the nation's foreign policy and every proposal for building the Great Society is entitled as a matter of practical political equity to insist that 17 years of bipartisan promises to correct an unintended legislative mistake be kept and that this acknowledged inequity be corrected."

Representative Carl Albert, Dem., Okla., House Majority Leader, made special reference to situs picketing in his talk to delegates:

"We have already reported from committee. We already have a rule on a bill authorizing common situs picketing, a bill in which many of you are interested, and I can give you assurance that bill will be programmed in the House of Representatives, and if I know anything about the House in which I have served for nearly 20 years, it will be passed by the House of Representatives.

Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., Dem., N. J., sponsor of the situs picketing bill, urged the delegates to call on their Senators and ask for action in behalf of situs picketing so that the House would not be in a position of having passed the bill only to see it die in the Senate. He said that in his considered judgment there are votes available in the House to pass the situs bill. He said he looked forward to being the member responsible for seeing the bill through the House as he was for the 14(b) repealer, which the House passed last year.

Under Secretary of Labor John G.

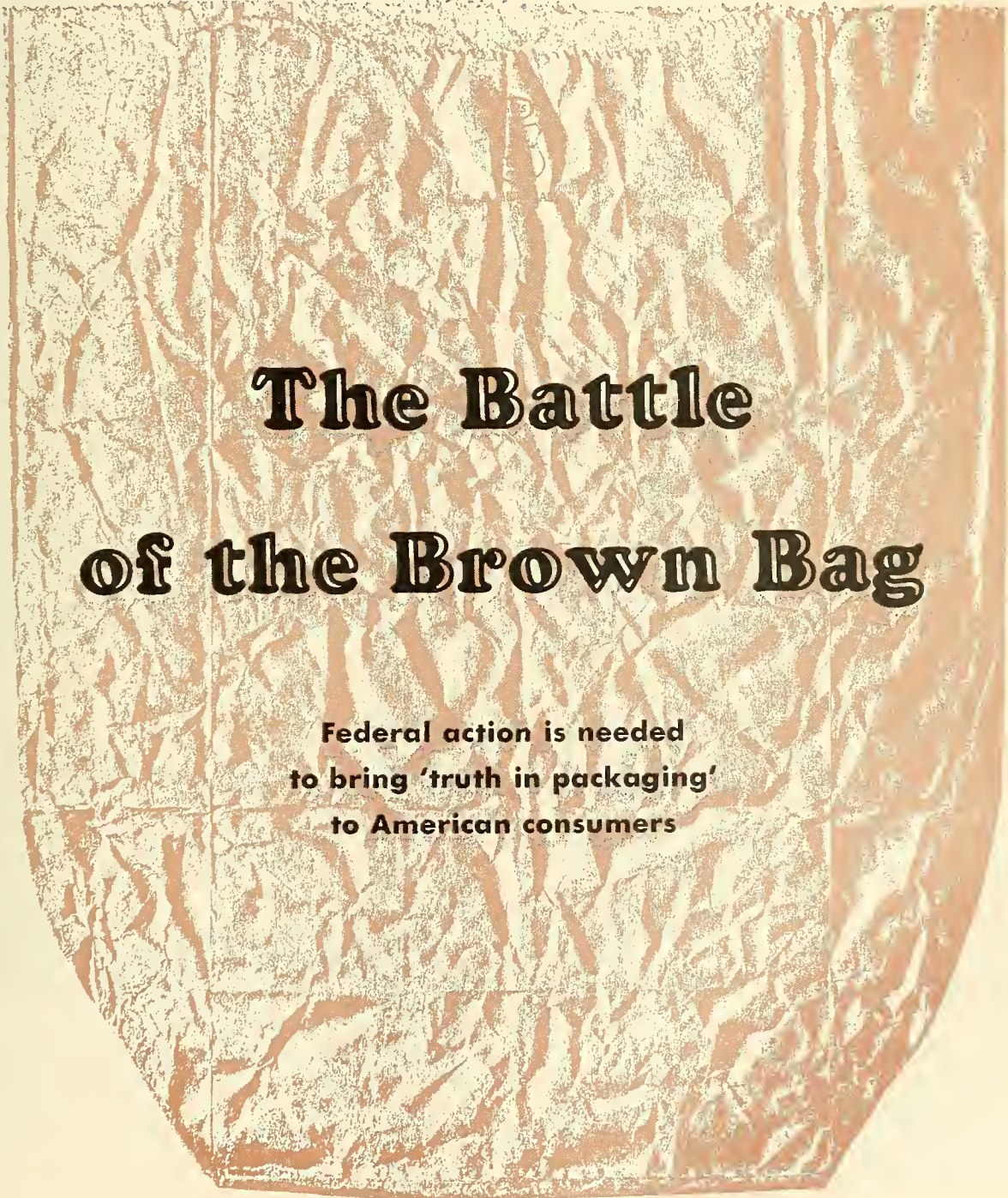
(Continued on Page 20)

MARY M., the wife of a Brotherhood member in Anytown, U.S.A., did multiple waist bends as she leaned deep into her shopping cart, raised to an erect position and placed her weekly shopping on the check-out counter. As Mary placed the last item on the counter she stood back and surveyed her purchases. The cart had been nearly filled to overflow, but strangely it didn't look like much when the groceries were spread out on the eight-foot-long check-out counter.

If Mary had been a little more informed on American packaging techniques she would have known that what

she was looking at on the counter was actually an optical illusion. Take the big, giant sized, colorful packages of cereal, for instance, the ones that looked as if they could feed all the kids on Miss Sally's Romper Room program. Well, the fact is ma'm, those boxes are about three-quarters full and the top portion is 100% cardboard and air.

And the deception doesn't stop at packaged goods in the grocery store, either. Even the kids are being duped by the smart boys who design the packages and write the double-talk descriptions about the contents. At the school supply counter in many drug stores your eight-year-old second



The Battle of the Brown Bag

**Federal action is needed
to bring 'truth in packaging'
to American consumers**

grader would have to choose between a packet of paper offering 300 sheets or one offering 300 pages, or 150 sheets if you count both sides. So if the housewife can be fooled then you can understand why the kids don't stand a chance.

To put the Battle of the Brown Bag in even better perspective, read the remarks of a Wisconsin State legislator who recently cited interesting facts in support of a truth-in-packaging bill he had introduced in the Wisconsin State Legislature. State Senator Martin J. Schreiber cited a typical problem faced by a housewife in purchasing soap powder. One actual case he reported was a choice between three sizes of the same brand of soap powder:

The "king size" package contained 5 pounds, 11 ounces, and cost \$1.33.

The "giant size" package contained 3 pounds, 5½ ounces, and cost 79 cents.

The "regular size" contained 1 pound, 6 ounces, and cost 32 cents.

It is difficult to tell at a glance or even with a pencil and paper which is the best buy. However, the "king size" label and the "giant size" label suggest that they are a better buy.

Long division will show, however, that the best buy in this case was the "regular size" package. It cost \$.0145 per ounce, while the "king" and "giant" sizes cost \$.0146 cents per ounce and \$.0143 per ounce, respectively.

The example cited above is just one of many reasons why President Kennedy in 1962 struck a historic blow for the cause of the consumer when he issued a consumer "Bill of Rights" which called for: the right to safety; the right to be informed; the right to choose and the right to be heard.

A GAIN, in 1964, President Johnson recognized the interest of the consumer by appointing a Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs and created the President's Committee on Consumer Interests. Non-government members of the Committee also serve on a Consumer Advisory Council.

This year, proposed legislation which would move towards fulfilling the consumer bill of rights remains as major unfinished business before the second session of the 89th Congress.

Issues for the 1966 session include two major truth bills—"truth-in-packaging" and "truth-in-lending." Both have been the subject of exhaustive investigations and hearings and are supported by labor and the Johnson Administration.

This past December, the AFL-CIO convention, meeting in San Francisco, strongly urged prompt congressional action on unfinished business in the consumer field. It called for enactment of truth-in-packaging and truth-in-lending, for automobile tire legislation, for food and drug legislation and extension of meat inspection. It endorsed investigation of trading stamp problems.

In addition, the convention asked more authority for the Federal Trade Commission to stop misleading advertising

BATTLE OF THE CEREAL BOXES

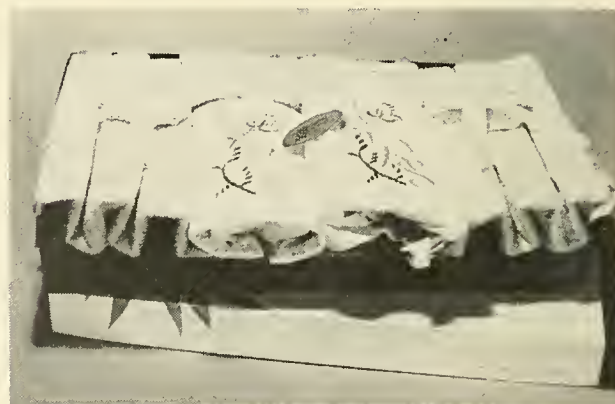


Gaudy and sizable boxes to impress the kids has been the stock in trade of breakfast cereal producers. A change for the better came about recently when some cereal producers heeded housewives and began using smaller, compact packages like the one on the right.

TOWELING COVERS MULTIPLE SINS



Be careful when you buy items prepackaged as gifts. A quick look at the package above seems to indicate 5 or 6 towels and as many wash cloths, but . . .



. . . when the gift recipient opens his package, he finds one long, thin towel folded around accordion-fold cardboard, a wash cloth (also accordion folded), plus two "His" and "Hers" items too small to be called hand towels. The price at a discount store was \$3.64!

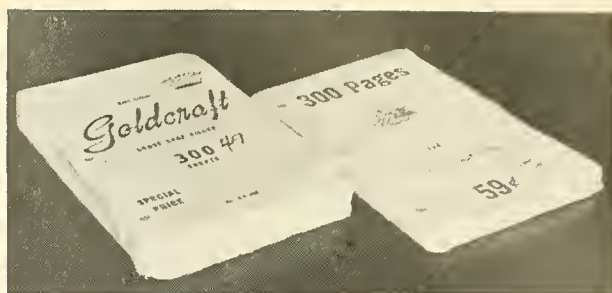
and asked that the official consumer representation in the government be strengthened. High prices for prescription drugs continue to be a problem and the convention asked that congressional investigations be reopened.

Last year, industry witnesses turned out in full force to oppose the 1965 edition of the "truth-in-packaging" bill sponsored by Senator Philip Hart (D., Mich.). Opponents included the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, cosmetics makers, biscuit companies, the Grocery Manufacturers Association, cereal manufacturers, soap makers, glass bottle makers, canners, paper box makers, food corporations, soup firms, candy makers and others.

As with one voice, they testified that present law was adequate to deal with deceptive packaging and labeling practices, that it would be dangerous to turn over new powers to the federal government, that the bill would substantially increase costs to the consumer. They argued that consumers do not really have any complaints against the present situation, that product variety and packaging innovation would be stifled, that sales would drop, wages fall and unemployment rise.

THE purpose of the Hart bill is to require intelligible packaging so consumers may get their money's worth in food stores. It would require net weight statements to be plainly printed (without fancy adjectives) on the front panels of packages, ban printed "cents off" and "economy-size" offers and require pictures to be true to what is inside. The law would be enforced by the Food and Drug Administration for food, drug and cosmetic products and by the Federal Trade Commission for other consumer products.

These agencies also would have standby authority to set



Which is better buy? Packet on left offers 300 sheets; one on right offers 300 pages (or 150 sheets) for more money.

up standards for reasonable weights or quantities in which packaged products can be sold, prevent deceptive package sizes and shapes, establish meanings for "regular," "large," "king-size," etc., define the meaning of "servings," require listings of ingredients and establish new types of measurements where net weight or count is not meaningful.

Industry opposition to the bill was total, but it was clear that some parts of the bill were less offensive than others. Few cared to argue, for example, that net quantity of contents should not be plainly printed on the front panel, nor was there an all-out battle to defend "jumbo quarts," "big gallons," "giant pints" and other such size-stretching descriptions of fixed weights and measures. No one could be found who would really defend deceptive illustrations. The main argument offered by industry spokesmen on these particular propositions was that "present law is adequate."

The time has come for the packaging industry to assist Congress in writing legislation which will both eliminate the deceptive packaging practices while avoiding any stifling of the development of new products or growth in the industry.

Auto Makers Get Smart Too Late, Senate Wants Tough Safety Laws

A nervous auto industry has proposed a voluntary plan to assure that cars will be made with an eye to safety. But Senators, alarmed at the growing number of serious engineering defects being confirmed by the auto makers, have turned a cold shoulder on the plan and are, instead, offering tougher legislation.

The four big auto makers, General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and American Motors, have offered to set up a joint safety board to establish minimum safety standards and promote their adoption by the companies.

The plan was offered as an alternative to an Administration safety bill that gives the Federal Government the right to set up standards and enforce them on passenger cars.

One Senator, Walter F. Mondale (D.-Minn.), introduced legislation that would make manufacturers subject to civil and criminal penalties for failing to tell the public what they know about known defects in autos.

"We cannot continue to permit people to drive 'time bombs' which can cause fatal or crippling accidents without warning," said the Senator.

Mondale's bill would require the auto makers to notify all owners of defective cars by registered mail, tell their

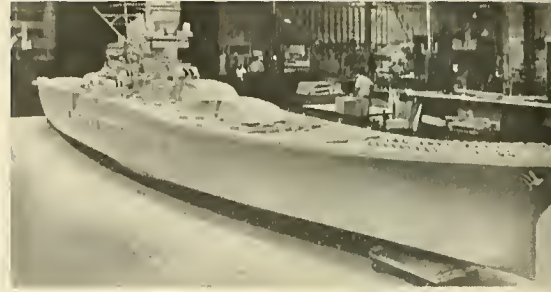
own dealers and run public notices in newspapers. They would have to run the notices as soon as the defect was known. The bill also authorizes the U.S. Attorney General's office to notify manufacturers of complaints about auto defects. Failure to comply with the regulations would subject the manufacturer to a \$1,000 fine for each defective auto, or imprisonment of six months to five years, or both.

The information would also be made available to the public for purposes of private litigation against the firms.

In proposing their voluntary safety board, the auto makers asked that the Justice Department exempt it from any possible anti-trust litigation.

As a result of a Senatorial inquiry, the Justice Department quickly noted that nothing in the application of the anti-trust laws would prevent the auto makers from co-operatively exchanging information to promote safety in new cars.

But, said Donald Turner, assistant Attorney General who heads up the Anti-trust Division, the Justice Department is investigating the auto industry for trying to "suppress, not promote" an exchange of information within the industry on a device to control auto exhaust pollution.



1

GUNS BLAZING, smoke shrouding its decks, a huge battleship leads its escort of cruisers and PT boats across Leyte Gulf, raining death and destruction on the enemy.

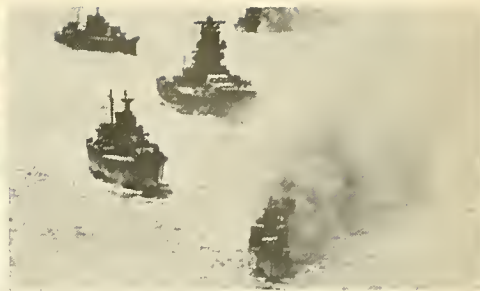
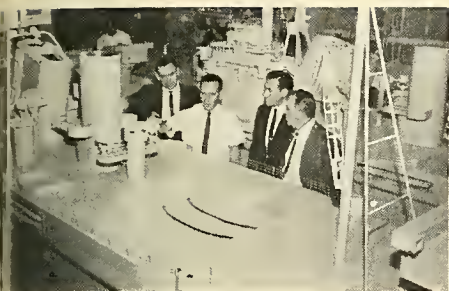
Suddenly, "CUT" echoes across the water, and all action stops.

As the dreadnaught and other vessels float quietly, you find that this is not a naval battle in Leyte Gulf off the Philippines after all, but a skirmish in an inlet of the Gulf of Campeche off the south-east coast of Mexico. . . . And the rumbling warships are actually scale models participating in the creation of a scene for "In Harm's Way," a major Hollywood movie production of the past year.

The largest ship in the fleet is 56 feet long and is propelled by a single inboard engine and manned by a crew of five. This movie miniature, scaled $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to the foot, is Japan's battleship *Yamato*,

Hollywood Cabinet Makers and Millmen Build a Battle Fleet/





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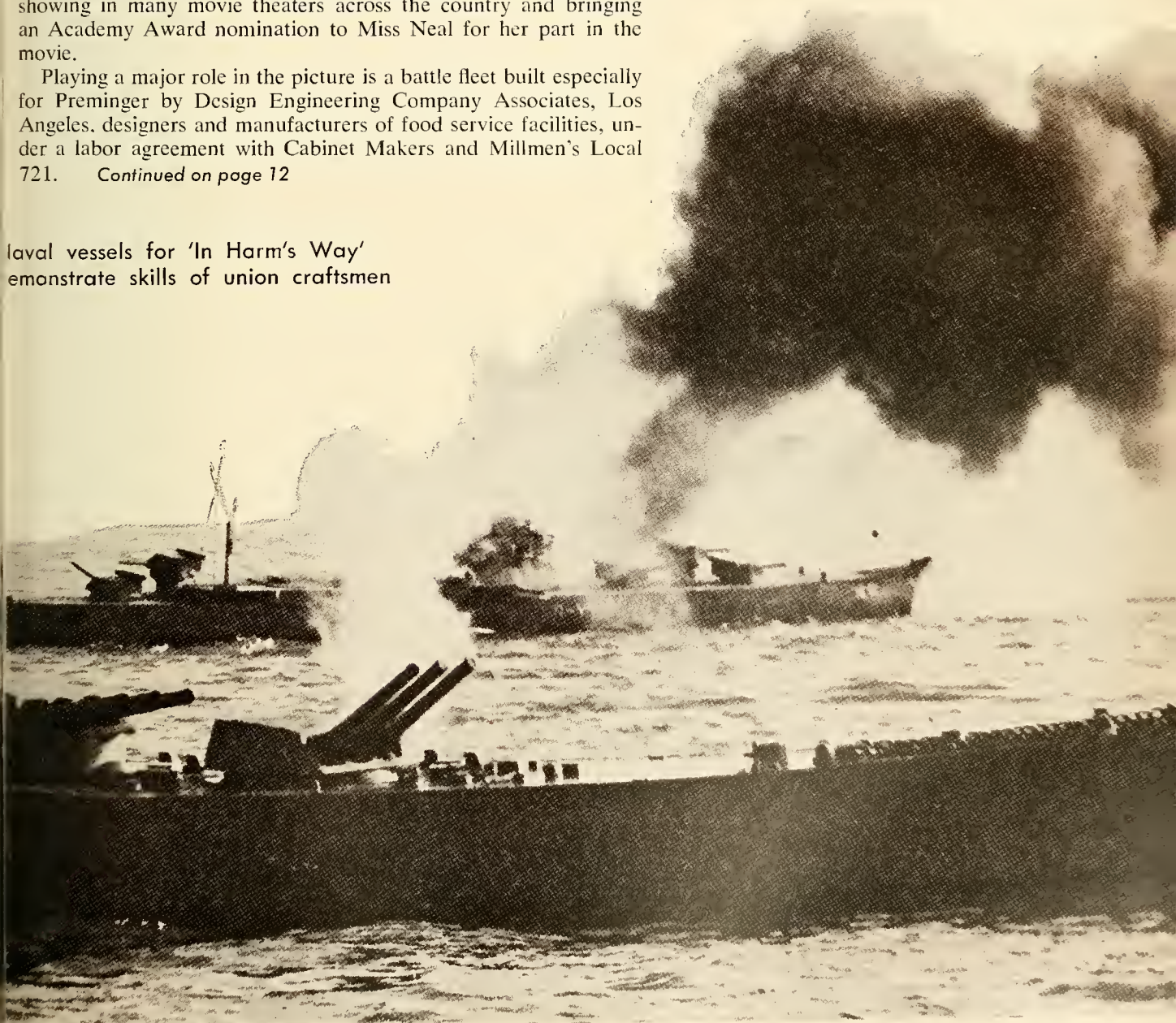
1. A 56-foot battleship in Hollywood dry dock. 2. Lou Zukor of D.E.C. Associates (second from left) explains work to Tony Bogdanowicz, James Flores and Joseph Pinto, officers of Local 721. 3. Union cabinet makers and millmen at work on a hull. 4. The Design Engineering fleet in action.

a 950-footer in real life, once the largest dreadnaught afloat. The PT boats and other fighting ships are sized in proportion. Cruisers carried a two-man crew, Destroyers were one-man operations.

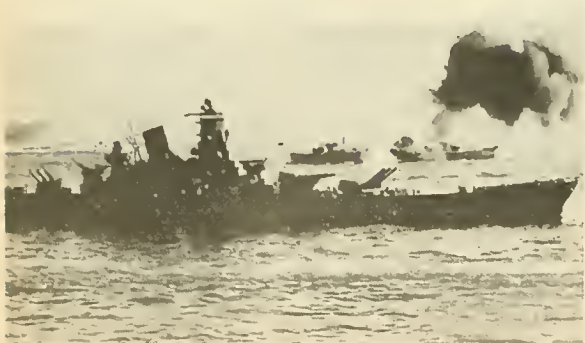
"In Harm's Way" is an epic produced by Otto Preminger. It's a World War II drama starring John Wayne and Patricia Neal, showing in many movie theaters across the country and bringing an Academy Award nomination to Miss Neal for her part in the movie.

Playing a major role in the picture is a battle fleet built especially for Preminger by Design Engineering Company Associates, Los Angeles, designers and manufacturers of food service facilities, under a labor agreement with Cabinet Makers and Millmen's Local 721. *Continued on page 12*

laval vessels for 'In Harm's Way'
emonstrate skills of union craftsmen



Hollywood Cabinet Makers and Millmen Build Battle Fleet



Continued from page 11

The whole project involved 20 ships built to scale. Destroyers were 23 feet in length, cruisers 43 feet and PT boats 10 feet in length.

Design Engineering Company Associates is one of the more active companies in the field of food service and the only one in Southern California combining wood, upholstery, and sheet metal shops under one roof.

Local 721 was especially cooperative during the building of the ships. In fact, without the proximity of the shops and the fact that the men from all crafts, were able to work together effectively, the project would never have been completed in time, management states.

It was an exciting time for everyone in the shop. Some of the men brought their wives and children to see the progress of the work and to show why they were not coming home on weekends.

Incidentally, the weekends and overtime were compensated for, so that individual checks ran as high as \$700 per week.

The movie vessels are exact scaled replicas of ships used in the original action of World War II.

All of the gun turrets work, and, to add realism, bottled "gas" is hooked up to them so that the guns—103 on the battleship alone—spew forth flames from three to five feet in length.

Each ship had its own ventilating system to make the crew as comfortable as possible. All the inboard engines were supplied by Dolphin Motors. The guns were supplied by studio personnel.

The battleship took approximately three weeks to build. All the others took a total of 42 days to build.

The entire fleet was eventually delivered to Lake Chapala near Guadalajara, Mexico, and was shown in the March 5, 1965, issue of LIFE Magazine, with Otto Preminger standing on a cruiser.

Destroyers and cruisers were powered by 28 h.p. outboard units. Hydrokart engines put convincing fire in the performance of the remote-controlled PT boats.

The miniature armada is being heralded as another Hollywood "first." Special effects editors in the celluloid capital declare the fleet to be "the largest, most operable miniatures ever used in a film." (LIFE magazine called the armada "Otto's Navy." As you might guess, union Carpenters took poetic pride and privilege in re-naming it Local 721's Navy.")

A semi-sheltered inlet of Campeche Gulf, where the battle scene was filmed was chosen following a scouting search for ocean water with waves and other surface characteristics of a size properly proportionate to the scaled-down size of ship models.

A service dock at Campeche was equipped with a crane for lifting the model ships into drydock. The units performed with un-failing dependability during the sea-thrashed action of simulated naval engagements.

Except for the Campeche shooting, "In Harms Way" was filmed in Hawaii, with authentic backgrounds for wartime events, starting with the attack on Pearl Harbor and continuing through the following year. The story concerns personal crises in the lives of individuals who rose from the rubble of the Pearl Harbor disaster, and, facing impossible odds, launched a land and sea invasion against enemy strongholds in the Pacific.

"Whatever became of those realistic ship models?" many have asked.

They were donated to the United States Navy and are now being used for recruiting and special exhibition purposes.



by FRASER PARKES

The accompanying article was originally delivered, February 6, as a regular broadcast by Australian Commentator Fraser Parkes over Australian Broadcasting Commission radio stations. Hence, the references in the article to the game of cricket, etc. We reprint it here as an inspiration to craftsmen young and old. We urge you to read President Hutcheson's comments on the article found on Page 40.

RECENTLY I gave a lift to three very nice country high school boys—they had missed their school bus through playing cricket. We talked cricket, we talked football out of season, and we had a word about tennis, until I brought the conversation around to the boys' future, when they left school—always an interesting subject if you like young people.

They were all going on to the university if they got their Matric. (i.e., high school diploma), one to do an arts course, another to do science. The third admitted he was not as bright as the other two. He'd take whatever course was the easiest, because as he put it—"I must have a degree." From then on, the conversation went something like this. Me—"Why a degree?" "To get a good job." "Who said so?"

"Only have to look at the ads in Saturday's paper—all the jobs state academic qualifications. If you haven't got one you're on the outer." "What sort of firms or institutions demand these qualifications?" "Private firms, the government. . . ."

This was most interesting to me. My next question—"What happens when we reach a stage when there are more degrees than degree jobs?" That was a funny one—they'd worry about that one when it happened. Did the self-dubbed dull one really want to go on to the Uni? Not really, it would be fun, and then after all, as he said before "must have a degree."

By this time we'd arrived at the boys' destination. I reached for my briefcase from the back seat of the car, took out a very old and faded script

with a quote read some 10 or 12 years ago. One of the boys read it aloud. Feeling a bit out of character myself, as I loathe being preached to, and trust I don't do any myself, I suggested that they give some thought to the message. This was it.

Some years ago at a university dinner, given to mark the end of university life for the students, an astounding speech was made by a man who claimed never to have made a speech before in his life. He was one of a company of 150 students who had just closed their university life, some with honors and not a few without.

This speech was published in a periodical *Teachers World* by a Mr. A. Irvine very many years ago, and this was the speech:

"Gentlemen, I have never made a speech in my life before and I don't intend to begin now. I have something to say, and in saying it I will follow Luther's three-fold rule, Stand up straight, speak out boldly, and sit down quickly.

"We are in one of the famous banquetting halls of the world. Belshazzar's Hall compared to this was a lodging on the third floor back. No such art existed in those days as we see around this room. What was there was elegant for that day, but we live in another age, an age of art, craftsmanship and luxury. From the four corners of the earth came the things on this table. From the lowest forms of day labour to the highest forms of art we have around us samples of at least a hundred forms of human work.

"Take this tablecloth to begin with. It is of the most exquisite workmanship. It involves—to go no further back, bleaching, smoothing, designing. It is a damask linen, and most pleasing to the eye. I want to ask you a question: Is there anyone here who knows from personal experience anything about the labour involved? Have any of you ever contributed any labour to the manufacture of table linen? I'm serious gentlemen. If any of you have I should like him to say so."

There was absolute silence. I understand then he continued:

"That the making of such things is beyond your ken. Let me draw your attention to the samples of pottery here. Surely the men and women who produce such things are artists. What a joy it must be for a man to hold such a thing in his hand, complete, and say "I made it." Many forms of labour are involved here, also the digging of the clay, the carting, fashioning, painting, burning, baking and finishing. If there is a man here who has ever touched this form of labour, let him answer."

No-one.

"There are samples of the most exquisite, and I know costly cut glass. That also involves much labour and great art. It is a unique industry in itself; I would be rather surprised to find a man among you who had ever touched this industry at any angle."

He drew attention to the carpet and rugs on the floor, to the beautiful curtains and the drapery of the great windows, to the mural decorations executed by the greatest mural painter. When he had gone over most of the things in the room he called attention to the table.

"These cut flowers here," he said. "Most of you spent some years in the study of botany, but I don't think any of you would undertake to give the complete classification of what we see on the table."

There was a disposition to laugh, but he wiped the smile from every face around the table by quietly saying:

"Perhaps you are to be congratulated when a sense of humor covers a multitude of sins, but personally I cannot enjoy that which gives me pain. I am a representative university man, seriously asking myself—and you—whether the system we call education—educates."

The silence was oppressive, the men were thinking.

Perhaps he continued, "I should have put you more at your ease by telling at the beginning that I have never experienced the joy of fashioning articles with my own hands. Nor anything useful for that matter. Here

we are then, a group of men on whom the University has set its stamp. We produce nothing we eat. We could not lend a hand in making anything we see around us. Truth compels me to venture the suggestion that in 99 cases out of 100, the chief motive of a College education is to escape actual participation in just such work as gives, or should give, joy to the worker.

"A time keeper performs a useful function, but the function of education is not to turn out time keepers or cash registers. It has been truly said that if ten Bachelors of Arts were wrecked in mid-ocean they could not build a pontoon to save their lives. They would be equally helpless in any critical emergency where practical knowledge of the ordinary things around us was imperatively necessary. A statement of the problem is not a solution, and we do not gain much by stating that the system is to blame and we are not. You are certainly not to blame. You are the victims of whatever system we have. I cannot say that I'm blameless. I do not believe that a smattering of languages or mathematics of history is education. I believe that the cramming of these things to pass an examination is pernicious. So having been asked for the first time in my life to deliver an

address, I made it an opportunity to enter my protest. Education is to prepare and to equip for the responsibilities and duties of life, not to turn out industrial and commercial bosses, gaffers, time keepers, and cash registers. I would be hardly justified in taking up your time with these observations alone. So, in addition, most of you are destined to be masters of men. You will organize and mobilize their labour; you will oversee it. When you see men around you actually creating beautiful things with their hands, I want you to remember that it was my opinion that actual labour in the arts and crafts and industries is an infinitely nobler contribution to the happiness of mankind than clipping coupons and living on the sweat of other men's brows. It will not come in our day but the world will ultimately come to understand that the training of the mind is as necessary as the training of the body. Why should it be considered an unthinkable thing that a blacksmith, a carpenter or a farmer should need education?

"Why should college men think it degrading to handle tools, and make useful and beautiful things.

"I want to point out to you that the highest forms of culture and refinement known to mankind was ulti-

mately associated with tools and labour.

"In order to do that I must present a picture, imaginative, but in accord with the facts of history and experience."

He pushed back his chair and stood a few feet from the table. His face betrayed deep emotion, his voice became wonderfully soft and irresistibly appealing. The audience had been interested; they were now spell-bound. He raised his hand and went through the motions of drawing aside a curtain.

"Gentlemen, may I introduce a young Galilean who was a Master Builder—Jesus of Nazareth."

It was a weird act and the silence was oppressive. As if addressing an actual person of flesh and blood he continued, "Master, may I ask You as I asked these young men, whether there is anything in this room You could make with Your hands as other men do?"

There was a pause for a brief moment or two, then with a slow measured tread of an Oriental, he went to the end of the table, took the tablecloth in his hand and made bare the corner and carved leg of the great oak table. In that position he looked into the faces of men and said:

"The Master says, Yes, I could make this table—I am a Carpenter."



"We
Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SHIPYARD FIGHTER — James J. Dolan, former president of Local Union 2031, Brooklyn, N.Y., and now a general representative of the Brotherhood, won high praise on the floor of Congress in recent weeks from such men as Senators Jacob Javits and Robert Kennedy and Congressman Paul Fino.

Reason for the accolades was Brother Dolan's long, hard fight to prevent the

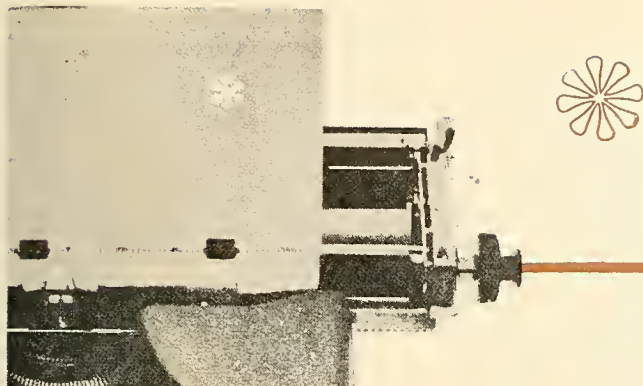
closing of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In spite of the fact that the battle was lost, and the yard is now to be closed, Brother Dolan's efforts resulted in a number of major gains for Federal employees that had never before been achieved.



Dolan

The Congressional Record of March 3, March 14, and April 6 each contain speeches of praise for Dolan's work.

CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE—Susan Stovold, daughter of William Stovold, East Braintree, Mass., a member of Local 51, Boston, Mass., will be one of 1,000 Camp Fire Girls taking part in a unique educational experience and adventure. She is sailing to the Caribbean to attend a 20-day conference called *Horizon Club Conference Afloat*. Sponsored by the Camp Fire Girls, it is the first international land and sea study trip of its kind sponsored by a national youth agency. She will spend 11 days at sea and three days and two night in Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Colombia. The girls will meet an estimated 2,000 local teenagers during the conference and will exchange information on each others customs, area, history, current events, and music. Susan was chosen because of her outstanding achievements as a member of the Camp Fire Girls.



EDITORIALS

* **Boxcars and Featherbeds**

The tycoons of the US railroad industry have pleaded hardship time and again before state and Federal commissions, as government officials sought to restrain rail mergers, station consolidations, and cuts in rail service.

While thousands of boxcars rotted and rusted on storage tracks and thousands of railroad firemen fought desperately to preserve their jobs and public safety against featherbedding charges of their own employers, Wall Street railroad investors kept cutting away at the crust of the pie—paying dividends to stockholders, regardless of the public interest.

The results of such big-business greed are now clear. The April 1 issue of *The Wall Street Journal* contains this headline: "Lumber Producers Reel from Boxcar Shortage, Defense, Hedge Buying . . . They Have Plenty of Capacity, But Can't Deliver the Goods . . . Bad News for Homebuilders."

West Coast lumber mills report that boxcars for transporting urgently needed lumber are about 25% below requirements. In March the car shortage forced 12 sawmills in Montana to close for a week.

It's the same old story. Labor's pleas to keep the US railroad industry prepared for emergency, like its pleas to keep the US shipbuilding industry at standby strength, have gone largely unheeded.

Meanwhile, the rail manipulators lie back on their featherbeds of stockmarket quotations and dividends and repeat William Vanderbilt's famous statement, delivered to the press from his private railroad car more than 80 years ago: "The public be damned!"

But what will they say when the pie is all gone?

* **Must They Die In Vain?**

This May 30, our nation will commemorate its 98th Memorial Day. Though it was created to honor our Civil War dead, we now decorate the graves of those lost in that war, the Spanish-American War, the First and Second World Wars, the Korean War, and now the Vietnamese War. But this year our observance of Memorial Day will be different, not only because of the rapid modernization of warfare, but because of the threat of demonstrations by protest groups.

Because of the tragic fortunes of war in these first five months of 1966, more than a thousand more

families will decorate the graves of their sons, killed in action in Viet Nam. Though many Americans have no loved ones in battle, most of us will honor these dead along with our own prayers and in ceremonial observances. The solemnity of this holiday should not be marred by protest marches, draft card burnings, or sit-ins. These actions not only destroy the morale and the effectiveness of our soldiers in the field, but they also show a certain disrespect for those who died, believing in the active defense of liberty. These men died securing the freedom of others, just as did our soldiers in the Spanish-American War, the World Wars, and the Korean War.

During this observance, we should take an increased dedication toward our task in Southeast Asia and around the world. Abraham Lincoln said it best, 100 years ago: "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

NEW TRAINING FILM

The United Brotherhood's film "CRAFTSMANSHIP THROUGH APPRENTICESHIP—Frame House Construction" has now been released.

Although the primary purpose of this film is training, it should be used by all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils to acquaint our members with the work opportunities in the housing industry.

The film shows all phases of house construction from erection of batter boards to application of final trim. A few copies are available for booking on a first-come, first-served basis.

However, we would encourage the purchase of the film to be used in the Apprenticeship Training Classes. It should also be of value when meeting with students, counselors and civic organizations to acquaint them with this phase of Brotherhood work.

This is a 45-minute, 16 mm. color film and can be purchased for \$300 per copy. Order through the General President's office.

Canadian Report

Ontario Fed Protests Court Injunctions

Every year the Ontario Federation of Labor presents a brief to the Ontario government, just as the Canadian Labor Congress presents one to the federal government. This year the OFL submission took on a special significance. It had an extra section attached dealing with court injunctions. Over 200 trade unionists filled the committee room where the presentation was made while well over 500 more paraded in front of the Ontario parliament buildings at Queen's Park carrying signs protesting the misuse of court injunctions.

The court injunction obtained by an employer at the onset of a strike to limit picketing or otherwise inhibit strike action is far too prevalent in Canada, trade union leaders insist. Few other countries allow them to be used as they are in Canada, and particularly in Ontario.

In the recent labor legislation announced in late March by the Ontario government, no mention was made of changing the legislation on court injunctions.

But the government did make a series of nine changes in the legislation. The Ontario Labor Relations Board can now certify a Council of unions. This will interest the building trades which have had operative Councils in the past, now find them accepted in law.

CLC Brief to Federal Government

The Canadian Labor Congress in its 1966 brief to the Federal government dealt with almost every major national issue which affects the country.

Of particular significance was its reference to the Freedman Report. Justice Samuel Freedman was a head of a Royal Commission on railway run-throughs, whereby railways cut their operations by literally running through a town instead of stopping. This particularly affected a number of northern communities which lived on railwaymen's earnings.

Justice Freedman's report was welcomed by the labor movement, but not by the railways or any other companies for that matter. He said that companies have a responsibility to the

community and to their employees as well as to their shareholders, and he made suggestions how these responsibilities should be carried out in this age of rapid technological changes.

In addition he said that management has a further responsibility "to defer any technological changes until the trade union with which it has relations has been notified and been given the opportunity to treat it as a negotiable item," as the CLC brief put it.

A lot more will be heard about this judgment as time goes on.

Unions Protest Bell's Profit Levels

The Bell Telephone Company in Canada, with a monopoly of telephone services in Ontario and Quebec, has applied to the federal Board of Transport Commissioners for an increase in the level of its permitted earnings.

This request for higher profits is being protested by the trade union movement and by the municipalities. One basis of the protest is that the last hearings of the Transport Board set the Bell's permitted earnings at a ceiling of \$2.43 per share. But this ceiling has been breached every year since 1959. Still Bell is applying for a higher ceiling.

The Transport Board is the federal regulatory agency for all transportation and communications agencies, public and private, which cross provincial boundaries. Its critics claim that, as a government-appointed body,

it should take the side of the public, the consumer. Instead it pretends to act as a neutral body, does no research itself as such regulatory bodies do in the U.S. but just hears submissions pro and con. Then it makes up its collective mind.

Usually it agrees with the company, concedes all or part of what the company asks for.

Bell has been introducing the newest in telephone equipment, and saving oodles of money in the process. It has been using a crossbar switching system which makes in three hours and 20 minutes the number of connects a manual operator would make in a lifetime.

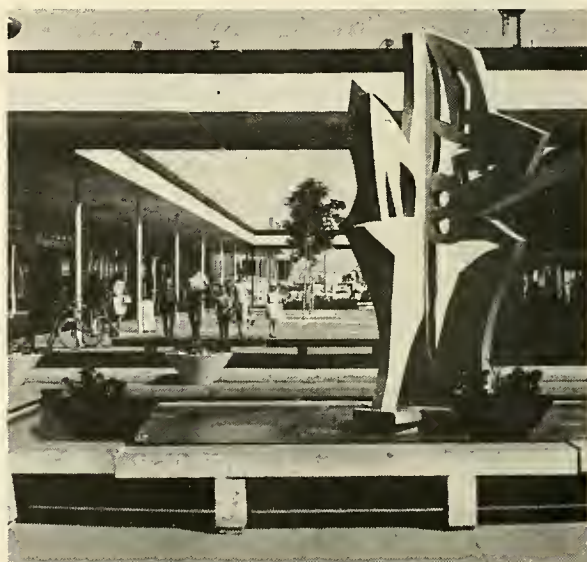
The company is now putting in electronic switching as used in the U.S. It will do the switching job in 12 SECONDS.

With the big savings in labor costs still ahead, it will be interesting to see what the Transport Board does for Bell this time. The report is due before long.

Federal Budget Changes Reflect Expansion

The federal Minister of Finance Mitchell Sharp made some tax increases in his 1966-7 budget, but none very serious. Last year's tax cut on those earning over \$5,000 a year was restored. Corporations got mildly hit with a special refundable tax of five percent on corporation cash profits above \$30,000, payable for 18 months.

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ment Travel Bu-
reau Photo.)**



The 11 percent sales tax on building equipment stays on.

Canada is trying to expand too fast, Sharp said, calling for restraint. Inflation is a worry, he indicated. But most labor economists are inclined to disagree. They think there is no worry in the near future, and it would be dangerous to clamp on the brakes. But this budget didn't brake too much, just a little.

Expo '67, Canada's Biggest Construction

The biggest of all construction jobs in Canada is the building of the world's fair exposition at Montreal, called EXPO '67. It is the major exhibition honoring 100 years of Canadian Confederation. In extent it will rival if not exceed the recent New York World's Fair. Most major nations in the world and most major industries will be represented with structures. The construction costs alone will run to hundreds of millions. The expected deficit for the federal government alone will likely run to \$100 million.

Some buildings of very novel architecture are being put up, adding substantially to the construction costs.

Quebec Plans Major Building Program

On top of the big building job at EXPO '67, which finds skilled labor at a premium, the province of Quebec is itself planning over \$600 million in construction of roads, schools, electrical power projects and other public works. Some of these are urgently needed to supply the demands of EXPO '67.

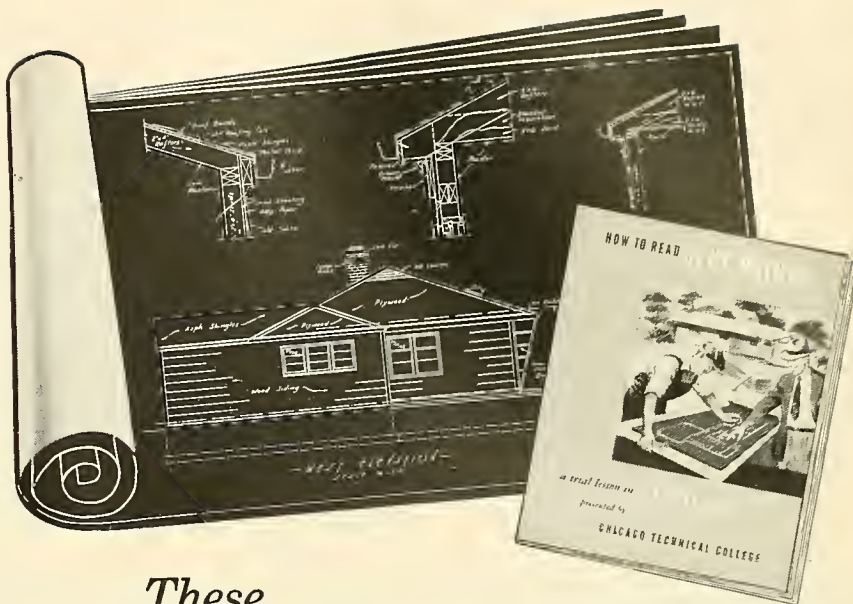
Hundreds of new hotel rooms are also being built in Montreal for EXPO '67. Two of them will be top-rated hotels.

EXPO '67 opens next April.

Ontario Work Week Stays at 48 Hours

The maximum work week under Ontario labor law will remain at 48 hours. This was the decision announced by Ontario Labor Minister Leslie Rowntree. He said that now, with labor in short supply, is a bad time to reduce the legal maximum work week. But he didn't reduce it when unemployment was heavy either, he was told by labor spokesmen.

Federal labor law now makes the 40-hour week the legal limit, but this applies only to those industries which come under the federal statutes. Most industries come under provincial labor laws.



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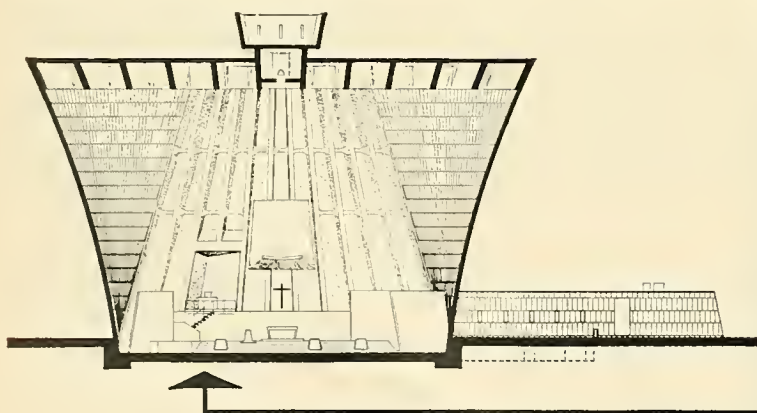
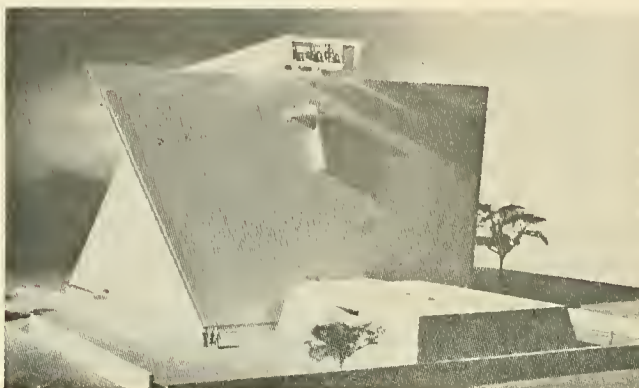
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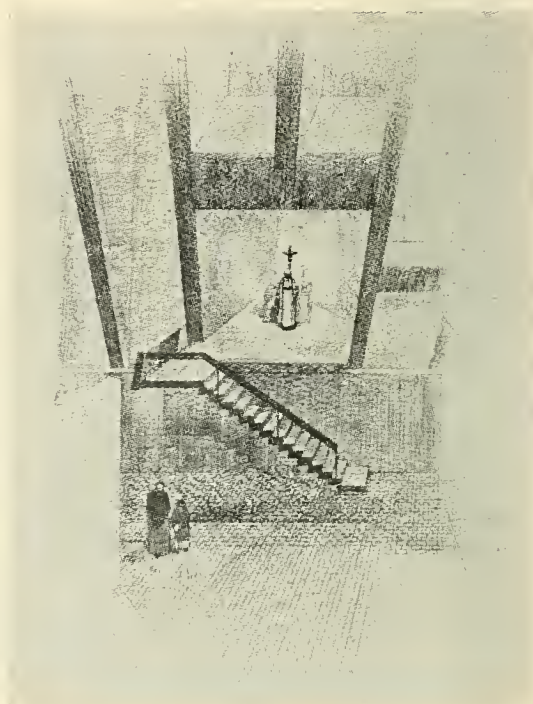


ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Carpenters employed on the construction of the church shown at the right were told to climb safely and leave their levels behind since there are only a few minor walls on the job that are plumb. Members of Local 100 used over 500,000 bd. ft. of lumber in scaffolding, shoring and form work on the 95 feet high reinforced concrete church.



 The church viewed from the position shown above presents a banner-like structure. Topping the church is a concrete trough housing the bells and ventilating equipment. The lower structure in front of the main building is called the narthex or entrance building. It includes an all-purpose room and religious goods store. In the center of the page are some of the men of Local 100 who worked on the \$1 million church. Drawing at right shows chapel elevated above the church floor for better viewing. Cutaway view of church interior is facing towards altar. Church was designed by noted architect Marcel Breuer.





HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit XIII

With this issue of *THE CARPENTER*, the home study course on Basic Mathematics is concluded. From the many responses we have had, it would seem that the course has been of interest and value to our membership. We plan to compile all units of the basic math course into a workbook to supplement the Apprenticeship Math Training Manuals. When this has been done, the workbook will be available to those interested. Completion and availability will be announced in *THE CARPENTER*.

In keeping with the many requests we have received, the next phase of our home study course will deal with blueprint reading and estimating, the first unit of which will appear in the June issue of *THE CARPENTER*.

After the presentation of the basic materials on blueprint reading and estimating, we plan to work with actual plans and specifications, which will be made available at a nominal cost to all participating in the home study course.

This unit reviews linear, area and volume measurements of geometric figures presented in Units IX—XII.

SOLVE THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS

Calculate the perimeter of the following squares:

1. Sides = 9" 2. Sides = 1' 4" 3. Sides = 4' 8"

Calculate the perimeter of the following rectangles:

4. L=9", W=5" 5. L=1' 8", W=1' 4" 6. L=5' 4", W=2' 9"

Calculate the perimeter of the following parallelograms:

7. S=11", s=8" 8. S=1' 9", s=9" 9. S=4' 4", s=3' 2"

Calculate the perimeter of the following regular hexagons:

10. S=8" 11. S=1' 4" 12. S=4' 8"

Calculate the perimeter of the following octagons:

13. S=5" 14. S=11" 15. S=3' 6"

Calculate the circumference of the following circles:

16. d=8" 17. d=15" 18. d=2' 11"

19. r=11" 20. r=1' 9" 21. r=4' 1"

Calculate the perimeter of the following triangles:

22. Sides=8", 10", 12" 23. Sides=1' 9", 2' 7", 3' 11"

24. Sides=6' 9", 10' 4", 13' 7"

Determine the sum of the following angles:

25. 23° 14', 47° 49', 18° 32'

26. 46° 46' 28", 64° 48' 32", 78° 21' 45"

27. 84° 22' 56", 68° 56' 38", 122° 32' 48"

Determine the difference between the following angles:

28. 177° 42' and 68° 48'

29. 342° 48' 27" and 271° 52' 29"

30. 85° 20' and 66° 42' 22"

31. What is the third angle in a triangle if two of the angles equal 48° 32' and 27° 46'?

32. What is the third angle in a right triangle if one acute angle equals 30° 47' 28'?

33. What is the length of the hypotenuse of a right triangle if the base is 15" and the altitude is 20"?

34. What is the altitude of a right triangle where the base is 16" and the hypotenuse is 25"?

35. What is the base of a right triangle with an altitude of 12" and a hypotenuse of 14"?

36. A circle has a circumference of 48". What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 30°?

37. An arc 18" in length has an angle opening of 72°. What is the circumference of the circle?

38. What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 22° 30' if the radius of the circle is 28"?

39. What is the length of an arc with an angle opening of 40° if the diameter of the circle is 3' 6"?

40. An arc 4' in length has an angle opening of 10°. What is the circumference of the circle?

41. What is the surface area of a cement slab 42' long and 38' wide?

42. What is the area of a triangle shaped lot with sides 80', 92', and 128'?

43. What is the area of a triangle with a base of 48' and an altitude of 37'?

44. What is the area of a right triangle with a base of 16" and a hypotenuse of 20"?

45. What is the area of a lot 62' wide with sides 180' long and a front and rear footage of 65'?

46. What is the area of a lot 60' wide with parallel sides that are 100' and 145' long?

47. If the front of the lot described in problem 46 is 65', what is the measurement of the rear of the lot?

48. What is the area of a regular hexagon with sides 14" in length?

49. What is the area of a regular octagon with sides 16" in length?

50. What is the area of a circle with a radius of 2' 4"?

51. What is the area of a circle with a diameter of 3' 6"?

52. What is the area of a sector of a circle with an angle opening of 45° if the area of the circle is 144 square inches?

53. What is the area of a sector of a circle with an angle opening of 60° if the diameter of the circle is 16'?

54. If the area of a sector equals 30% of the area of a circle, what is the angle opening of the sector?

55. If the area of a sector with an angle opening of 30° is 84 sq. in., what is the area of the circle?

56. How many square yards of floor covering are needed to cover a floor 28' 6" by 18' 3"?

57. How many 9" x 9" pieces of tile are needed to cover a floor with measurements of 15' 9" by 22' 6"?

58. What is the lateral area, total area, and volume of a rectangular prism with sides 16" and 22" and an altitude of 14"?

59. What is the lateral area, total area, and volume of

(Continued on Page 20)

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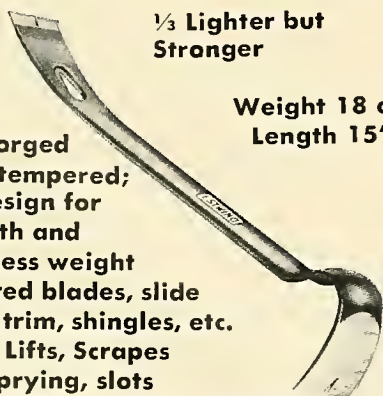
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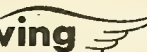
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a regular hexagon shaped prism with sides 10" in length and an altitude of 26" ?

60. What is the lateral area, total area, and volume of a cylinder with a radius of 10' and a height of 35' ?

61. What is the lateral area, total area, and volume of a pyramid with a triangular base with sides 12" each and a slant height of 18" ?

62. What is the lateral area, total area, and volume of a cone with a radius of 15" and a slant height of 26" ?

63. What is the surface area and volume of a sphere with a radius of 21" ?

64. What is the surface area and volume of a sphere with a diameter of 8' ?

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS—To obtain the answers to this month's problems in Basic Mathematics, send a postcard or letter with your name and address to: Home Study Course, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. We will send you the answers by return postcard. Be sure to supply your complete address for prompt reply.



Keith Clinton (center, standing), a member of the Brotherhood from Grand Rapids, Mich., joins fellow unionists for a talk with Congressman Elford Cederberg, Michigan Republican.

UNIONS UNDERSCORE

Continued from Page 6

Henning termed the failure of the 14(b) repeal drive "a critical reversal" but declared that "the issue is not dead" and "ultimate victory" will be achieved.

He praised the cooperation of building trades unions in expanding apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups and said building trades leaders in New York—under criticism recently by a city official—were "champions of equal opportunity in apprenticeship."

Louis Sherman, general counsel for the department, briefed delegates on amendments to the situs picketing bill being proposed by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.). Some Goodell amendments merely add language which wouldn't change the effect of the bill, Sherman noted, but others would limit its scope and should be opposed. One such amendment would limit picketing to employers whose principal business is construction. This he warned would exclude such firms as a cement company which is also "one of the biggest construction companies in its area."

The legislative conference lasted for four days. During this period delegates heard from many other speakers and they went to the halls of Congress and to the House and Senate office buildings to call upon their home-state representatives.



PLANE GOSSIP

Well-Rounded Vision!

Husband: Where is all the grocery money going that I gave you?

Wife: Stand sideways and look in the mirror.

—Maurice W. Howes, Lenox, Mass., Local 370.

BOSS GLOVES ARE NON-UNION



A Scarce Skill

The gate between Heaven and Hell was broken. St. Peter said to Satan: "It's your time to get it fixed." Satan replied: "Sorry, but my men are too busy to fool with a broken gate." "Then," said St. Peter, "I'll have to sue you for breach of our contract." "Don't be silly," laughed Satan devilishly. "Where you gonna get a lawyer?"

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Bumbershot!

Patient: "Doc, I'm losing my mind! I keep losing umbrellas; I've lost dozens of 'em!"

Psychiatrist: "When do you discover you've lost them?"

Patient: "When I start to close 'em!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Biting Remark

The man with the aching tooth was obviously scared to death. The understanding dentist poured him a generous dollop of bourbon. He tossed that off, and then another. "Now," said the dentist, "got your courage

back?" "Yeah," snarled the guy, "and I'd like to see any so-and-so try to touch MY teeth!"

UNITED WE STAND

He Needed Aid!

The Ladies' Aid treasurer, making a deposit at the bank, told the teller: "This is the Aid money." The teller thought she said "egg money" and pleasantly observed: "Well, the old hens certainly have been busy, haven't they?"

—Mrs. Willard Trnka, Silver Lake, Minn.

SEE THE UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW

Na Zdorobe, Tovarich]

There's a new drink on the market; imported vodka and metrecal. You still see pink elephants but they're skinny Russian elephants.

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

Memory Expert

As he was leaving the airport where he had been met by his wife, the traveler spoke to the sleek stewardess: "Godbye, Miss Burris!" "How do you happen to know her name?" asked the wife suspiciously. He explained to her how the names of the stewardess, the pilot and the co-pilot were listed on a plaque inside the plane. She thought on that for awhile, then asked: "Dear, what was the pilot's name?"

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Sex Difference

A woman is as old as she looks and a man is old if he doesn't.

This Month's Limerick

A jobless young carpenter named Jim
To get a job had to go and see Tim.
But Tim has his aim . . .

Getting votes was his game . . .
Now Tim's in the same boat with Jim!

—Tom Monaghan, L.U. 1856, Phila.

Practical Question

On the first day of school the teacher explained that if anyone had to go to the bathroom he should hold up two fingers. One puzzled little pupil asked plaintively:

"How's that going to help?"

DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES

Roads to Paradise

America is making progress. The old, narrow, roads where two cars could barely pass each other are being replaced by superhighways where six can easily collide.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH



A Dirty Joke

The little boy had been out playing and, as he came into the house, he asked his mother: "Who am I?" Teasingly, his mother said, "Tarzan?" "The lady down the street was right!" exclaimed the boy. "She said I was so dirty even my mother wouldn't know me!"

—Mrs. Willard Trnka, Silver Lake, Minn.

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Oops! Department

This notice enjoyed a brief public existence in the lobby of an Albany hotel:

Executives who have no secretaries of their own may take advantage of the girls in our stenographic pool.



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

■ Hunting Claims Low

Hunters will, no doubt, find interesting a note that blows a big hole in the oft-made claims that hunting is a dangerous sport. A large, nationally-known insurance company reports that in a five-year study of claims, hunting was 16th on the list instead of the front runner as some individuals claim.

In that five-year period there were 777 hunting claims against the company in contrast to 4,318 claims for football. Believe it or not, hunting was also under the 824 accident claims which happened in theaters, concerts, and churches.

■ Boar Near Carmel

While on the subject of hunting, we're reminded of a letter from Ralph Monroe of Carmel, California, a member of Local 1323, Monterey. Brother Monroe says in the last few years, his son, Todd, 16 years old, has downed most of the big game. He sends in a pic of Todd with one of the wild boar he downed in the



See "Into Frying Pan" below.

White Rock area out of Carmel with a 30/06 rifle, 180 grain bullet. It tipped the scales at 268 pounds after complete dressing, that is with heart, liver and intestines removed.

Todd has accounted for four wild boar since he took to hunting the species and also nailed a deer this past season. Ralph closed his letter by saying: "I've been with him on the hunts but, so far, all I get in on is the work."

■ Bedside Bag

Jack Mack, 11-year old son of William Mack, Port Clinton, Ohio, didn't let a bad case of the flu stand in the way of hunting. He bagged his first pheasant of the season—in his bedroom.

While John was propped up in bed a pheasant, evidently scared by hunters, crashed through the window and landed at his feet—dead with a broken neck.

■ Into Frying Pan

"It's less than a mile from lake to pan." That is a happy truth relayed by Richard Allgood of LaMow, North Dakota, a member of Local 982 out of Detroit. Dick refers to the wonderful fishing—a hop, skip and jump from his kitchen door to the James River dam. Brother Allgood and Mrs. Allgood display two of those James River northernns that wound up in a hot buttered pan—a 10 and 12 pounder.

■ Real Wing Flapper

We've gone 'round and 'round in these columns as to just which one of our feathered firends is the fleetest of wing. A recent note from the Fish and Game Department of British Columbia takes issue on the subject, declaring the duck hawk as the world's fastest bird. They say: "It is fairly obvious that the duck hawk is the fastest bird in the air."

Observers claim that the species rides the wind at speeds greater than any airborne creature. Some duck hawks, they claim, have been clocked at over 180 miles per hour!

It was reported in one instance, during World War II, a duck hawk outflow a Canadian aircraft that was travelling over 200 miles per hour!

■ Special Requests

The Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife answers many thousands of requests for information each year—but sometimes it is stumped. Take the case of the lady who wanted some golden bullfrogs to match the decor of her lily pond. One request was for some empty ostrich eggs while another, from a school teacher, was for a "small whale for classroom demonstration."

Other requests have included: The names of companies that sell canned elk and polar bear; "Is it true that wood-ducks are made of wood?" and "Will getting bitten by a rattler help one, if it doesn't kill one?"

■ Ducks Safer, Too

How didja' do on the duck hunting this past season? Not so hot? Well you've got plenty of company, according to a survey by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Survey indicated the kill was about the same as 1964 in the Pacific Flyway, slightly lower in the Atlantic Flyway, and substantially lower in the Mississippi Flyways.

■ Big Black Bass

Chalk up a real lunker black bass for W. D. Perkins of Florence, Alabama, a member of Local 109 in Sheffield for over a quarter of a century. He nipped a finny moose that tipped the scales at 8-lbs., 3-ozs. It was hooked below the Wilson Dam at the mouth of Colbert Creek where it empties into the Tennessee. A top-water lure lured the monster into a strike.

■ Family Affair

Avid outdoor fans are Mr. and Mrs. Davie Bonner of Bellevue, Washington. Brother Bonner is a member of Local 3121, Seattle.

Mrs. Bonner and Dave; three grown sons and daughters, enjoy the varied outdoor bounties of the northwest. All members of a the family nailed a deer this past year and Dave got his first bull



Todd Monroe and Carmel Boar



Bonner poodle on safari

elk, a four-pointer, after several years on the elk trail. Recent junket to the saltchuck out of Westport, Washington netted a 28-lb. Chinook and 2 silver salmon for Dave and a 30-lb. Chinook and 2 silvers for the Missus.

Here's a pic from Mrs. Bonner which depicts one of the deer taken off Hars-teen Island. That vicious critter, perched atop the carcass is another avid outdoor fan—the Bonner poodle.

■ Young Carpenters

Another outdoor-loving family are the Wieds of 204 Western Avenue, Neenah, Wisconsin. Peter J. Wied is a member of Local 1364, New London, Wisconsin and, according to Mrs. Wied, there are three up and coming young carpenters in the family—Kim, Jeff and Rick. This past New Year's day, Rick, age 10, took a 13-pound northern from the icy waters of Lake Poygan while Jeff, age 9, landed a nine pounder. Rick's pike measured a half inch under 40 inches from nose to tail; Jeff's 35½ inches.

■ Buck Hunter

We hear that John J. Quallich of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, a member of Local 230 in Pittsburgh for over 20 years, did it again—nailed his buck, the twenty-second in 25 years of hunting out of the Kane area. Here's a pic of Brother Quallich, affectionally known to fellow members as "Big Jack." As evidenced by the photo, the hunting was rough but the tracking was good.



Quallich in winter snow

■ Tapping Texan

We hear that Lee J. Thompson of Porter, Texas, a member of Local 213 out of Houston, has been, through the years, regularly tapping the waters of White Oak Creek for largemouth black bass. Lee's all-time favorite bass lure is a B & B double spinner, decked out with a black and yellow rubber skirt.

■ Marauding Turtles

Bob Ryan of Muskegon, Michigan, has trapped his share of snapping turtles in the Muskegon Lake area near town, one past season netting him around 150 of the snappers.

Says Bob:

"In dressing out the turtles I found a variety of things in their stomachs—mostly baby ducks and fish. One stomach I examined, believe it or not, contained a charm bracelet."

In answer to Bob's inquiry, it must be noted that the snapper has a varied diet which includes crawfish, snails, amphibians and insects. It can, if called upon, go several months without food, but when on the prowl of it, its ability to acquire same is remarkable.

Darting swiftly upward from the bottom of the lake, the snapper will clamp its powerful jaws on the limb of any

species of waterfowl, usually the young. The bird, held in a vise grip, is eventually pulled beneath the water's surface, drowned, then held at the bottom to be torn apart by the turtle's powerful claws and devoured piecemeal. Gruesome, but true.

■ First-Day Result



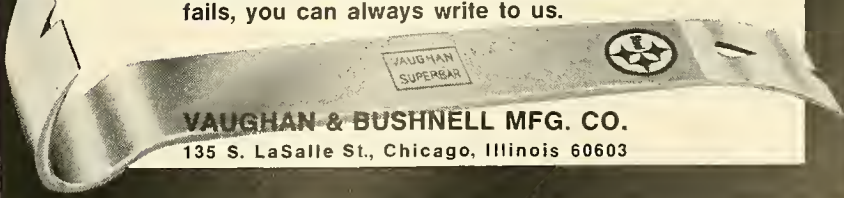
According to a note and photo from J. W. Jackson, business representative for Local 977, Wichita Falls, Texas, the first day of the deer season in Mason County was tops. Here's graphic proof: Norman and Robert Smith, both members of Local 977, with five of the six deer downed by their party.



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#200 Tackle box	75c
#202 Beach backrest	50c
#54 Booklet picturing all projects	50c
#351 Surf Board	\$1.00

Sen. Douglas Sees Need for More Housing Help

WASHINGTON, D.C. (PAI)—The housing needs of most American cities have reached the point where more help from the Federal Government is urgently needed, in the opinion of Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat.

To meet this situation, Douglas called for Congressional approval of the Administration bill for urban development introduced by himself and 15 other senators which would provide \$400 million

a year for six years to meet "a substantial part of the cost of . . . housing for low-income families, facilities for the abatement of air and water pollution, schools, hospitals, transit systems, open-space land, recreational areas, water and sewer facilities, parks, housing relocation costs, adult education, day-care centers, rat elimination, revised and modernized housing and building codes and zoning laws."



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 1630 Merges With Larger Local

WEST BROOKFIELD, MASS.—Local 1630 has been disbanded and its members consolidated with Local 177.

On Dec. 28, 1965, Local 1630 held a farewell dinner in West Brookfield, Mass. Speakers were Pres. Stanley Knapp and International Representative Harry P. Hogan.

After almost 63 years of existence in Ware, Mass., it was Rep. Hogan's sad duty to claim Local 1630's charter and transfer its members to Local 177, Springfield, Mass.

It was the decision of the General Executive Board to instruct Rep. Hogan to proceed to do this. Due to Local 1630's small membership of less than 50 members, it was impossible to gain health and welfare, plus other fringe benefits offered by the larger locals.

Representative Hogan also presented a 50 year pin to Brother Ovide Forand and 25 year pins to Pres. Stanley Knapp and Armond Bousquet, who has 43 years' membership and who acted as master of ceremonies.

Local 1630 and its members wish to take this opportunity to thank General President M. A. Hutcheson, the General Executive Board and Rep. Harry P. Hogan for permitting us to have one last farewell get-together as a group with their wives and friends.

On January 14, 1966, Rep. Hogan introduced each member of Local 1630 into Local 177, Springfield, Mass., and they were accepted by a group.

Situs Picketing Action

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A breakup of the logjam, which has kept the labor-backed situs picketing bill from the floor of the House of Representatives, is being urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

In individual letters to all members of the House, Meany noted the bill has been approved by the Rules Committee. But, he added, "an untruthful and well-organized campaign is now underway against H.R. 10027."

Calling the measure one of the AFL-CIO's top priority measures, Meany urged each member to "press for immediate action."

Brotherhood Leaders With NCA Officials



WASHINGTON, D.C.—First General Vice President Finlay C. Allen of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, left, foreground at a dinner given March 16 by the National Constructors Association honoring the general presidents of the Building Trades Unions. To Mr. Allen's immediate left is William Sidell, Second Vice President; followed by H. C. Skinner, General Representative. On Mr. Skinner's immediate left is D. D. Danielson, Research Director for the Union. Cecil Shuey, International Organizer, is pictured at the far right in the foreground. Representing NCA are: P. S. Lyon, center, background, Secretary-Treasurer of J. F. Pritchard & Co.; Kansas City, Missouri; and Chairman of NCA's Public Affairs Committee; B. F. Denker of Chemical Construction Company, New York; and Ken Weston, Labor Relations Manager for The Fluor Corporation, Ltd., of Los Angeles.

Passaic County Leaders Honored



HACKENSACK, N.J.—Leaders of the Passaic, N.J., County District Council were recently honored at a dinner given by Local Union 15 of Hackensack and other union members of the area. Five of the leaders were on hand and singled out for plaudits. They are shown above, from left: Robert Oliweiler, Jack Newton, business representative; William Bonnema, business representative; George Collura, president; and Raleigh Rajoppi, Second District Board Member. Not shown in the picture is Jacob Jansen, recording secretary. The dinner and dance was marked by a festive atmosphere and was enjoyed by many members and guests.



Charles A. Hood (standing left), Mayor of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and a former member of Local 1770, attended a recent pin presentation ceremony of his old local union. Others shown, seated, left to right: Harold L. Piekens, Marvin Schrader, J. W. Slinkard, Lee J. Snell, Alfred Schwab, Thompson McGuire, Norman Pickens. Standing, left to right: Mayor

Hood, Clarence Klaproth, William Klaproth, Paul Ayers, Leonard R. Thomas, Arvel Limbaugh, Mel Shasserre, Sec.-Treas. Missouri State Council of Carpenters; Albert Loos; City Councilman W. Glenn Bishop, John C. Barnett, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Mayor Hood, Former Local 1770 Member, Attends Pin Ceremony

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—Twenty-two members of Cape Girardeau, Mo., Local 1770 were honored at a recent dinner party and awarded pins for continuous membership of from 25 to 50 years. Business Representative Leonard R. Thomas introduced a former member and past president of the local, Charles A. Hood, now Mayor of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mayor Hood spoke briefly on the changes in construction in the years that he worked and contracted in this area. He commended Local 1770 for their fine work in building up the local from 12 members who were issued a charter in 1903 to their present membership of 250 members. City Council-

man Glenn Bishop, former treasurer of Local 1770, spoke briefly on the growth of the union and gave a resume of his work while a member of the local union.

Mel Shasserre, Sec.-Treas. Missouri State Council of Carpenters, presented pins for 25 years to the following members: Paul Ayers, Clarence Klaproth, Arvel Limbaugh, Norman Pickens, Alfred Schwab, Lee J. Snell, Marvin Schrader, J. W. Slinkard, Thompson McGuire, Harold Piekens and Leonard R. Thomas. Albert Loos received a 40 year pin and William Klaproth was issued a 45 year pin. Others to receive pins but who were unable to attend were: Van Hoffer, Lloyd Sparks, Reginald Gerhardt, Ever-

ett Bass, Ernest W. Moore and Eugene Oliver. 25 year pins, and Louis Schott and William Stout, 45 year pins. Clyde Skaggs, now retired in Arkansas, will receive his 50 year pin by mail. Mel Shasserre, Sec.-Treas. of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters, spoke of the need of unity within the union and praised the old timers who in the past had to dig into their own pockets during the depression years to keep the local from losing its charter.

John C. Barnett, of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship, spoke briefly on the need of training more apprentices to take their place in the construction field.

Local 257 Honors Distinguished Member-Officer

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Sixty years of distinguished membership was acknowledged by a grateful and proud membership as honors were bestowed upon Martin Porges, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union 257 at the meeting which was attended and presided over by the First Vice President of the New York City District Council.

The evening was highlighted by the presentation of a color television which was given to him by the membership as a token of the high esteem in which he is held. His record of hard work and dedication is one that stands out among his fellow members.

During his years of service Brother Porges record includes:

- Holding the office of Secretary-Treasurer of Local 257 for 46 years.
- Board member of the first District of the New York State Council of Carpenters, and
- Service on the National Tabulating Committee to which he was appointed by both the late President William Hutchinson and President Maurice Hutchinson.

The photo below was taken the evening Martin Porges, Secretary-Treasurer of New York Local 257, was honored for his 60 years of service. Shown, left to right are: Anthony Muller, Board of Trustees; George Ness, Warden; Raymond Johnston, Examining Board; George Gustafson, Board of Trustees; Ernest

B. Danielson, Business Representative; Conrad F. Olsen, President; Martin Porges, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph Seidler, Conductor; Gene Hanley, Business Representative; Attilio Bitondo, Assistant to President, and William F. Howell, Recording Secretary.





LEFT PHOTO—J. O. Mack (left), sixth district board member, presents 50 year service pins to V. D. Nicky and R. S. Brassington.



RIGHT PHOTO—Proud recipients of outstanding apprentice awards are Johnny Davenport (second from left) and William Morgan (second from right). Making the presentation is J. O. Mack (center). Flanking the threesome are Instructors Marion Woods and Pete Beltz.

Recognition Program Held by Local 1423

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—Local 1423 of Corpus Christi, Texas, recently held a recognition program, honoring members who hold 25 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. There are 101 members of Local 1423 with 25 or more years and two members with 50 or more years. W. B. Daven-

port, President of Local 1423, served as Master of Ceremonies for the program.

Five members of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary 340 were awarded 25 year pins by Mrs. Connie Romel, President of Ladies Auxiliary 340 and also President of The Texas State Council of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary.

J. O. Mack, Board Member, 5th District, made the presentation of the 50 year pins and also the Outstanding Apprentice awards. General Representative C. P. Driscoll made the 25 year awards presentations assisted by Chester V. Smith, Secretary of The Texas State Council of Carpenters.



Photo above shows members of Local 1423 who received 25 year service pins. Below are members of Ladies' Auxiliary 340 who were honored at the local unions recognition program. Five of the members received 25 year service pins. They were Mesdames R. O. McQueen, N. G. Jenkins, W. S. Harvey, Ida Mae Barton and Millie Vickland.



Local 7 Honors Eight Members with 535 Years of Union Service



The Local 7 Executive Committee honors a 60-year member. From left: Eugene Lundholm, conductor; John Sollie, trustee; Paul Winje, treasurer; John Bunders, vice president; Wayne Stein, recording secretary; Robert Gomsrud (in rear), president of Central Labor Union Council; Peter P. Woida, secretary-treasurer Twin City Carpenters District Council; Carl Nelson, trustee; Kenneth Carlson, president; Lawrence Knutson, business representative (behind Carlson); David Roe, business representative, Minneapolis Building Trades Council; Stanley Fudro, business representative; Donald Berg, financial secretary (presenting pin); and Peter Nora, 62 year member (seated).



The 50 to 60 year members with the President of Local No. 7. Shown from left to right, above, are: David Danielson, William Berg, Gust Peterson, Alfred Skaar, Kenneth Carlson, President, Gust Wickberg, Alfred Wicklund, Walfrid Engdahl, John Jones, George Jaeger (Seated), and Richard Otte (Seated).



It was a full house for the 70th anniversary celebration of Local 7, as members joined in a tribute to officers and senior members of the organization.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Local 7 celebrated the 70th Anniversary of the issuance of its charter on Saturday evening, February 26, with an "old timers" recognition party. Longevity in the "Land of the Viking" was well in evidence by the number honored with more than 30 years of continuous membership.

A social hour preceded a sumptuous steak dinner. Kenneth Carlson, president of Local 7, acted as master of ceremonies for the festive occasion. The Honorable Eugene McCarthy addressed the group and reviewed the history of Labor legislation in the many years he has served as Congressman and Senator from the great State of Minnesota. Many other local dignitaries from the labor movement addressed the group.

William Bolstad, who has 66 years of continuous membership, the longest of any member, was unable to attend. Peder Nora with 62 years membership was in attendance and surprised many of his old friends with his continued vitality.

The following number of members were honored: eight with 60 years or more of membership, 34 with from 50 to 60 years of membership, 72 with 40 to 50 years of membership, and 90 with 30 to 40 years of membership.

Minnesota Counselor In Family Tribute

The legal counsel for the Minnesota State Council of Carpenters and the Twin City Carpenters District Council, Edwin Peterson, had the distinction and the rare privilege of being present at a recent anniversary meeting of Carpenters Local Union No. 7 of Minneapolis, at which time a number of old-time carpenters were honored for their continuous years of membership in good standing in that local union. Included among those honored was the attorney's father, Gus Peterson, who has been a member of Local 7 since June 22, 1909, and his father-in-law, Alfred Skaar, who has been a member since June 6, 1913. It is doubted that there is any union in the country which is represented by the son and son-in-law of members whose combined membership in a single local union is in excess of 110 years.



Minnesota State Council Attorney Edwin Peterson with father, Gus Peterson, and father-in-law, Alfred Skaar.

Local 1305 Honors Business Agent



Ernest Dion (third from left) is encircled by a group of admirers on the occasion of his retiring as business agent of Fall River, Mass., Local 1305. From the left is Edmund A. Bellefeuille, vice president of the local; Andre Messier, president; Dion and his wife; Roger Dube, financial secretary; and Charles Trainor, who was elected to succeed Brother Dion.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Braving one of the worst nights of the winter, 350 members of Fall River, Mass., Local 1305 and their friends gathered together to pay honor to retired Business Agent Ernest A. Dion. Brother Dion has been a member of Local 1305 for the past 43 years, and has served as an officer of the local for 26 years, the last 10 years serving as business agent.

President Andre Messier, acting as M.C., introduced the many officials attending including the Massachusetts Secretary of State, Kevin White, Mayor Roland G. Desmarais of Fall River, and

Harry P. Hogan, general representative of the United Brotherhood. The Secretary of State was the main speaker of the evening and presented Brother Dion with a copy of a resolution passed in the Massachusetts Legislature commending Brother Dion for the many years of service to his city and state. President Messier, on behalf of the local members, presented Brother Dion with a money purse. Arrangements for the evening's festivities were handled by Roger R. Dube, financial secretary, and Brother Ernest Pineault, trustee.

Honored for Service of 54 Years



Former Local President Michael J. O'Sullivan, a member of Bristol, Conn., Local 952, was honored recently for his many years of service with the union by his fellow members. A 54-year member of the union, he served as president for 20 years, and has been a trustee of the organization for eight years. As one of his contributions to the affair, O'Sullivan constructed the Union's Rostrum. His son, Robert O'Sullivan, made the plaques. The officers of Local 952 include (seated l.-r.): Romeo A. Perrault, treasurer; Alexander Porrini, business representative and recording secretary; Hugo Peters, president; Michael J. O'Sullivan, trustee; Gunner Anderson, financial secretary; and Romeo G. Desjardins, vice president. Standing in front row third from left, Arthur Hirth, trustee. Next Hjalmer Chellberg, trustee; Robert Miller, conductor; and Joseph Videtto, committeeman for this affair. Charles Woodin, warden, was absent when picture was taken.

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Where to Find the Union Label

By HENRY HIGGMAN

Local 985, Gary, Indiana

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Neckties—small end.
Gloves—inside upper edge.
Suits—inside right breast pocket.
Overcoats and topcoats—lining
of inside pocket.
Trousers—inside right back
pocket.
Shirts—bottom of front tail.
Work pants—inside right front
pocket.
Overalls—right hip pocket.
Heavy outerwear, rainwear,
sportswear—lower pocket.
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slacks, knickers, knee pants,
riding breeches—inside right
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Boys' wash suits, snow suits, ski
pants and legging suits—inside
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Carpenters' Home Birthday Parties



JANUARY HONOREES, left to right: John Young, L.U. 10, Chicago, Illinois; Charles L. Benson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Illinois; Moses Warner, L.U. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.; Clarence Ray, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; Jarvis C. Miller, L.U. 50, Knoxville, Tennessee; Paul J. Dorchek, L.U. 13, Chicago, Illinois; Wm. O. Culbertson, L.U. 985, Gary, Indiana; C. C. Cunningham, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gilbert Mathes, L.U. 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Gerald Davies, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., and Ernest W. Spies, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y. In the hospital and unable to attend the party were: John Karall, L.U. 417, St. Louis, Mo.; Matheas Makesh, L.U. 2155, New York, N. Y.; Ben H. Johnson, L.U. 946, Los Angeles, California; Axel J. Anderson, L.U. 1108 Cleveland, Ohio; Gus Spaht, L. U. 718, Havre, Montana; John Cerney, L.U. 1786, Chicago, Illinois; and Ed Wheeling, L.U. 16, Springfield, Illinois.

Absent when picture was taken: John L. Nequist, L.U. 2519, Seattle, Washington.



FEBRUARY HONOREES, left to right: Axel Lundberg, L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.; Harvey Dove, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.; Frank H. Lloyd, L.U. 142, Pittsburgh Pa.; Joseph A. Hughes, L.U. 253, Omaha, Nebraska; Harry F. Barron, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio; Alexander Farrant, L.U. 1027 Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Victor R. Carlson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Illinois and Arvid Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Illinois and Henry Gordh, L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the hospital, Thomas W. Bean, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Beall, L.U. 1296, San Diego, California; Harry W. Marsh, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.; Patrick Mooney, L.U. 1978, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Berggren, L.U. 62, Chicago, Illinois.

Absent: Arthur Holmes, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio; Anton Gulf, L.U. 55, Denver, Colorado; Fred Mueller, L.U. 483, San Francisco, Calif.



MARCH HONOREES, left to right: James Holland, L.U. 490, Passaic, N. J.; Paul G. Haager, L.U. 699, Tampa, Florida; Wade B. Arrison, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; B. G. Schmidt, L.U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas; Martin Anderson, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred Yager, L.U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.; Joe Vergoline, L.U. 985, Gary, Indiana; Victor Larson, No. 2, L.U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas; Henry Haapala, L.U. 13, Chicago, Illinois; George A. Coleman, L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Hayden, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; Oscar Paulson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Illinois; Oscar Grow, L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio; John C. Underwood, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.; Quint P. Eddens, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.; Albert Garrett, L.U. 4, Davenport, Iowa; Harry C. Asbury, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; Osmond Frowick, L.U. 718, Havre, Montana.

In the hospital: Oscar J. Fast, L.U. 1456, New York, N.Y.; John E. Dahl, L.U. 791 Brooklyn, N. Y.; Victor Larson No. 1, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Absent: William Young, L.U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio.

Plaque Presented to Local 111 Member



LAWRENCE, MASS.—Local Union 111 recently honored John Mulcahy on his retirement from active duty. Mulcahy held the offices of president, business agent and that of conductor, from which he recently resigned. He is the second oldest member in the local and has held continuous membership since he joined. He also served fifty years as a delegate to the Greater Lawrence-Haverhill Central Labor Union. Brother Mulcahy is shown being presented with a plaque by President Croteau. Left to right are Henry Saracusa, business agent; Mulcahy and Croteau; and Alfred Eaton, recording secretary.

Local 838 Auxiliary Charter Officers



GRANTS PASS, ORE.—Officers of the newly organized Ladies Auxiliary Union, Local 838, Grants Pass, Ore., display their new charter that was recently installed by International Brotherhood Representative Harold McKenzie. Left to right: Mrs. Wilson B. Welsh and Miss Kay Welsh, trustees; Mrs. Harry Wilson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. I. Davidson, president; Mrs. Marvin Starkweather, vice president; Mrs. William Roy Cole, warden; Mrs. Fred Dawson, financial secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Joe Dick, conductor.

Congress Extends Deadline for Medicare Insurance

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Late applicants for enrollment in the \$3-a-month voluntary medicare insurance program were assured of another chance when Congress passed and sent to Pres. Johnson for his signature a bill extending the signing-up period by two months.

The legislation was asked by Johnson and extends the deadline from the original Mar. 31 to May 31. About 1.3 million men and women over 65 years of age failed to act during the original

application period, the Social Security Administration reported, and many may be expected to act during the extension period.

For the \$3 monthly premium the insurance covers about 80 percent of annual doctor bills and certain related expenses. The premium is matched by payments from general revenues, and the program is intended to supplement the basic hospital and nursing care coverage.

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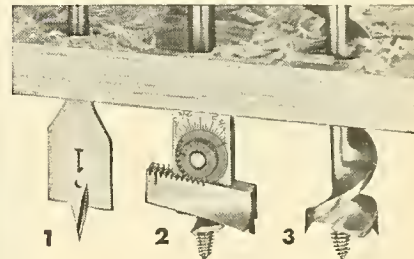
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Kenosha Ceremonies

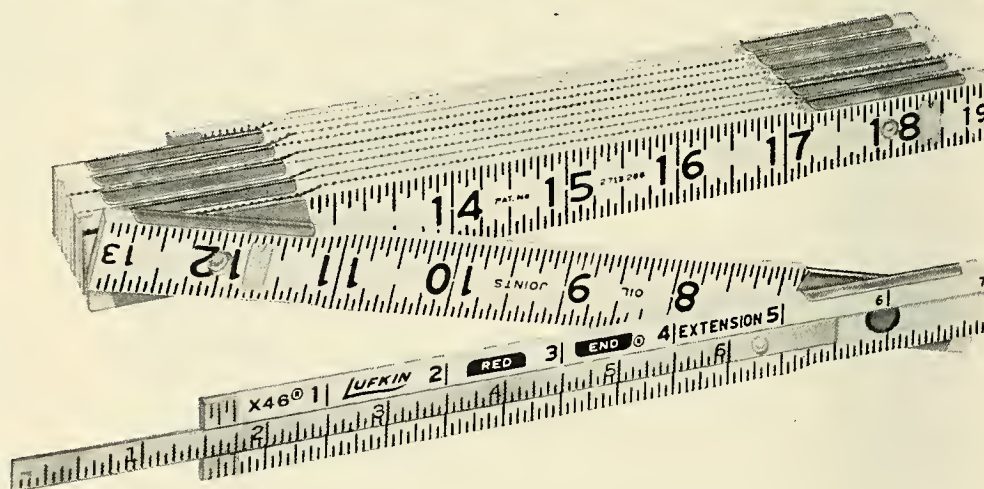
KENOSHA, WIS.—Local 161 recently honoring its veteran members in pin ceremonies. From left, above, are: Paul Becker, Jr., Sam Friedrich, George Hoffman, Henry Lubecke, Edward Madar, Fred Podella, Sr., Edward Olson, Clarence Nimmerguth, Thomas Romaine, Paul Stuehn, Ben Woynicz, and Fred Sorensen. At right: Intl. Rep. Robert Strenger congratulates Dorothea Keckler who has served Local 161 Women's Auxiliary for 25 years. He gave her a 25-year pin and 50-year pins to veterans Glenn Morritt and Henry Bieha as Local 161 Pres. Lloyd Burby looks on.



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Pins Presented to Local 616 Members



CHAMBERSBURG, PA.—Twenty-five-year pins were presented to eight members of Local 616 at a recent local union meeting. Those receiving pins are seated (l.-r.): Guy Brechbill, Claton Freet, Norman Furry, Slim Hays, Hugo Cable and Howard Painter. Receiving pins but not able to attend were Ralph Brechbill and C. Patterson. Assisting in the pin presentations were (standing extreme right) Local 616 President Frank Zimmerman, Representative A. Milwright and Joseph Senge, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh.

Cake And Ceremony

RICHMOND, CALIF.—Thirteen members of Local Union 642 were honored with presentations of 25-year pins at the annual 25-Year Night according to Donald MacDiarmid, president. Pins were presented by International Rep. Clarence Briggs. In front row, from left: Raymond Bush, Mario Albo, Ray Hender, President MacDiarmid. In rear: Charles W. Widick, Eugene L. Tenney, A. E. Cates, Harold Dobson and Intl. Rep. Briggs. Others eligible but unable to attend were Herbert D. Ader, Gilbert Davis, John G. Ivanich, John J. Mammelli, Argie Nordin and Trevor Whitson.



Octogenarians

HAMMOND, Ind.—Local Union 599 recently honored two veteran members for their service to the Brotherhood. Charles Johnson, left, 83 years old, with 59 years of continuous service, and Charles Coombes, 82, with 56 years of continuous service, are congratulated above by J. V. Willis, local president.



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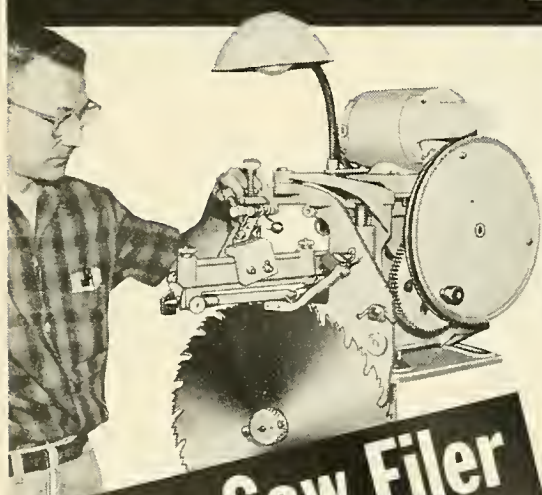


SOUTH GATE, CALIF.—Local 929 marked its 17th anniversary with an open-house celebration at new offices in South Gate. Over 100 guests were in attendance and toured the building. Starting with 37 charter members in 1949, the local union has grown to approximately 1,000 members.

LEFT PHOTO—Local Union 929 recently paid tribute to William Bibby, 85 years "young" who received his 50-year lapel emblem. The President of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, Robert L. Hanna, presented the emblem to Brother Bibby.

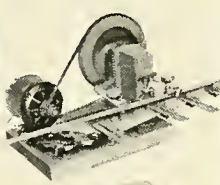
RIGHT PHOTO—Substantial contributors to Brotherhood progress are these members of Local 929 who received lapel emblems denoting 25 or more years continuous membership at a recent local union ceremony. Shown are: Robert H. Beane, George W. Brown, Glen C. Cale, Tom J. Dugan, Emmett W. Fry, S. P. Halfhill, D. F. Henson, Elling M. Jacobsen, Herlof V. Jensen, Hogan S. Moen, Gerald E. Smith, R. A. Williams and Edwin Wiltsey. Those not present and not pictured are: Homer Bayless, Olin Brown, Wm. P. Dunaway, Waldo F. Hobbs, John F. Hunt, Fred D. Johnson, Ward Lowrance, P. W. Luinstra, Alvin O. Lundren, Floyd Mensch, Wm. E. Robinson, John H. Stadden. Included in the picture are the officers of Local 929 and honored guests.

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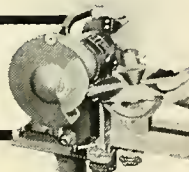


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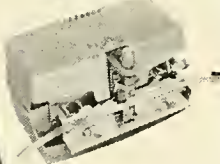
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Roney, Robert

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Anderson, Joseph H.
Bernard, Thomas
Burggraf, P. J.
Finn, John
Gavel, Robert
Lind, Adolph
Littleton, John G.
Mulcahy, John

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Digiacomo, Albert
Frederick, Joseph
Giardelli, George
Kennedy, John H.
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Schultz, Leo
Wheatley, Edward
Winter, Ernest

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Nolan, Lloyd
Nye, Fred
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Gunderson, Otto
Hambly, William T.
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Karlsen, Einar
Kurzrock, William H.
Lacell, Clarence
McDermott, L. J.
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Smith, A. E.
Smith, Irwin
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Zietzke, William

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Parry, William A.
Peters, George E.
Ruddy, Earl J.

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Stanke, Herman

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Pritchard, Thomas E.

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Goerl, Herman G.
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Moraal, Raymond
Morales, Alfred
Pospisil, Emil
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Dean, W. H.
Hall, A. B.

Laurie, Allan
Locke, James M.
Thompson, Dwight
Tutten, Tommie C.

**L.U. NO. 633,
GRANTE CITY, ILL.**
Bukovac, George
Reis, George

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TAMPA, FLA.**
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Brown, John C.
Gibson, J. A.
Gonzalez, Abe
Hitchman, Charles H.
Inman, John B.
Koterba, Louis
Tingle, A. F.

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LONG BEACH,
CALIF.**
Braafhart, C. C.
England, Wilbur I.
Loomis, William G.
McPhearson, Robert
Winfrey, Cadmus O.

**L.U. NO. 742,
DECATUR, ILL.**
Bryan, W. G.
Estell, Marvin

**L.U. NO. 746,
SOUTH NORWALK,
CONN.**
Acquino, Frederick
Halas, Anthony
Johnson, August

**L.U. NO. 751,
SANTA ROSA,
CALIF.**
Atchely, George
Ballard, Herman
Borden, Henry
Buckskin, Les
Campbell, Robert
Cheechov, William
Eddy, Carl
Getchel, Jack
Johnson, Dale
Meyers, Howard F.
Trumley, James
Wilmer, L. S.

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SIOUX FALLS, S. D.**
Mose, Cecil L.
Nelson, Carl N.

**L.U. NO. 787,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**
Saarion, Anton

**L.U. NO. 804,
NAUGATUCK,
CONN.**
Mahon, James P.

**L.U. NO. 878
BEVERLY, MASS.**
Chisholm, Robert

**L.U. NO. 943,
TULSA, OKLA.**
Curd, L. O.
Most, Herman

Oldfather, William
Pinney, Elmer
Price, A. T.
Renne, Luda A.
Stockton, Dick
Van Wieringen, Martin

**L.U. NO. 960,
FORTUNA, CALIF.**
Biasca, Etizio
Eberspacher, John

**L.U. NO. 964,
BARDONIA, N. Y.**
Babcock, Harry

**L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.**
Brainard, Amasa
Miller, Donald

**L.U. NO. 1040
EUREKA, CALIF.**
Capron, Ronald
Conner, Ralph
Crampton, Ross
Crewse, James, Sr.
Duncan, R. J.
Ely, Cecil
Emery, Fred
Harvey, Grover
Jensen, Ed
Lemos, Jess
Vance, Claude A.
Young, William

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PLATTSBURGH,
N. Y.**
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Gagnier, Donald
LaFountain, Leo
Light, Arthur
Patterson, Thomas
Ryan, Edward

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SALEM, ORE.**
Adams, James
Dahlen, Ray W.
Fisher, Valentine
Norden, Anslim
Warren, Charles R.

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PHOENIX, ARIZ.**
Wolford, Arthur S.

**L.U. NO. 1108,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**
Asper, John
Benninger, Albert
Cooney, Raymond, Sr.
Hmelar, Stephen
Kovacic, Joseph
Larkins, Emil
Mandzia, Petrus
Parker, Frank
Podojil, Frank
Psenicka, Oscar
Schwarzer, Harry
Toth, Joseph W.
Weber, George
Winters, Ben
Wright, Floyd E.

**L.U. NO. 1162,
COLLEGE POINT,
N. Y.**
Sulinski, Charles

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EMPORIA, KANS.**
Sperry, Roy W.

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HATTIESBURG,
MISS.**
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Schaller, T. P.

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OROVILLE, CALIF.**
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SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**
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Brightwell, Elgan
Corkill, Guy G.
Grist, E. N.
Hostnick, Hans F.
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Mudie, S. C.
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SANTA FE, N. M.**
Nightingale, John C.

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LAUDERDALE,
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TEXAS**
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Prime, John
Zahorek, George

**L.U. NO. 1832,
ESCANABA, MICH.**
Aronson, Rudolph

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**
Bouillon, Joseph
Fink, Charles E.
Freman, Eddie J.
LeBlanc, Walter C.
Thompson, Denman

**L.U. NO. 1902,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**
Staskowiak, John

**L. U. NO. 1925,
COLUMBIA, MO.**
Foree, John
Reams, Raymond

**L.U. NO. 2018,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.**
Giberson, Leonard
Meldrum, Bertram
Mimminshon, David
Piergiorgi, Ernest
Stout, Elmer L.

**L.U. NO. 2073,
MILWAUKEE, WISC.**
Domrois, Paul
Haczynski, Harry

**L.U. NO. 2087,
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.**
Adams, Alfons
Freund, Arthur
Gustafson, Eric
Schuster, Arthur
Weber, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 2094,
FOREST PARK, ILL.**
Auslander, Arthur

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Baumgartner, George
Bradford, Al
Dorun, Elmer
Fletcher, Max
Gentry, Richard
Gillardo, Max
Humphry, Joseph
Neilson, A. E.
Pack, Odus
Shram, H. A.
Starr, William

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UKIAH, CALIF.**

Mooney, Charles

**L.U. NO. 2164
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

Hudson, J. Fred
Nelson, Axel C.
Powell, Clifford C.
Townley, Earl D.

**L.U. NO. 2192
RUSTON, LA.**

Adney, Ray S.

**L.U. NO. 2195
GARDINER, ORE.**

Foster, Charles D.

**L.U. NO. 2212
EAST ORANGE, N. J.**

Wilken, William, Jr.

**L.U. NO. 2288
LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.**

Johnson, Rufus S.
Parkhurst, Leroy W.

**L.U. NO. 2361
ANAHEIM, CALIF.**

Liggett, G. L.

**L.U. NO. 2396
SEATTLE, WASH.**

Hammer, Knute
Mortensen, George

**L.U. NO. 2422
EL VERANO, CALIF.**
Smith, Erwin

**L.U. NO. 2435
INGLEWOOD, CALIF.**
Worthen, Donald Lee

**L.U. NO. 2450
PLASTER ROCK, N.B.**
Shirley, Robert A.

L.U. NO. 2455
Dillwin, Walter H.
Sander, Hubert A.

25- and 50-Year Pins Presented to Local 2163 Members



NEW YORK, N. Y.—L.U. 2163 recently held a dance and presented some old-timers with twenty-five and fifty year membership pins. President of the New York City District Council of Carpenters, Charles Johnson, Jr., was guest of honor and made the presentations. Also present was Conrad F. Olson, First Vice President of the New York City District Council of Carpenters. Shown above, standing, left to right: Charles Grieve, Frederick Walker, Thomas Di Cicco, William Krugler, Dan McLeman, George Maicocchi, Joseph Lees, Robert Loch-

head, James Caulfield, James McConnell, Conrad F. Olson, Charles Johnson, Jr., Laurie B. Gilliam, Anthony Russo, George Powell, and Bruno Schultz. Seated, left to right: Clarence Grindley, James Guthrie, Moses Shaw, William Wood, Samuel Gregson, Adam Parker, Joseph Burnside, Charles Banks, William Dennis, and Alexander Jones. Thomas P. Maguire, who received a 25 year pin himself, also received a 50 year pin for his father, Thomas Maguire, who was unable to attend.

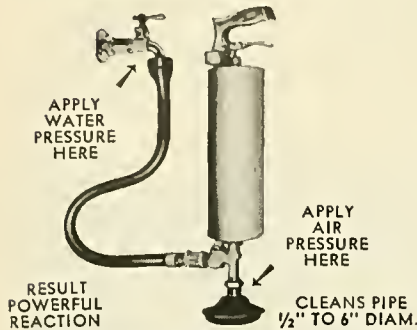
Hamilton Local 18 Presents Service Pins to Senior Members



HAMILTON, CANADA—Local 18 held a presentation evening for senior members recently to present 25 and 50 year pins. Front row, left to right (figures in parentheses indicate years of membership): A. Fender (43), H. Wike (37), W. Anderson (57), J. W. Craven (60), A. Cooper (Rep.), J. Craven (65), T. H. Tindale (32), T. Turner (37), Bro Hague (O.P.C.). Centre row: J. Webb (27), W. Elliott (26), H. Buck (29), P. Cadeau (Vice President Local 18), O. Strom (26), A. Erickson (26), G.

O'Hara (President Local 18), F. W. Torrence (29), R. Olson (26), A. Burden (29). Back row: N. A. Powell (26), M. Berendt (26), R. Gemmell (26), M. Fabian (26), J. Smallwood (29), A. Stone (26), A. Seeburger (26) and J. Wasko (26). The Craven brothers identified in the above picture have a total of 125 years service and both men are in their eighties. Does any other local have a brother team to match this record?

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LAKELAND NEWS

William J. Shields of Local Union 1 Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home March 1, 1966.

Arthur B. Ring of Local Union 94, Providence, Rhode Island, arrived at the Home March 3, 1966.

Vincent O'Neill of Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill., arrived at the Home March 28, 1966.

Ross Green of Local Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away March 7, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William Berggren of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., passed away March 19, 1966 and was buried at Midlothian, Ill.

Mathias Mikesch of Local Union 2155 New York, N.W., passed away March 25, 1966 and was buried at New York, N. Y.

Wesley A. Crowder of Local Union 132 Washington, D. C., passed away March 30, 1966 and was buried at Alexandria, Va.

Arthur Holmes of Local Union 104 Dayton, Ohio, withdrew from the Home March 18, 1966.

Members who visited the Home during March

John Kelly, L.U. 571, Pa.
R. M. Donald, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Stanley Bailey, L.U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
Paul Ruby Sr., L.U. 60, New Smyrna Beach, Ind.
Edward Diderrich, L.U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill.
Garry DeVriels, L.U. 15, Ridgewood, N. J.
Leonard Passmore, L.U. 181, Wm. Bay, Wis.
James J. Connolly, L.U. 67, Boston, Mass.
Frank Guetschow, L.U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Alfred Monopoli, L.U. 125, New Hartford, N. Y.
Henry Kellett, L.U. 232, Mendon, Ohio
E. E. Wales, L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.
Arvid Peterson, L.U. 899 Hammond, Ind.
Jack Sexton, L.U. 804, Waterbury, Conn.
Charles Schouveller, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
T. A. Carmichael, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
Harry Lutz, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Oscar Landgren, L.U. 42, Oakland, Calif.
Spencer Sprols, L.U. 451.
William A. Bertsch, L.U. 23, Morristown, N. J.
Joseph Lyons, L.U. 405, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Alfred Kretchman, L.U. 590, Rutland, Vt.
Robert Dabzeel, L.U. 1489, Brown Mills, N. J.
William Weik, L.U. 359, Chalfont, Pa.
K. Otto Wriest, L.U. 359, Pa.
Claus F. Olund, L.U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
William Arens, L.U. 1685, Cocoa, Fla.
John R. Ryan, L.U. 1185, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Larson, L.U. 181, Glenview, Ill.
Albert Braunlich, L.U. 1921, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Wally Gunderson, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Harry Light, L.U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio.
Harry Anderson, L.U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
Walter Hollis, L.U. 1035, Brockton, Mass.
Henry Pfeifer, L.U. 413, South Bend, Ind.
David Peterson, L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
E. T. Snyder, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. S. Davidson, L.U. 2235, Springdale, Pa.
Wilmer Carlsen, L.U. 28, Missoula, Mont.
John Callahan, L.U. 218, Boston, Mass.
Frank Homo, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
George Harrison, L.U. 498, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.
Raymond Galloway, L.U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ralph Payne, L.U. 528, Arlington, Va.
Howard Brackenbury, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. Rosmussen, L.U. 2, Minneapolis, Minn.
Roland Lorriviere, L.U. 111, Andover, Mass.
Harry Troutman, L.U. 288, Homestead, Pa.
Donald Hayes, L.U. 1268, Gloversville, N. Y.
Emil Basler, L.U. 1535, Highland, Ill.
Gustav Ratsch, L.U. 419, Chicago, Ill., now living St. Petersburg, Fla.

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LAKE LAND NEWS

Ray C. Miller, Sr., 492, Reading, Pa.
 K. M. Palmbery, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 Claus Palmberg, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
 John Johnson, L.U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
 Albert Nicholl, L.U. 218, Boston, Mass.
 George Marshall, L.U. 218, Boston, Mass.
 Robert Payne, L.U. 1134, Patterson, N. Y.
 Herman A. Sackse, L.U. 661, Ottawa, Ill.
 Ray Starback, L.U. 898, Pullman, Mich.
 Harold Kreger, L.U. 422, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 John Anderson, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 Carl Anderson, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 Everett Bauman, L.U. 374, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Harry Hatzel, L.U. 207, Ridley Park, Pa.
 Lawrence Racette, L.U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
 Alfred Poscal, L.U. 1654, Midland, Mich.
 Elmer Carlson, L.U. 461, Highwood, Ill.
 Lud McGlougham, L.U. 142, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 T. O. Walker, L.U. 819, West Palm, Beach, Fla.
 Roy Scott, L.U. 1545, Newark, Del.
 John Dillon, L.U. 5012, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 William Feist, L.U. 207, Boothwyn, Pa.
 George Dority, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
 Oscar Peterton, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
 James Dant, L.U. 62, Menton, Ohio
 Dean Danielson, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
 John Carlgrin, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
 William Kotalik, L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Howard Curtis, L.U. 1876, Salisbury, Md.
 Henry Felski, L.U. 2094, Chicago, Ill.
 William Squires, L.U. 739, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James Squires, L.U. 703.
 Garry Brockhoven, L.U. 490, Clifton, N. J.
 Guy Bucella, L.U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Owen Baker, L.U. 128, Daytona Beach, Fla.
 Paul Kettelkarup, L.U. 1817, Nakomis, Ill.
 Stanley Briant, L.U. 781, Princeton, N. J.
 Fred Misbaum, L.U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
 Walter Harrison, L.U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
 Harry Western, L.U. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
 Francis Kendrick, L.U. 8, Westmont, N. J.
 William Kendrick, L.U. 8, Cape Coral, Fla.
 Frank Intas, L.U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 John Oba, L.U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
 George Meyer, L.U. 5, Kirkwood, Mo.
 Olaf Lysen, L.U. 141, Worth, Ill.
 Clifford Lysen, L.U. 141, Worth, Ill.
 Nat Swanson, L.U. 58, Prospect Heights, Ill.
 Paul Millionidy, L.U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
 William Feirstein, L.U. 528, Bladensburg, Md.
 Joe Kronenberger, L.U. 182, Parma, Ohio
 George Olsen, L.U. 1456, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Billy Urgent, L.U. 432, Northfield, N. J.
 Frank Murphy, L.U. 608, N. Y.
 T. L. Wales, L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

A Bum Can Be a College Graduate or a High School Dropout

WHenever an article appears in *THE CARPENTER* holding that a good life can be achieved without a college degree, a flood of protesting letters is sure to follow. In essence, these letters all say the same thing: "What are you trying to do—discourage my boy (or girl) from getting a college degree?"

I am sure the article on Page 13 of this issue will stimulate such a reaction. There are those who will charge we are trying to downgrade college education. This is untrue. College education is not only desirable but also absolutely essential for those who have both the capacity and desire to do college work. No organization has fought more constantly to make ability to learn, rather than ability to pay, the measuring stick by which college admission should be governed. All the legislation passed in recent years aimed at bringing such a program one step closer has had the solid support of the United Brotherhood.

I firmly believe that every youngster in the United States and Canada who has both the ability and the desire should be afforded the opportunity to obtain a college education, whatever the financial status of his parents. I am equally convinced, however, that not all youngsters want or are capable of achieving a college degree.

As the article on Page 13 points out, the world needs many kinds of people besides those with a college education. The scientist who seeks new breakthroughs in human knowledge must have a laboratory in a building, both of which depend on the skills of building tradesmen to come into being.

The greatest author in the world must rely on the

know-how of printers and pressmen before mankind can reap the benefits of his wisdom.

The time will never come when the world will be able to exist without craftsmen and artisans. Sam Gompers once commented that all of the grandeur and beauty visible is created by the skill and dedication of trained hands.

The only point I want to make is that there is honor and contentment in all types of work—especially for those who constantly seek to do their jobs a little bit better. It is in this seeking to excel that any man—whether college dean or bricklayer—gains stature and satisfaction.

Somehow or other our culture has come to equate college training with financial success and social status. This, I think, is only partially true. There are bums with college degrees, and outstanding citizens who never finished high school. And the vice versa is equally true.

No man can have too much education. A carpenter is a better carpenter if he has some concept of the stream of human history and a little understanding of the forces that shape his destiny.

In the long run, every man who holds a job contributes something to human welfare. It is in the way he approaches his job that he achieves pride and satisfaction or frustration and defeatism. If he gives the best that is in him, if he seeks to develop the full potential the Lord endowed him with, he is a success. If he merely follows the path of least resistance, he is a failure, whatever his position.

This applies to the college graduate as well as the dropout.

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the *CARPENTER* only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 6

JUNE, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor



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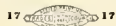
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THE COVER

This month's cover presents an artist's view of the Brotherhood's headquarters in Washington, D.C., with the Capitol seen in the background.

The painting was executed in tempera colors by Lily Spandorf, who has earned a reputation as Washington's unofficial "painter laureate" in the few years of her residence.

Born in Vienna, Austria, Miss Spandorf studied at the Art Academy there and began her travels with a stay in Italy, where she presented her first shows. She then took up residence and citizenship in England, remaining there until six years ago when she arrived in New York. After a brief stay and a successful show of her Italian views, she came to Washington and began creating the scenes of the capital that have appeared so frequently in *The Evening Star* and *Washington Post* newspapers. She has had numerous private shows here.

In 1963, she painted the original design for the annual Christmas postage stamp, showing the nation's Christmas tree behind the White House.

A member of the Women's National Press Club, Miss Spandorf was recently given a commission by President and Mrs. Johnson for two paintings to be presented to Princess Margaret as their personal remembrance of her visit to Washington. The first family had previously gifted the President of Korea with one of her works.



Baltimore Hosts 1966 Union Industries Show



**Brotherhood locals demonstrate
marquetry and wood carving
skills, exhibit old and new
products of the craft.**



Some of the 250,000 people who attended the show jam the area near the Brotherhood's display.

MORE than 250,000 Baltimore residents poured through that city's historic Fifth Regiment Armory, April 29 through May 4, filling their shopping bags with over \$100,000 worth of organized labor's handiwork. This year's show, like those that preceded it, was sponsored by the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, to show off the best of union-made goods and services.

On the floor of the immense armory, an extensive exhibit, sponsored by the United Brotherhood with the cooperation of the Baltimore area construction industry, threw the spotlight on displays of some of the finest of carpenter and millwright skills.

The rare art of the woodcarver and the inlay artist proved to be a popular attraction with the show's visitors. In an exhibit area of Knipp and Company, Inc., a Baltimore firm which is one of the few on the East Coast specializing in decorative carvings and ornate decoration of rooms with panellings, mouldings, etc., Ben Svechnikov, a member of Local 974, Baltimore, was busy converting photographs of the Brotherhood's officers into masterpiece bas-relief carvings.

The firm that employs Ben has decorated some of the country's most important public buildings, including rooms in the White House and the Capitol.

On the other side of the Brotherhood's long display area, Jesse J. Foust, an apprentice of Local 101, Chicago, pieced together and finished inlaid wood plaques while intrigued crowds watched. Jesse, who was in Baltimore at the time of the show with Capitol Store Fixtures Co. of Chicago, has sold a number of his spare-time works of art. None were on sale at the show, of course.

Everything that the spectators took home with them was free, and the giveaways were substantial. The Maryland State Council of Carpenters donated \$25 savings bonds. Six were raffled off each day. In addition, Local 101, Baltimore, gave away hundreds of thousands of 12-inch rules, boosting Local 101 carpenters on the back, and the union label on the front.

Local 101 put together an exhibit showing the history of wood-working tools. A whole wall behind the area where Apprentice Proust worked was hung with antique tools, side-by-side with their modern counterparts.



The Brotherhood's display was put up with the cooperation of the entire Baltimore area construction industry. Exhibits were constructed by members of the Baltimore Builders Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, and the structure that housed them all was built with the combined talents of the Construction Industry Advancement Program of Baltimore. The organization is made up of members of the Baltimore Builders Chapter, AGC, and other contractors, and sanctioned by the Carpenters, Millwrights and Piledrivers Locals No. 101 and 544; the Laborers District Council of Baltimore and Cement Finishers Local No. 43.

Companies which participated in the Brotherhood's display included:

- The Stylewood Company, which displayed a selection of the firm's attractive kitchen cabinetry.

- Display Center, Incorporated, manufacturer of custom bank and store fixtures, which showed off a typical selection of its wares.

- Symons Manufacturing Corporation, which sells a modular system of reusable concrete forms.

- The Brunswick Corporation, which displayed a selection of the firm's wood products for bowling, put together by Brotherhood members—from pins to sample sections of bowling floors.

- Conrad Protzman, Incorporated, a carpenter-employing interior decorating firm. The firm displayed drawings of some of its most dramatic and unusual jobs, including a camera shop that featured projecting counter "peninsulas" for demonstrating wares.

- Knipp and Company, Inc., which displayed samples of various kinds of luxurious paneling, samples of chairs constructed for the nation's capitol, sample carved column capitals and ornate cornices, in addition to the skills of Brother Svechnikov

In charge of the Brotherhood's exhibit this year were George Rosendal, Business Agent of Local 974, and Juan Johns, President of Local 101. Assisting were the three Business Agents of Local 101: Ben Catterton, Guy Loudermilk, and Atwill Posey.



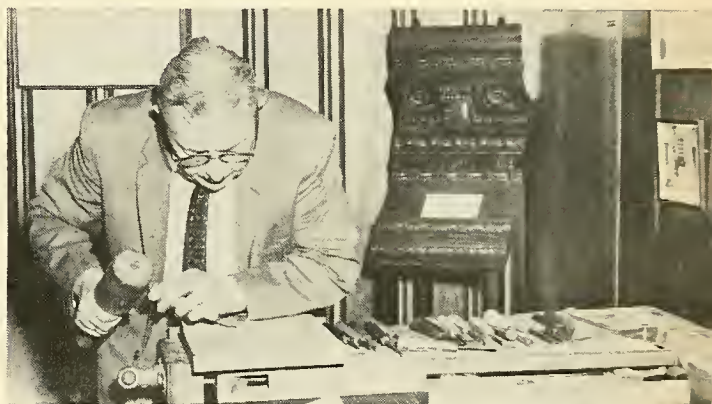
A view of the Carpenters' Booth, which sheltered industry and union displays.



In left photo (from left): AFL-CIO Secy.-Treas. Wm. F. Schnitzler sees Baltimore's Mayor T. R. McKeldin greeted by Gen'l. Pres. M. A. Hutcheson.



In right photo is Union Label Department Pres. R. F. Walsh. Right photo: Inlay work is produced by skilled Jesse Foust.



Skilled with the knife, Benjamin Svechnikov, Millmens Local 974, creates base-relief portraits in wood from photographs.

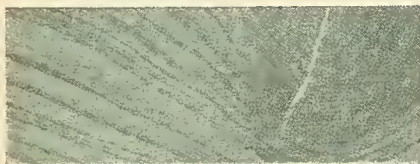
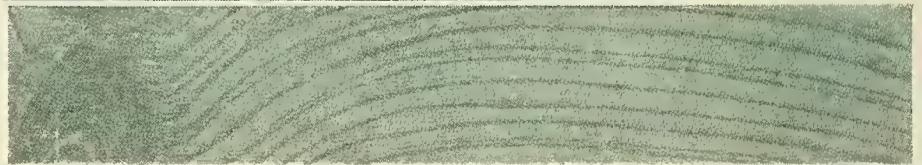
Dignitaries at the show, L-R: International Representative E. Jimmy Jones; General Treasurer Peter Terzick; Business Manager George Rosendale, Millmens Local 974; Business Representative Benjamin Catterton, Local 101; 1st General Vice President Finlay Allan; International Representative and member of the Board Raleigh Rajoppi; General President Hutcheson; President Juan P. Johns, Local 101, and Business Representative Guy W. Loudermilk, Local 101.



Baltimore Hosts 1966 Union Industries Show

Continued

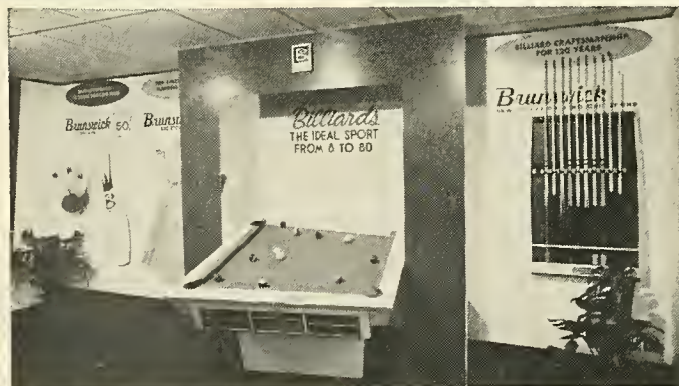
Attractive styling plus dependable durability from skills of union craftsmen were evident characteristics of the displays by carpenter organizations at the Union-Industries Show. In lower of two pictures at right, an additional emphasis has been made on safety by the Baltimore Builders Chapter of the Associated General Contractors.



Above: Housewife visitors at the Union-Industries Show were given every opportunity to see the desirability of wood cabinetry in the modern-day kitchen. Above, right: The Maryland State Council stressed the importance of voting.

Crucifix is a wood carving by a Brotherhood member. At right:

The sleek smoothness of Brunswick union-built billiard tables and the attractiveness of a business office panelled in rich woods as displayed at the Union-Industries Show.





Washington **ROUNDUP**

INFLATIONARY?--The nation's economy is exceeding government predictions. The gross national product this year will hit around \$735 billion, an 8.9 percent increase over 1965 and the largest annual growth rate in history; \$13 billion higher than the President's Council of Economic Advisers had forecast in January. Last year's growth was 7.5 percent, according to data from office of Arthur Ross, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

PAY TV?--The Federal Communications Commission, after a study of the problem stretching over 11 years, said it may not be a bad idea as it invited comments and suggestions for a nationwide network.

DEFENSELESS AGAINST MISSILES--Although the polls have shown two of three U.S. citizens believe we have a defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles, "we can't stop one of them now" declared scientist Edward Teller, urging the start of an anti-missile project which will take six years to complete.

COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION to the U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission may reach 8,000 in the first year, over the initially-estimated 2,000, according to F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., Retiring Director, who says he is also surprised at how cooperative southern employers are proving. Shortage of labor in certain areas contributes to the cooperation.

THE LUMBER SHORTAGE--Heavy buying by the Pentagon for construction linked with the Viet Nam War has been given as prime cause for the recent meteoric rise of plywood prices.

MEDICARE—Senator Abe Ribicoff has proposed making more oldsters eligible. Sen. Bobby Kennedy has proposed an extra year to sign up for doctor-bill coverage. Sen. Birch Bayh has proposed easing eligibility for nursing-home care. Medical men are bracing against the July avalanche of delayed elective surgery and other medical treatments postponed by oldsters.

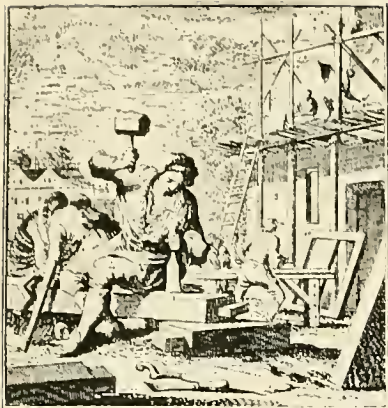
SUMMER JOBS--Secretary of Commerce John Connor has sent 850,000 letters to businessmen urging them to hire extra youths this summer. Goal; a million jobs for youths 16 to 21.

FARM HELP NEEDED--Big agricultural growers are shunning out-of-work students and seek governmental permission to import "braceros" from Mexico to harvest crops. If the government holds firm, field wages will go up, attract summer-idled students, raise prices of the harvest they pick. Frustrated braceros left in Mexico will probably become a problem there.

CAPITOL LAUGHTER--Inside official Washington, Administration Economist Gardner Ackley's admonition to business leaders to "forego profits" was greeted with not-quite-concealed chuckles. Said a labor leader: "Any business leader who would deliberately turn down a chance to make a buck for his company ought to be fired." The Administration is seeking to play down use of the word "guideposts" as applied to wages and profits.

McNAMARA'S DEATH--Death of Sen. Pat McNamara may complicate passage chances of the pending bill to relax picketing curbs at construction sites. Labor's good friend was chairman of the Senate Subcommittee considering the bill.

DOOR-TO-DOOR canvassers in Washington, D.C. suburbs were not peddling brushes. They were seeking electronics assemblers and the housewife could pick her own hours if she would take the job.



Apprentices Prep For Showdown At Western Regional Contest In Las Vegas, August 18-20

Area Winners Urged to Sharpen Skills in Technological Age

THE moment of truth for apprentice carpenters and millmen who will compete in the Eighth Annual Western Regional Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest in Las Vegas on August 18-19-20 is fast approaching.

Already results from area apprenticeship contests are coming in and the interest and competition is reported keen. On this and the facing page are shown the results of two such contests, the Michigan area contest and the 42-counties Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee contest recently held in Santa Rosa, California.

At the California contest award presentation dinner, First General Vice President Finlay Allan urged the winners to continue to increase their knowledge of the trade in this fast moving technological age we are living in.

"If all you had to offer was a certain mechanical skill in a narrow range of work processes, a sudden change in materials or ways of performing your job could leave you very rapidly with no demand for your skills," Allan told the apprentices. He also noted that there is currently an acute shortage of well-trained journeymen carpenters. He said the General Office is aware of this shortage and is already taking steps to remedy it, among them the setting up of a formal apprenticeship department at the General Office.

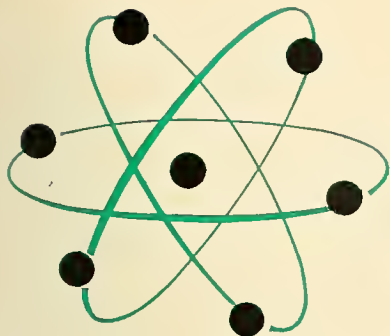
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WINNERS



FIRST AWARD WINNER: Ronald Berneche, Monterey Peninsula JA&TC.



COMPETE IN CALIFORNIA CONTEST—First row kneeling (left to right): Robert Paullin, Roseville; Leo Cordingly, Robert Bergthold, Los Gatos; Allan D. Larsen, Ronald Berneche, Monterey; Robert Mathews, Stockton; Charles Lawson, Napa; Albert Tarca, So. Sonoma; John R. Deas, Northern Sonoma; Scott Bournonville, Western Contra Costa. Second row (left to right): Toby Trezona, Roseville; Richard Havens, Mt. View; Arlie Wright, Solano; Larry Seabert, San Jose; Everett Creekmore, Mendocino; Frederick Barnard, San Jose; Thomas Terrill, So. Sonoma; Galeard May, So. Sonoma; Joe Guajardo, Sacramento; James Becker, Butte; Arlis Paslay, Upper Contra Costa; Henry O. Coldani, III, Solano. Third row (left to right): Jack Norwood, Santa Cruz; Dan Phillips, Salinas; Charles Kelly, Salinas; William Kutz, Central Contra Costa; Lonnie Bullington, Central Contra Costa; Edwin Burr, Santa Cruz; Jimmie Griffin, San Jose; David Long, Merced; Harry L. Kennedy, Sacramento; Richard Bales, Fresno-Madera; Silas Boden, No. Sonoma; Gerald Mamula, Mt. View; Joseph Gudmundsson, Western Contra Costa. Not shown: Jack Larwin, Palo Alto; and William Niemi, Northern Humboldt.



The thirteen finalists for the Detroit Area Apprenticeship Contest started work on the manipulative project at 8:00 A.M. when each participant received the blueprint and instruction for a full days work which ended at 5:00 P.M. The work of the contestants was judged immediately.

The first place winner was Alan VanderGraff; second place, Robert Gallup; third place, Gerald Jouppi; fourth place, Charles Lautner. Each contestant received an individual participation trophy with the first, second and third place winners receiving an appropriate trophy indicative of the position of finish. Each contestant was also awarded a Certificate of Appreciation and a D23 ten-point crosscut hand saw.

Each of the four winners will have his name submitted for possible entry into the Michigan State Apprenticeship Contest which will be conducted June 20th and 21st. The winner of this contest will be eligible to compete for national honors in the Western Region Contest.

First place in the California 42-counties contest was awarded to Ronald Berneche, sponsored by the Monterey Peninsula Carpenters J.A.&T.C. Allan D. Larsen, also sponsored by the Monterey Peninsula Carpenters J.A.&T.C., was named second place winner in Carpentry. The winner of the Mill-Cabinet Section was Robert E. Mathews, sponsored by the Stockton Mill-Cabinet Advisory Committee. These three men will represent the 42 Counties Carpenters J.A.&T.C. in the California State-wide Contest to be held in Sacramento in June.

MICHIGAN WINNERS

ENTRY APPRENTICE C



WINNERS AND JAC OFFICIALS—From left to right: Joe Miller, Local 337, Joint Apprenticeship Committee member; Henry Tuck, Local 337, Head Instructor; Amos Stewart, Local 19, JAC member; Ernest Landry, Employer, Chairman, JAC; Robert Gallup, Second Place Winner; Vern Ellsworth, Local 982, JAC member; Alan VanderGraff, First Place Winner; Dwight Patton, Employer, JAC member; Marvin Grisham, Local 1433, JAC member; Gerald Jouppi, Third Place Winner; Raymond Fair, Local 998, JAC member; Dewey Whiteley, Local 983, JAC member; Anthony Ochocki, Local 337, Secretary, JAC, and L. M. Weir, Sec. Carpenters District Council and JAC member.



CONTEST JUDGES AND CONTESTANTS—Back row, left to right: Grady Pinner, Fin. Sec.-Bus. Mgr., Carpenters Local 998; H. D. LaVere, Home Builder and Carpenter Contractor; Stuart Proctor, Member International Apprenticeship Committee; and William Smith, American Institute of Architects. Front row, left to right: Contestants Anthony Byks, Larry Semke, Dave Gentile, William Boulay, James Krause, Charles Lautner, Ronald Kolher, Gerald Jouppi, Paul Richardson, Alan VanderGraff, Richard Anderson, Robert Gallup, Douglass Edmond.



TOUGH DECISION—Judges (from the left): William Smith, H. D. LaVere, Stuart Proctor, and Grady Pinner, closely examine contest projects.



1915 - 1966

G.E.B. MEMBER PAT HOGAN
DIES IN LOS ANGELES

THE United Brotherhood mourns the sudden death, last month, of General Executive Board Member Patrick A. Hogan. Brother Hogan died of a heart attack while watching television at his home, May 16. He was 51 years of age.

A tireless worker in the labor movement since he became a member of the Brotherhood at Ziegler, Illinois, in 1941, Brother Hogan served in many local, state, and international offices prior to his untimely death.

He was born on March 21, 1915, near Ziegler. He worked in the mines of that area until he moved to California just prior to World War II. He served with the Seabees as a chief petty officer in the Pacific during the war.

Upon discharge from military service he became a member of Carpenters Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif., serving the organization as recording secretary, finan-

cial secretary, business agent, and president. He was president of L.U. 1052 when he passed away.

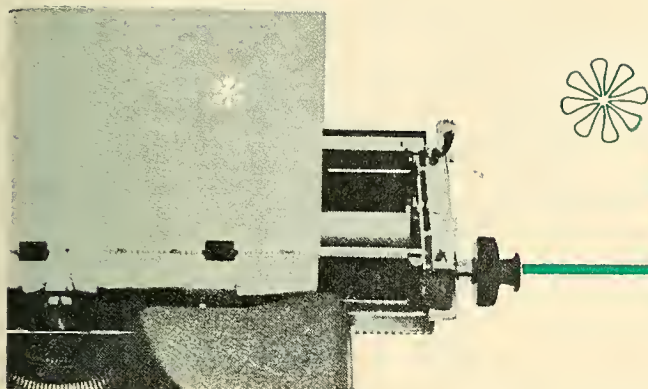
In the mid-1950s Brother Hogan became business agent for the Los Angeles District Council and vice president of the Los Angeles Federation of Labor.

He moved to the General Office on April 1, 1963, to serve as representative to the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes. In October, 1964, he was appointed General Executive Board Member from the 8th District.

Brother Hogan was active in many civic affairs. His favorite charity was the Little Sisters of the Poor at Toledo, Ohio.

He is survived by a wife, Ramona, and an 11-year-old son, Robert.

The funeral mass was held at Christ the King Church in Los Angeles, Friday, May 20, and burial was at Holy Cross Cemetery in Inglewood, California.



EDITORIALS

* ***Labor Loses a Friend***

There have been few men who have served in the United States Senate with a more commendable record of honesty, integrity and devotion to the best interests of the people than the late Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan.

While he served in the Senate, Senator McNamara did his job in a truly "workmanlike manner." He never sought headlines nor sensationalism. As far as we know, he never made what might be termed "a major Senate speech." On the contrary, Sen McNamara studied the legislation which came before the highest legislative body of our government carefully and thoughtfully. He sought out the best advice available, evaluated, and cast his vote as he thought best. Oftentimes, when pending legislation was of a social nature, this information came from the ranks of organized labor.

Senator McNamara himself came from the ranks of organized labor. He was from a poor family, and worked as a plumber before running for and being elected to public office.

It is possible we may not see many more Pat McNamaras . . . and the nation is certain to be poorer for it. Running for elective office is becoming a particularly expensive wager wherein it is win-all or lose-all and a poor man cannot afford the gamble.

Organized labor has lost a great and valued friend. The Congress has lost a Senator of ability and unquestioned integrity. The nation has lost a stalwart defender of the people.

* ***Another Minority Report***

In our present society, the government has committed itself to take care of—in whole or in part—the following: the young, the old, the sick, the handicapped, the dope addicts, the alcoholics, under-educated, the farmers, the poor, those deprived of civil rights, the veterans, the unemployed, the emerging and under-developed nations of the world, the airlines, the shipping companies and everybody who committed a crime and was unfortunate (or fortunate) enough to get caught.

This takes care of most everybody except a working man, hale and hearty, between the ages of 35 and 65, who never served in the armed forces, committed a crime or took dope.

Boy! Does he pay a mess of taxes!

* ***Fast Bucks in Texas***

Along the banks of Texas' Pedernales River a controversy rages. Private property owners across the road from the LBJ Ranch are being offered fabulous prices for their land so commercial ventures such as souvenir stands and hot dog emporiums may be built. Those opposed want the government to buy the land at the going rate for ranch land thereabout (which isn't very much) and make it into a park (which nobody needs very much) to keep the honkey tonks away from the President's front door. We're the latter group. Fast-buck artists made a mint out of President Kennedy mementos. Something should be done to keep them out of the hair of the President and ex-Presidents still with us.

* ***Boycott Kingsport Press***

In Kingsport, Tenn., a band of printers and allied tradesmen, 1,200 of them to be exact, went out on strike against the giant Kingsport Press on March 11, 1963, when the company refused to bring their wages and working conditions into line with the rest of the industry.

Kingsport Press is one of the nation's largest printers servicing publishers of school text books and World Book Encyclopedia. There's a good chance your kids are studying out of a scab-printed textbook.

What can you do to help? Simple. Put the boycott into use. Pledge support to (1) the boycott of books being produced by scabs and strike-breakers at Kingsport, (2) objections to the use of public funds to purchase school textbooks and encyclopedia produced under sub-standard and anti-social conditions, since such funds are obtained in large part from the tax dollars of union labor, (3) the censuring of the publishers who continue to do business with the Kingsport Press and (4) condemning the union-busting tactics of Kingsport Press.



• New journeyman carpenters at Los Angeles completion ceremonies proudly display their trade certificates.

Los Angeles Ceremonies



• **LEFT TO RIGHT:** C. M. "Chuck" Sanford, Director Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee Fund for Southern California, Charles F. Hanna, Chief California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Max P. Fischer, Local 1400, Outstanding Completing Carpenter Apprentice, Leo A. Majich, President Southern California Chapter Associated General Contractors of America and Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President United Brotherhood.



• **TOP ROW LEFT TO RIGHT:** C. M. "Chuck" Sanford, Director Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee Fund for Southern California, Leo Gable, General Representative, John L. Meek, Southern California Chapter AGC Representative on L. A. County Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Charles F. Hanna, Chief California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Richard M. Lane, AGC, Chairman L. A. County Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Leo J. Majich, President Southern California Chapter AGC, Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, and Patrick A. Hogan, Member General Executive Board.

SECOND ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: Robert R. Peterson, Local 769, Charles E. Wernke, Local 844, Donald C. Huff, Local 929, W. B. Leonard, Local 721, Don L. Hawkins, Local 710, Ronald M. Gilbert, Local 25, R. R. Hadley Local 563, Oran K. Doty, Local 1478.

BOTTOM ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: Gary St. John, Local 1607, Walter J. Timmsen, Local 1913, Max P. Fischer, Local 1400 Frank P. Porembski, Local 1435, Jack Daniels, Local 1752 and Brent A. Johnson, Local 1507.

West Coast Apprentices and Journeymen Share Honors

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan officiated at two ceremonies in California recently; one honoring apprentices and another feting veteran members of the Brotherhood.

In Los Angeles County, completion ceremonies for 187 apprentices were held; said to be the largest number from any construction craft to complete such a program in one year.

Other speakers included C. M. San-

ford, director of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Southern California; Charles F. Hanna, chief, division of Apprenticeship Standards for California; Robert L. Hanna, president, L.A. County District Council; Richard M. Lane, chairman, and James L. Keen, secretary of the L.A. County Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The latter two awarded savings bonds to the three outstanding apprentices.

At Mountain View, Vice President Allan spoke at the annual pin-presentation dinner dance of Local 1280, where 17 members were honored for their 25-year memberships.

President C. G. Van Straaten of Local 1280 was master of ceremonies.

Over four hundred were served at the sumptuous buffet dinner prepared and arranged by the members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 554.

Mountain View Ceremonies

LEFT, BELOW: Pin recipients and dignitaries at the Mountain View fete included, in front row from left: Bruce Budd, George Green, Theodore Schirle, Art Walker and Paul Mayberry. Second row: Ford Kingman, C. J. Hinderman, A. E. Sinclair, Louis Moore, Ben Ronchi and Harlan Fogle. Rear row: Bill Mathes, Joe Kiefer, Aldo Olivotti, Gordon Waldron, George Cadwell, Walter Haynes, Earl Atkinson and Finlay C. Allan.

RIGHT, BELOW: Front row, from left, F. O. Jorgensen, execu-

tive secretary, Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters; John Lawrence, special representative, State Council of Carpenters; Joe Cambiano, retired general executive board member; C. G. Van Straaten, Local 1280 president.

Back row, Charlie Nichols, International representative, L. E. Bee, Local 1280 business representative; Clarence Briggs, International representative; Chester Bartolini, president, State Council of Carpenters; Finlay C. Allan, first general vice-president and Leigh Keeline, Local 1280 financial secretary.





HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOUR UNION?

by **REV. JOSEPH L. DONAHUE, C.S.V.,**
Chaplain, Chicago Building Trades Council

No man can be truly great unless he is devoted to some high, noble and true ideal. It does not matter what splendid talents of mind he may possess, what may be his advantages of birth, education and training, he will never be truly great unless he possesses, besides fidelity to some exalted ideal, courage enough to adhere to it no matter what the opposition may be.

Samuel Gompers was great because he recognized certain important and fundamental truths, such as "the labor of man is not a commodity," and because he highly resolved that the injustices against the workers should be forever banished.

The American labor movement came about because Samuel Gompers and his followers, without wealth, without social and cultural advantages, without the influence of powerful friends, built it through the force of clear understanding of vital economic issues, and moral fervor for the practical application of principles of justice. It has grown in stature because it was motivated by the belief the worker deserved a share of prosperity in the richest nation on earth.

The American workers' freedoms and better ways of life did not come about because of voluntary concessions on the part of the employers, but because of the brain, brawn and united strength, and even bloodshed, of the workers themselves.

The American trade union movement has done more than any other

organization to raise the standards of living and improve conditions for the working people of this nation, and deserves the respect and approval of everyone interested in justice and human welfare. It has come into being out of necessity for the worker. It is in business to build a life of dignity and security for millions of American workers.

Organized labor will survive and extend itself only through a learned, dedicated, courageous and active membership.

Following are twenty-one questions that will enable one to evaluate himself on his personal dedication to his union, and his standing as a vital facet in the American trade union movement. Each question is to the point. Very little soul searching will be needed to find a truth concerning ones self:

1. Do you know the reasons for organizing labor?

2. Are you aware of the importance of organized labor to the American economy?

3. Is organized labor a movement to which you reluctantly join yourself, or do you recognize it as the one American institution best serving the American worker?

4. Are you only a dues paying member, or do you regularly attend union meetings and strongly support and participate in all the activities of your local union?

5. Do you fully realize the importance of keeping informed of current problems facing your craft?

6. Are you aware of the services your local officers perform in behalf of your organization?

7. Do you insist that your local participate in the civic affairs of your community, such as schools, housing, parks, libraries, welfare, city and county governments, etc.?

8. Do you understand your local welfare plans?

9. Are you acquainted with the distribution of your dues, locally and internationally?

10. When selecting officers do you consider the necessity of honest, intelligent, dedicated, progressive, and well qualified persons, or are you indifferent to this important matter?

11. Do you and your organization always support local, county, state and federal legislation beneficial to the workers?

12. Are you aware of the importance of your local utilizing the services and experiences of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation of Labor?

13. When a new material or procedure is introduced into your trade do you unfairly and selfishly reject it, or do you honestly progress with the times?

14. Do you keep yourself abreast with training and education needed for your craft?

15. Are the tradesmen on your job union men, or are you indifferent about asking them to show their credentials?

16. Do you give a full day's work for a full day's pay?

17. Is the service sold by your employer of sincere interest to you?

18. Does nationality, race, or religion bar a man from your job?

19. When buying do you insist on union made goods, or articles?

20. Do you read the labor press?

21. Are you making efforts to win friends for the organized labor movement?

I repeat that no man can be truly great unless he is devoted to some high, noble and true ideal. The cause of labor is a cause for justice. Justice is from God. Need more be said if we wish to be great?

The Rev. Joseph L. Donahue is known as labor's priest and advisor to trade unionists of all faiths. He has written and spoken out frequently in behalf of the cause of working people. Father Donahue, of the order known as the Clerics of St. Viator (CSV) is an avid student of labor-management relations.

FOREST SERVICE BUILDS WITH WOOD ... *naturally*

by JOHN B. GRANTHAM

Project Leader, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, United States Forest Service, Portland, Oregon

ALTHOUGH U. S. Forest Service concern with the management of forest lands and timber crops is generally understood, its long-standing interest in the effective use of wood is less well known. This interest is evidenced by the intensive regional programs of research coordinated with the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis., and by ways in which the U.S. Forest Service uses wood in its own structures.

Management of the National Forests, with more than 96 million acres of commercial forest land in 40 States, includes the job of directing an annual timber harvest that contributes heavily to the nation's economy.

More than 60 percent of our timber harvest goes into construction products such as framing lumber, plywood sheathing, insulation board, or items such as pallets and packaging materials.

Much more of the U.S. Forest Service research in wood utilization is aimed at its more efficient and imaginative use in construction. Included are studies to improve wood fastenings and finishes, resistance to decay and fire, and designs for more efficient use of its strength.

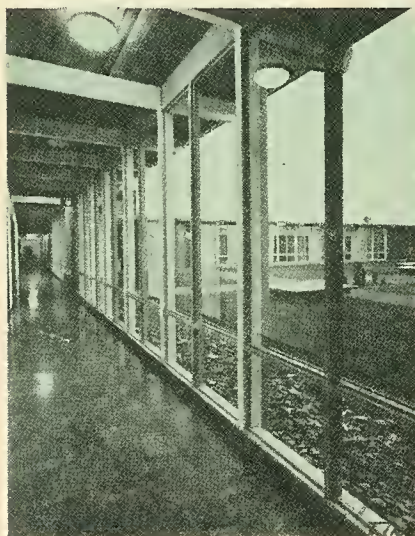
The Forest Service is expanding its wood construction research. For ex-

ample, a new project at the Pacific Northwest Station will match structural needs with the characteristics of wood products that are available or that could be produced.

The recurring construction needs of the U.S. Forest Service for utilitarian yet attractive signs, towers, bridges, warehouses, dwellings, offices, laboratories, and recreation facilities provide opportunity to utilize ideas that are generated by research.

Examples of these on-the-job uses of new ideas are recently built research laboratories of the Forest Service which demonstrate effective and dramatic utilization of wood. Three laboratories in the Pacific Northwest feature appropriate and novel wood use. Each of the specially designed facilities has warmth and character. At the same time, each provides research environment and scientific facilities at moderate cost.

The Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Ore., features a striking use of wood curtain walls, with extensive



ABOVE: A corridor of the Forest Sciences Laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon.

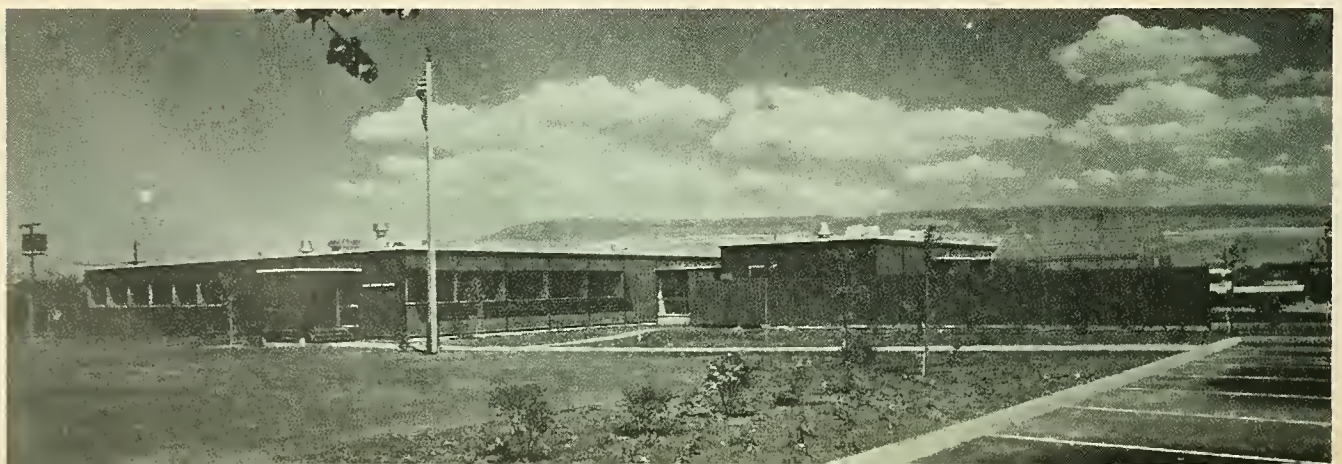
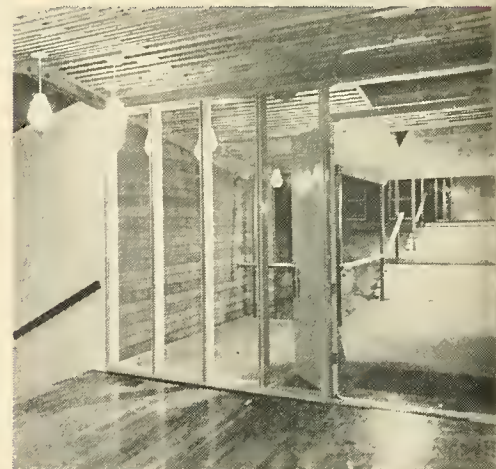
BELOW: The Forest Hydrology Laboratory built at Wenatchee, Washington.

post and beam framing, glue-lam roof beams, laminated roof decking, panelized flooring, and tasteful accent walls of lightly stained native wood paneling.

At the new Silviculture Laboratory at Bend, Ore., Forest Service scientists are developing more efficient techniques of growing timber in eastern Oregon and Washington. This laboratory also was designed to blend with its suburban rustic setting on the lower slope of a lava butte. Simplicity of wood treatment inside and out is in keeping with the building's use and the rugged site.

The Forest Hydrology Laboratory was established in eastern Washington for studies to improve watershed management. Here again, wood frame construction provides for the highly specialized facilities used in studies of the chemistry, physics, and microclimatology of soil. Even inclusion of laboratory space for handling radioactive materials was no particular challenge to the ability of wood construction to provide a pleasant, noninstitutional laboratory that blends into the broad expanse of rolling eastern Washington foothills.

BELOW: Entry to the library at the new Forest Service Silviculture Laboratory, Bend, Oregon, where much wood is used. Note the corridor ceiling, with its interesting geometric patterns in wood.





PLANE GOSSIP

Civilization's Peril

A famous explorer touring the jungles of central India came across a native village. "You people in the forest are certainly lost to civilization," he observed to the head man.

"We don't mind being lost," was the reply. "It's being discovered that worries us."

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

A Fast Jump

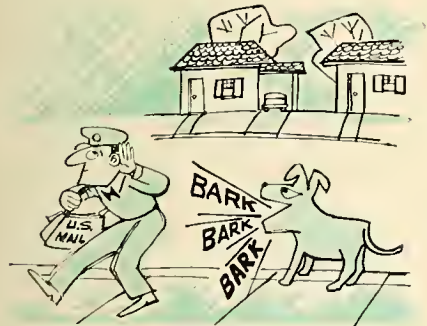
Three beatniks were making about 90 mph in their car when one in the back seat noted that his door wasn't closed securely so he slammed it shut. The driver looked around suspiciously and said: "Hey, man; like who got in?"

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

Self-Conscience

Daffinition: Conscience: A quiet little inner voice that warns you that somebody is looking.

U R THE "U" IN UNION



Mail Dog?

It's true, our postman declared, that a barking dog never bites. "The trick" he continued, "is knowing when the mutt is gonna stop barking!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Sleepy-time Parent

Counsellor: "It's always a good idea to kiss your children goodnight."

Parent: "I try my best, but often I can't stay awake until they get in."

A Last Bum Steer

The town bum, who never did anything for anybody all his life, finally died. They took up a collection to bury him and held a funeral. The preacher got carried away and described at great length what a pillar of the community was being buried, what a sterling character, what he had done for the town, etc. One man got up from his seat, walked down the aisle and peered into the coffin. "What, may I ask, are you doing?" asked the preacher. "Just checking" replied the man. "I thought maybe I had gotten to the wrong funeral!"

—J. Miskie, L.U. 1752,
Pomona, Calif.

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

One's Enough!

A church congregation was giving a reception for its former minister and his wife. The present pastor greeted his predecessor heartily. "How pleasant to see you," he said. "And this is your most charming wife?"

The other minister fixed his host with an accusing stare.

"This," he said reprovingly, "is my only wife."

BOSS GLOVES ARE NON-UNION

Concrete Suggestion

First carpenter: While we're waiting for the boss, let's have lunch.

Second Ditto: Okay, where'll we eat?

First: Oh, we can eat up the street.
Second: Listen, I like solid food, but that's carrying it too far!

DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES

This Month's Limerick

A bulbous young girl from Decatur
Likes to ride on a store escalator.

But there's trouble with that. . . .
She's entirely too fat

And is squeezed at her lengthy
equator.

—Dennis Wade, Elverson, Penna.

Not Starry-eyed!

People are funny. Tell a man there are 270,678,934,340 stars in the universe and he'll accept it. Post a "Wet Paint" sign and he's got to prove it by a personal investigation!

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Any Research Volunteers?

Psychologists report that a hysterical girl can easily be quieted with a warm kiss. Now we're waiting for them to tell us how to get a girl hysterical.

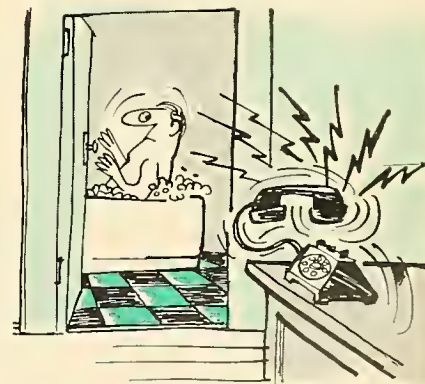
PATRONIZE UNION STORES

Diet Note

"Honey," complained a husband as his wife served him a fish dinner, "you left the scales on this fish."

"Well," she pouted, "you've been complaining about not getting balanced meals!"

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY



From Bath To Worse

The teacher was trying to explain the principle of buoyancy to her class. "Can anyone tell me what happens when a body is immersed in water?" she asked. "Sure," replied a student. "The phone rings!"

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

How're You Feline?

Tessie True: "Today's my birthday . . . guess how many?"

Sarah Shrew: "Darling if you can't remember, who can?"



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

MASTER CARVER—Joseph Pellerin, retired member of Local 111, Lawrence, Mass., has achieved local prominence as a master carver because of the remarkably life-like models which he carves from wood.

He was recently featured in a local newspaper because of the exactity with which he makes his models of sleds, animals, carriages, wagons and the like.

Brother Pellerin was deluged with requests from many people to see his unusual little models after the publicity which appeared in the local newspaper.

Not only is each model meticulously whittled by hand, but the raw materials are pieces of scrap wood he laminates together to make the blocks from which the pieces will come.

The stagecoaches ride on steel springs made from coffee tins; the harness is woven about the sturdy models of draught animals, and even the spoked wheels are carved from solid blocks.

Accuracy is paramount, and he insists on identical replicas. The slats in the barrel that rests on the tiny oxsled were individually carved as staves and assembled into the sugar maple container.

Even the small spinning wheel works. Mrs. Pellerin can spin yarn on it.

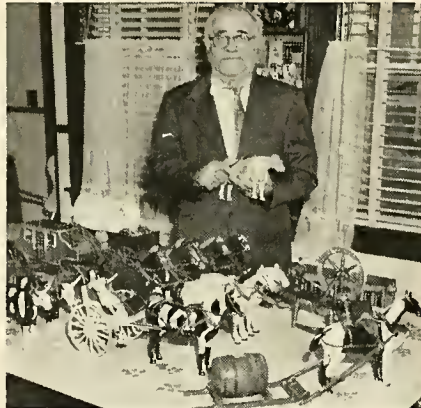
After he has so carefully carved his models, he is equally scrupulous in the painting of each of them. Although his specialty and life-work was carpentry, he has developed into a gifted painter. He works with very small brushes and faithfully follows nature in his color renditions of the miniatures which he has carved.

His tenacity for accuracy in his models would tax the patience of most other craftsmen. It takes, for example, about 1,000 manhours to make a four-horse carriage with team and harness.

Bro. Pellerin joined Local 111 in 1924. By then he was a veteran, with 25 years' experience in the trade.

He married Alma Plante in St. Anne's Church Jan. 10, 1910, and the couple marked their 56th wedding anniversary this winter. The Pellerins have had nine children. The count of second and third generations at their 55th anniversary: 37 grandchildren, 19 great-grandchildren.

THE GOVERNOR poured the cream for his coffee and the Lieutenant Governor



Joseph Pellerin, retired from Local 111, Lawrence, Mass., displays some of his remarkable miniatures.

handled the sugar. Thus did Brother Robert T. Schofield of Local 94, Providence, Rhode Island, enter into his retirement!

It all happened at a farewell party given for him in the office of Governor John Chaffee of Rhode Island to honor him in his retirement after his many years of service as building superintendent of the Rhode Island State House.

Brother Schofield was initiated into Local 94 on January 8, 1936.



Robert Schofield (center) receives VIP treatment from two VIP's: Governor John Chaffee (right) of Rhode Island and Lt. Governor Giovanni Folcarelli.



BENT NAIL AWARD—El Monte, Calif., Local 1507's annual Bent Nail Award presentation was a highlight of the California State Council of Carpenters Convention at Santa Barbara, Calif. Russel Auten, in making the presentation to William Sidell, Second General Vice President, a member of Local 721, Los Angeles, reiterated the history of the Bent Nail Award, stating it was conceived with the thought in mind of encouraging good fellowship and to give recognition to those in the Carpenters' organization who have over the years, made sizeable contributions, not only to the union, but to his fellow man. We, like all organizations, including religious, civic, fraternal, as well as governmental, are inclined to just accept the good deeds of those among us. We appreciate them, but all too often we fail to think . . . we fail to say "thank you."

Participation in the Bent Nail Award selection is state-wide. The rules are simple. Any member of any Carpenters' Union in California is eligible. Each year every local is requested to submit a nominee for consideration.

The first award was made in 1963. In the years since, we have learned many things. We are both pleased and pleasantly surprised with the overwhelming acceptance of our award. Little did we realize the number of members who have done much for our organization and their fellow men.

The Bent Nail Award is copyrighted by Local Union 1507.

The following words are engraved on the 1966 Award:

Carpenters Union Local 1507
El Monte, California

presents

The Bent Nail Award for 1966

to

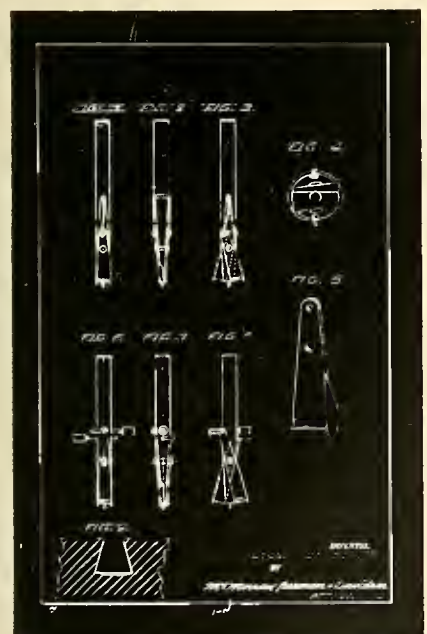
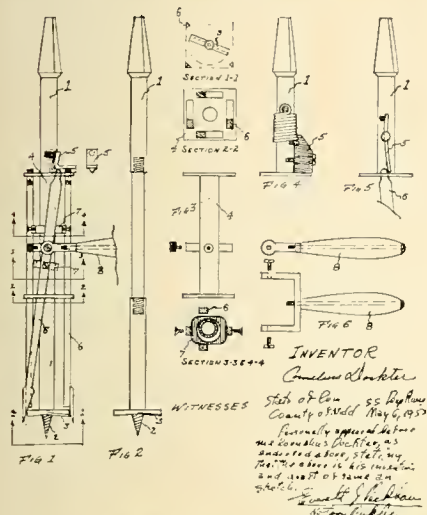
William Sidell
Local 721, Los Angeles

In recognition of
outstanding contributions
to the Labor Movement in general
and the Carpenters Union in particular
in California and the Nation.

To the attainment of
social equality and to
the advancement of Union principles
in our economic way of life.

INVENTS WOOD BITS—Cornelius Dockter, a member of Middleton, Conn., Local 1512, not only is proficient with the tools of our trade but he invents new, more efficient ones. Cornelius recently submitted to the general office descriptions of two wood bits that he invented. One is a square hand bit and the other a taper bit.

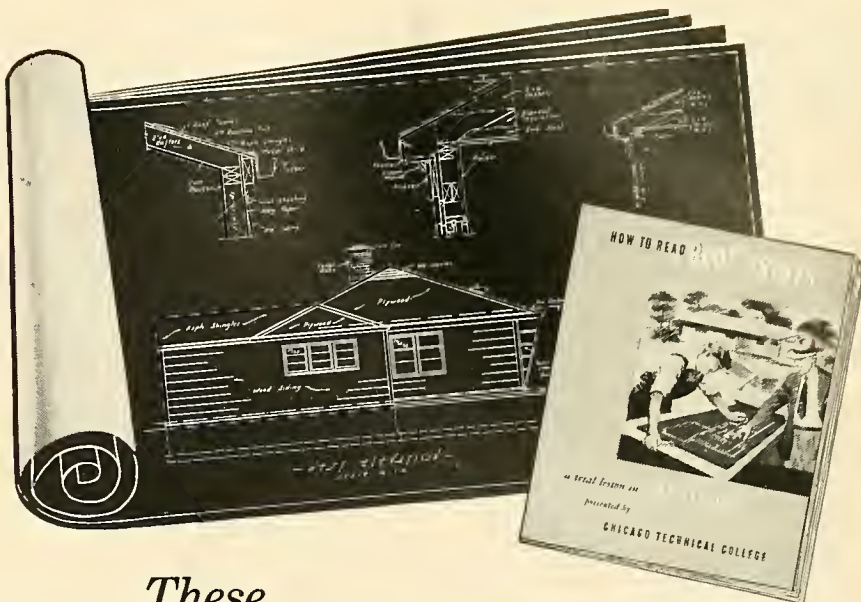
Shown on this page are two of Cornelius' latest inventions. For more information you can write him direct at his address: Baker Road, Chester, Conn.



PUBLISHES BOOK—A school teacher and member of Philadelphia Local 1856 has had his book on mechanical drawing accepted by a Detroit publisher.

Alphonse Zimba, who left the trade several years ago to earn a teaching certificate, still works during summer months as a union carpenter.

Brother Zimba's new book will be published sometime next year by the Royalle Publishing Company of Detroit.



These FREE BLUE PRINTS have started thousands toward BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____

CLC Holds 10th Anniversary Convention; Strengthening of Merger Bonds Urged

TRADE unionists of Canada met this past April in Winnipeg, Manitoba, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Canadian Labour Congress, just as U.S. trade unionists had celebrated the tenth anniversary of the merger of the AFL and CIO in San Francisco last December.

Leading the Brotherhood delegation to Winnipeg were Andrew V. Cooper of Toronto and George R. Bengough of Vancouver, General Executive Board Members of the Ninth and Tenth Districts, respectively. Over 1,500 delegates represented the 1,286,000 union members that are affiliated with the CLC.

It was back in 1956 that delegates of the Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labour met in Toronto to create the Canadian Labour Congress and thus welded together two sovereign bodies which had differed in history, structure and in approach to problems.

CLC President Claude Jodoin opened the 10th anniversary convention and spoke on the progress of the organization since the last biennial convention.

In his keynote address President Jodoin urged the convention to support the principle of national bargaining as opposed to regional bargaining.

"Those who seek to break down national bargaining and replace it with regional bargaining are striking at the very roots of Canadian unity. They are threatening the economic welfare of Canadian workers. Many of our unions are, quite properly, placing increased emphasis on the need for levelling out the variations in wage rates between Canada and the United States. This is the trend of modern times. Those who want to go back to regional bargaining are denying progress," Jodoin said.

As a result of President Jodoin's speech the convention approved an

unprecedented resolution to set up a committee "to examine the entire question of structure, mergers, affiliations and unity" and to make recommendations to the 1968 convention.

The Convention dealt with some four hundred resolutions ranging from supporting the Canadian Broadcasting Commission to denouncing the Quebec Confederation of National Trade Unions, urged increased aid to the New Democratic Party, and called for the removal of all "foreign troops" from South Viet Nam.

General Representative Edward Larose, who chaired the Committee on Social Security, was re-elected as one of the Regional Vice-Presidents from the Province of Quebec. Representative E. T. Staley, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, was elected as one of the Regional Vice Presidents from the Province of British Columbia.

On the final day of the convention President Jodoin and Sec. Treas. Donald MacDonald, along with other top officers, were re-elected.

The next convention will be held in Montreal, Quebec, in May, 1968.

CLC to Probe "Own Workings"

At the recent biennial convention, officers of the Canadian Labour Congress were given the responsibility of establishing a special committee to study and report on the structure of the trade union movement in Canada.

It is rather unusual for an organization like the CLC to probe its own workings, and incidentally in a lesser degree that of its affiliates. The Trades Union Congress in Great Britain made a study on mergers a few years ago. This will be only one of the questions which the Congress committee will look into.

If it is unusual, it is because the labor movement in Canada is unusual. It is largely made up of international unions, yet it is being hard-pressed right now by a strictly national union, the Confederation of National Trade Unions in Quebec.

The CNTU concept of one central labor body controlling subsidiary union organizations in each industry is foreign to current practice in English-speaking Canada. But technological change and jurisdictional disputes are convincing union leaders that they



ABOVE AND BELOW are two views of the Brotherhood delegation to the CLC Convention at Winnipeg.



must take a new look at the problem, and maybe to come up with what CLC Executive Vice President Bill Dodge calls "a new flare" in union relations.

The report of the study will go to the next CLC convention in 1968.

Freedman Report Holds Tech Changes Negotiable

The Freedman Report was an issue at the recent Canadian Labor Congress convention. This was a report by a government commission which for once came down on the side of labor and made management wince.

Among other things the report said that technological changes in production or operating methods during the life of an agreement should be negotiable even if this right is not spelled out in the union agreement. It dealt directly with the Canadian National Railway's proposed cutbacks in Northern Ontario, but applied equally to all union-management relations.

The CNR has already rejected the Freedman recommendations. So will the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

The federal government is setting up a committee to hear both sides, but it would not be surprising if the outcome of the inquiry, like the Freedman inquiry, will be somewhat, if not entirely, favorable to labor.

It would not be surprising either if the Ontario government did something about contractual relations and technological change, too. The ancient "management's rights theory" may be in for a beating.

Construction Has Its Ups and Downs

Earlier misgivings that construction in Canada would slow up seriously were not supported by the figures for the first four months of the year. But April figures did show a small decrease, and this might be the indicator of things to come.

In any case building has been booming to such an extent across Canada that the federal government has actually encouraged a slowdown. It is cutting back on some major public projects. Mortgage money for residential construction is hard to get.

Actually the January to April figures for construction awards set a four-month record with the biggest percentage increase in the Atlantic provinces.

So the appeals of the national home

builders association for more mortgage money fell on deaf ears. The federal government said it would not make more money available than it did a year ago.

The construction industry thinks that before long the building industry will face a serious production cut including layoffs of manpower in residential construction. They say this is a poor way to fight inflation.

But currently building is booming and there is no sign that layoffs in one field of construction won't be picked up in other fields.

BC Carpenters Seek 7-Hour Day

The Carpenters' Union in British Columbia is facing a serious dispute with the construction industry. One of the prime demands is the seven-hour work day without reduction in take-home pay, plus 30 cents an hour over two years, plus fringe benefits.

Other major unions involved in contract negotiations are the Woodworkers and the Longshoremen.

If the carpenters win the seven-hour day the other construction unions in this province will follow with similar demands.

In all, 35,000 construction workers are involved, about 27,000 Woodworkers and 5,000 Longshoremen.

Appointment of Senators Scored

The appointment of nine new Senators has aroused a bit of furor. One, Dr. Norman MacKenzie, is a leading educationist and former president of University of British Columbia. All the others are strictly political appointments—party bagmen. No one from labor has been appointed in the last two decades at least.

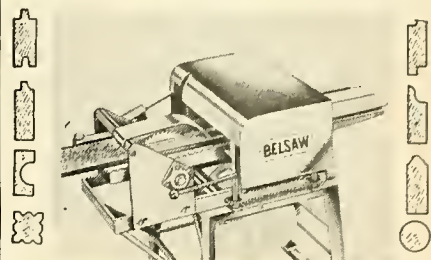
Several of the new Senators are around 40 years of age. They will get paid \$15,000 a year until age 75—over half a million dollars in 35 years with minimum responsibilities.

In the United States the Senators are elected. In Canada they are appointed.

Ontario Fed, Guild Endorse Graphics Merger

The Ontario Federation of Printing Trades and the Toronto Newspaper Guild (ANG-AFL-CIO) have both recently endorsed the merger of all graphic arts unions into one big union.

Planer-Molder-Saw!



Now you can use this **ONE power feed shop** to turn rough lumber into high-value moldings, trim, flooring, furniture...ALL popular patterns.

RIP...PLANE...MOLD... separately or all at once by power feed...with a one horsepower motor. Use 3 to 5 HP for high speed commercial output.

LOW COST... You can own this **MONEY MAKING POWER TOOL** for only...**\$300⁰⁰** down payment.

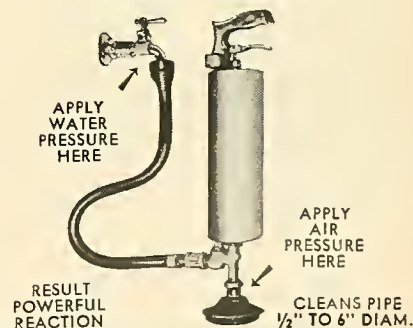
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SIMPLE AS STACKING BLOCKS

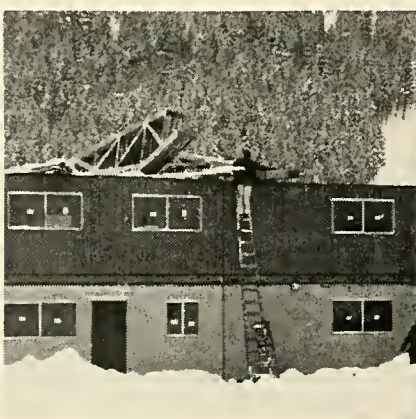
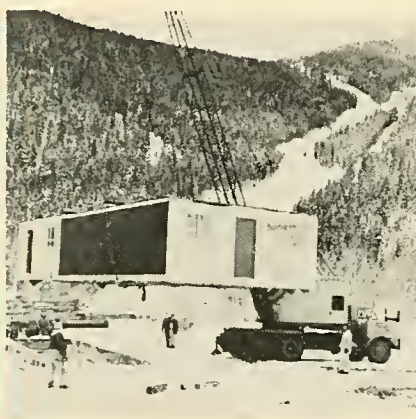
Sun Valley, Idaho, one of America's most noted winter resorts, lies high in the Challis Forest about 100 air miles due west of the capital city of Boise.

It was in this picturesque setting that members of Meridian, Idaho, Local 1298, recently completed assembly of a 10-unit apartment building at the famed ski resort. In deference to Idaho's short construction season, the apartments consisted of 10 factory-built pods, that were shipped to the job site ready to be stacked up into completed form like so many building



blocks. All the factory assembly work was done at the Meridian plant of the Boise Cascade Company, the manufacturer. The pods were constructed at the Meridian plant by Local 1298 members in less than five weeks and were completely assembled at Sun Valley two days after delivery.

All the interiors are finished in attractive, prefinished wood veneers, kitchen cabinets, sinks, and ranges were built in at the plant. The bathrooms were completely finished, and electric heating was installed before the units left Meridian.



Attractive 10-unit apartment building is shown in completed form at top of page. Other photos show building in various stages of erection at job site in Sun Valley, Idaho. The 10 pods that comprised the finished building were fabricated at Boise Cascades component plant in Meridian and by Local 1298 members then trucked nearly 200 miles to Sun Valley. The pods were then lowered into place by crane and bolted together, also by Local 1298 members.





HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING

UNIT 1

This and succeeding units will cover the basic fundamentals of blueprint reading. It is our intention to include some quantity estimating, thus applying those mathematical skills developed in the preceding units on mathematics.

Blueprints and specifications are simply another means of communication, wherein the architect gives directions and instructions to the skilled craftsmen who have developed the ability to interpret the lines and symbols generally used to designate objects or sections.

Thus, the architect, by means of blueprints and specifications, communicates with all who have need to use the plans, giving each the same instructions.

This Unit will deal with definitions, details, lines, and abbreviations, which are standard on blueprints.

Beginning with Unit IV, which will appear in the September issue of the CARPENTER, all questions and instructions will be based on the specifications and the United Brotherhood Apprenticeship Plan "C." These will be available in August and can be purchased for a nominal sum through General Secretary R. E. Livingston's office, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. All who plan to continue the blueprint course will need the specifications and plans. We will advise you in the August issue on the costs.

BLUEPRINT as defined by WEBSTER—A photographic print, white on a bright-blue background, used for copying maps, architectural plans, etc.

PURPOSE

The purpose of a set of blueprints is to furnish definite information on what the building is to be like when it is finished. The prints show the workmen where to place the building on the lot; the location of the doors, windows, partitions, etc.; the type of construction and the materials to be used.

Drawings for architectural construction may be divided into four groups: Plans, Elevations, Details, and Sections.

PLANS

1. Foundation Plans

- A. Show the foundation layout, the shape and size of the foundation walls and footings through cross section methods.

2. Floor Plans

- A. A floor plan covers the general room layout, locations of door and window openings, types of floor coverings, electric and gas outlets, plan dimensions of cabinets and built-ins and their locations, and any other general information needed in the preliminary construction of the building.

3. Roof Plans

- A. Shows the type of roof to be constructed, the pitch of the roof, roof flashing and coverings, and the treatment of the overhanging eaves.

ELEVATIONS

1. Front and Rear Elevations

- A. They are either drawn to scale or have the dimensions marked on them.
 - B. Construction materials on the elevations either by words or symbols.
 - C. Clears up points not clearly shown on the plan
 - a. Height and distance—in figures or by scaling.
- #### 2. Side Elevations
- A. You will notice that the plan and front view give no hint as to the cross sections.
 - a. A side view or elevation is necessary to illustrate this.

DETAILS

1. Portions of drawings illustrate in a more detailed and clearer manner, parts or points not made clear on the plan, usually drawn to a much larger scale.
2. Details should be carefully studied in conjunction with general drawings which they detail.
3. Detail drawings should show:
 - A. Cross sections such as:
 - a. Sections of piers.
 - b. Sections of foundations.
 - c. Sections of typical wall construction.
 - B. Dimensions of various members.
 - C. Construction of various members.

SECTIONS

1. A section view is one in which a part of the building or object has been cut away, exposing the construction, size, and shape of materials which need further clarification.

SPECIFICATIONS as defined by WEBSTER—A statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of the terms of a contract, details of construction not shown in an architect's drawing, etc.

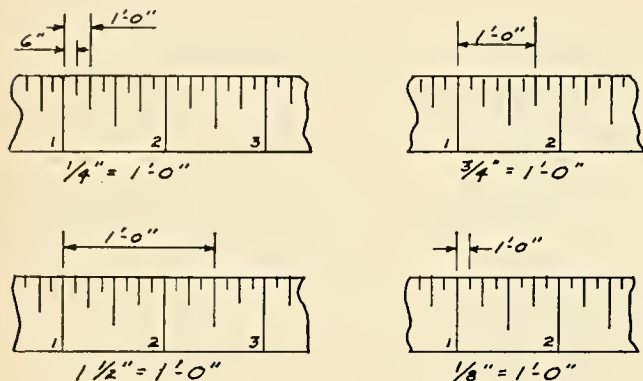
Relationship of Specifications to Plans

1. Printed or written lists of instructions specifying:
 - A. Kind of materials used in construction on building.
 - B. Cover all points not made clear in plans.
 - C. If any differences arise between specifications and plans, the specifications are to govern.
 - D. They, with drawings, usually explain everything in regard to construction of building.
 - E. They state the responsibility of the contractor until the job is completed and accepted.
 - F. That where scaled drawings and dimension figures disagree, the dimension figures are given preference.
2. Specifications should be **read carefully** and **must be thoroughly understood** by all parties concerned with the construction of any building.

(Continued on Page 20)

SCALE

Because of the large size of a building, full-sized drawing would be expensive, inconvenient, and impractical. Thus, the drawings are made to "Scale." The scale is not a unit of measurement but represents a ratio between the size of the object on the drawing and the size of the object to be drawn. The particular scale an architect uses depends on the actual size of the building for which he is drawing the plans. For ordinary houses the quarter inch scale is most commonly used, indicated on the drawing as $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$. For larger construction the eighth inch scale is used ($\frac{1}{8}" = 1'0"$). For complicated parts of the drawings certain sections have to be clarified. This is done by means of making section drawings that are to a larger scale. Usually $\frac{3}{4}" = 1'0"$ or $1\frac{1}{2}" = 1'0"$ or even full-size details.



LINES

1. Main Objects Lines

- A. A main object line is an unbroken line that shows the visible outline or edges that would be seen by looking at a house or building.

2. Center Lines

- A. Center lines are made up of alternating long and short dashes and are used to locate centers.

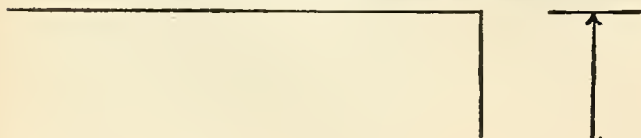
3. Hidden Lines

- A. Hidden lines are a series of short dashes.
B. Show outlines of construction hidden from view.
C. Something which must be found out about by looking at other views.



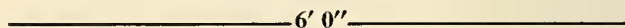
4. Extension Lines

- A. An extension line is the light line extending from the edge or end of a part and serves to indicate the point to which the dimension line refers.



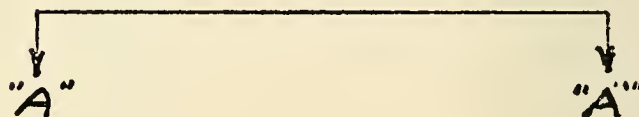
5. Dimension Line

- A. Dimension lines are usually given from center line of openings or partitions; this takes care of any variations of frames when division walls are built. These lines indicate the distance from one point to another.
B. Dimension lines have arrows at each end with the dimension between.
C. Dimensions locating openings or partitions should when added together equal the overall dimensions.
D. Dimensions are given in various ways, such as:
a. Between walls
b. Center to center of walls
c. Outside to outside of walls
E. Dimensions are given in feet and inches and fraction of inches. For example: $12' 6\frac{1}{2}"$



6. Section Lines

- A. Section lines with the arrows and letters indicate that there is a drawing showing a cross section.



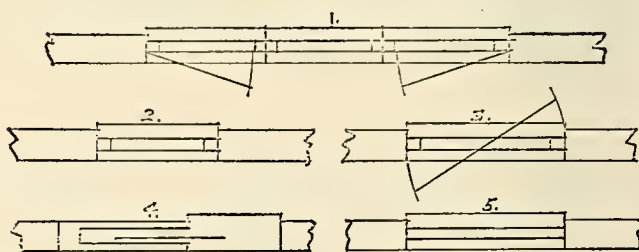
7. Border Lines

- A. A border line indicates the fact that the drawing is complete within the outline.

Conventional ways of showing window and door openings

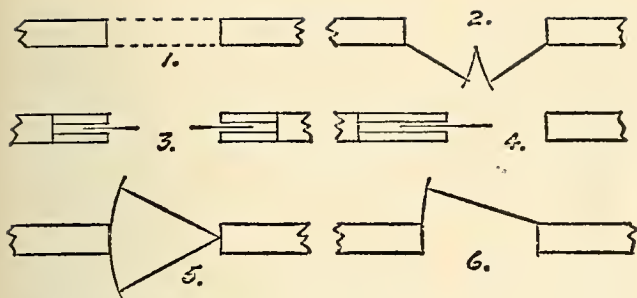
A. Windows (see illustration below)

1. Combination stationary and casement window
2. Hinged at top or bottom
3. Vertically pivoted
4. Sliding window
5. Double hung



B. Doors (see illustration, top of next page)

1. Cased opening
2. French doors
3. Double sliding door
4. Single sliding door
5. Double acting
6. Conventional



Commonly Used ABBREVIATIONS for plan terms

Angles / s
Apartment Apt.
Beam B'm
Bearing plate Brg. Pl.
Bedroom B.R.
Catch Basin C.B.
Center to Center ... C. to C.
Center Matched C.M.
Clean Out C.O.
Closet Clos., Cl., or C
Clothes Chute C.C.
Cold Air C.A.
Cold Water C.W.

Collar Beam Col. B.
Conduit Cond.
Cubic Feet Cu. Ft.
Detail Det.
Dining Room D.R.
Double Acting Door D.A.D.
Double Strength
Glass D.S.A.
Drawings Drgs.
Dressed & Matched D. & M.
Fire Brick F.B.
Flush Fl.
Frame Frm.
Furring Fur.
Garage Gar.

Gas G.
Gas Range G.R.
Hall H.
Heavy Weight H.W.
Hose Bibb H.B.
Hot Air H.A.
Jamb. Jb.
Joist Space J.S.
Kitchen K.
Kitchen Cabinet K.C.
Knocked Down K.D.
Lavatory Lav.
Lineal Lin.
Linings Lngs.
Living Room L.R.
Long Leg Vertical ... L.L.V.
Marble Threshold ... M.T.
Matched & Dressed.. M&D
Maximum Max.
Medicine Cabinet ... M.C.
Mixture Mix.
Mortar Mor.
Nosing Nos.
On Center O.C.
Panel Pan.
Picture Molding P.M.

Plastered Opening P.O.
Plate Pl.
Plumbing P.
Pull Switch P.S.
Radiator R.R.
Recessed Rec.
Refrigerator R.
Riser R.
Room Rm.
Section Sec.
Shelving Shelv.
Single Strength
Glass S.S.A.
Square Feet Sq. Ft.
Standard Door S.D.
Standard Weight S.W.
Steel Sash S.S.
Threshold Th.
Tread T.
Two-Member 2-M.
Water Closet W.C.
Wide Flange W.F.
Window Radiator ... W.R.
Wrought Iron W.I.
Yellow Pine Y.P.

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By FRED GOETZ

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How's this for a catch? They were caught in New York State.

■ Avid and Affluent

Avid angling fans are Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Florack of Rochester, New York. Brother Florack's a life member of Local 72, now retired. They are not only avid, they are down right successful, as evidenced by the picture above of Fred with a wide string of pike that he and the Missus eased from the St. Lawrence River, 1,000 Island area. Be it known that even the smallest on this string measured over 20 inches. These lunkers were taken on an assortment of red head plugs, jointed pikie minnows, and buffalo spoons.

■ Two on a Plug

Walter Steinholtz of Milwaukee, a member of Local 1741 for close to 30 years, recalls a lifetime of angling fun. He remembers one incident above all others. After fishing all day long on No-name Lake, he finally scored—two 2-lb. largemouth bass hit the same plug, were hooked and promptly boated by Walt.

■ Elk Hunter Scores

"Many apply but few are chosen," that is what they told Edgar Cyr of Detroit, Michigan, a member of Local 982, when he applied for an elk-hunting permit last season. Brother Cyr was not only lucky in drawing a permit, he also got his game, a moose of an elk in the Onaway area that dressed out at 420 pounds. Thanks to Cyr's generosity, fellow Local 982 members Floyd Lynch, Ralph Wood and Vernon Ellsworth partook of a gala elk dinner, and we hear that Ellsworth proclaimed it superior to venison.

■ Where Clams Grow Big

Mrs. A. C. Pfaff of Olympia, Washington, wife of Andy Pfaff, a member of Local 1148, tells about clams in the Hoods Canal area of Washington where they have property. (And when I say clams, I mean "big clams," specifically known as Geoducks (Gweduc) the biggest of the big in this category.)

"Dear Fred:

"Am enclosing a snap of Andy with a few of the giant Geoduck clams we



Pfaff Loaded with Geoducks.

find in the Hoods Canal area. They were taken last July during exceptionally low tides.

"In spite of their size, the geoduck are very tasty and tender and prized as a delicacy. They are becoming quite scarce and can only be obtained at extreme low tides. It takes real work to get them as they are usually down two feet or more. Mr. Pfaff is an expert at digging them and we were able to get our limit (3 per person) each day. Some were considerably larger than the one depicted in the photo."

(There is a record of a Geoduck clam dug in Netarts Bay, Oregon that measured 6¾ inches in shell length and weighed 6½ pounds.)



Pacific Coast lobster grow big!

■ Lotta Lobster

Don Hibbard of Wilmington, California writes:

"The warm, clear waters off Southern California has prompted many outdoor-minded people in the area to take up skin and scuba diving. Divers here view a grandeur in scenic beauty that can be compared to the most famous of land wonders. In addition to practicing underwater photography and collecting specimens, diving provides some occasional table fare. Here is a pic of my two boys, holding a 16-lb. lobster I captured just before Christmas this past year. Both boys are top swimmers and Billy, the oldest, age 9, has his own diving gear.

■ Batch of Big Blues

Friends call Terry Rudd of Hicksville, New York, a member of Local 1772, "The Little Guy with the Big Blues" and the picture on the next page tells why: Brother Rudd with a few of the bluefish he nipped in the saltchuck off Long Island. Depicted are but a few from the overall catch, the largest of which tipped the scales at 16-lbs., 5-ozs.



Rudd and his blues.

■ Moose Report

Jim Talles of Bampton, Ontario, hit the hunter's jackpot—a bull moose in the White River country that dressed out at 900 pounds, followed by a cow this past season that dressed out at close to 1,000 pounds. They were shot 25 feet from each other, at approximately the same time, on the same day. Top that.

■ Prize Minus Fish

Martin Neuhausen Jr. participating in the Jaycee Fishing Derby out of Kalispell, Montana, was a proud lad when he nipped an 8-lb. Dolly Varden trout and learned, after the contest was over, it was by far, the largest entered that day.

He had it displayed on the bank for the judges to see. However, before they reached, the earth gave away beneath the fish and it slid, tantalizingly, down the bank and into the current.

Fortunately for him, he had previously registered the catch with derby officials and, although he did go home without the fish, he, nevertheless, was awarded first prize: A new boat and trailer.

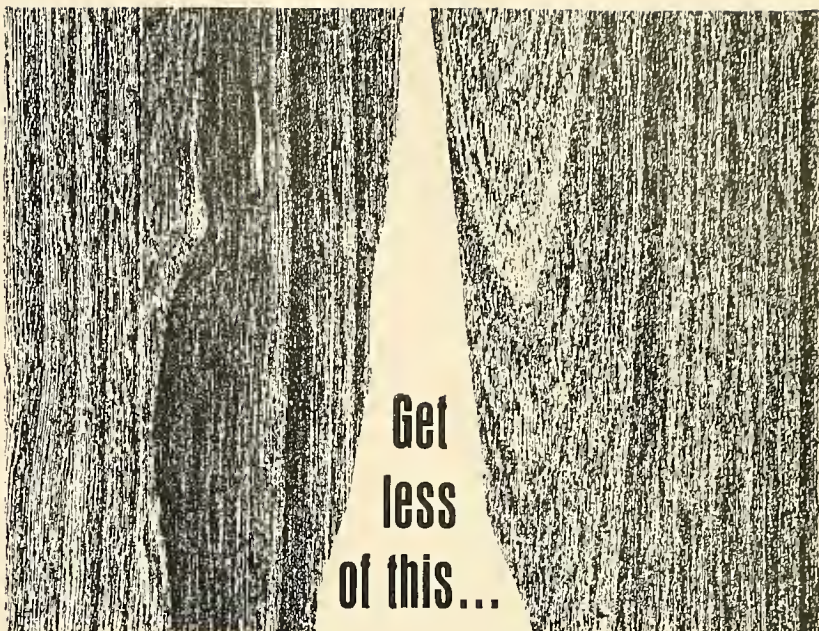
■ Whale of a Walleye

A small, unproductive-looking pond, formed from an abandoned sandpit outside of town held the most noteworthy angling experience for Adam Howat of North Platte, Nebraska. It was there that he caught the biggest fish of his angling lifetime—a 12-lb. walleye. Anybody got a larger one to report?

■ Odds and Ends

Hunters in Europe have lured deer within shooting range by hiring violinists to play for them, the National Geographic Society says. In Sweden, one critical moose became so enraged at what he heard that he charged in to the blind, and killed both the hunter and musician.

Portuguese call dried cod *o fiel amigo*, the faithful friend, and claim to have devised 365 ways of preparing the fish—one for each day of the year.



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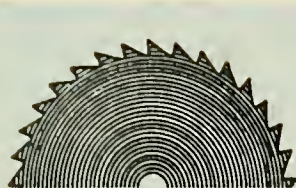
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pin Presentations in the Limelight In Many Sections of North America

25-Year Members Honored in Arkansas



HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Twenty-two members of Local 891 were recently awarded service pins for membership of 25 years or more. Those so honored, seen in photograph above, included, seated from left: M. C. Thompson, 28 years; H. L. Nickels, 30 years; J. H. LeCroy, 25 years. First row, standing: C. A. Kirkpatrick, 46 years; Lewis Groves, 25 years; A. J. Sears, 30 years; Frank Sears, 55 years; Oscar Robinson, 28 years; J. K. Groves, 25 years. Back row: Joe Marty, 29 years; T. F. Needham, 33 years, and Paul Wright, 27 years. Members, not pictured, who received pins were: Carl Anderson, 32 years; Clarence Bray, 28 years; C. L. Brown, 35 years; E. L. Carlisle, 32 years; Carl Gross, 33 years; Charles Mowery, 48 years; Edward Nelson, 26 years; P. K. Ogdon, 30 years; Milton Tanner, 25 years, and Clarence Vaughn, 25 years. The local was established in 1901.

Alabama Local Presents Service Pins



GADSDEN, ALA.—Local Union 1371 honored a past president and 25-year members at a presentation ceremony recently. In the photo above are, standing from left: Charles E. Day, Past President pin; Raymond Quinn, W. H. Wilder, William M. Pentecost, Van Garrard, O. D. Wright, J. H. Day and Guy Condray. Seated, from left: Ralph Bullard, R. M. Letson and F. R. Vinyard.

Two 50-Year Members Of Local 132 Honored



Roy L. Miller, left, and Guy Hesselgesser, right, were given 50-year pins by L.U. President Joseph Groomes, center.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Fifty-year pins were presented to four members of Local Union 132 recently although Roy L. Miller and Guy Hesselgesser were present to receive their awards from President Joseph N. Groomes. Fred Blankenship and George Dreyer were prevented by illness and family illness from attending the ceremony. Local 132 has a total of 61 50-year members.

Two 25-Year Members Of Local 2785 Honored



THE DALLES, ORE.—Brothers Wilburt A. Rogers, center, and Archie E. Hall, right, of Local 2785, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, recently were presented their 25-year pins for continuous membership. Brother William A. Neumann, left, who made the presentation, will have 30 years' continuous membership this year, and will be eligible for the Brotherhood pension.

Completion Certificates to Detroit Apprentices

DETROIT, MICH.—The Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its 20th Annual Graduation Banquet on February 26 at which 45 graduating apprentices received their Journeyman's Certificates from the United Brotherhood and also a Certificate of Completion from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

On hand to present certificates were Peter Terzick, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood; Stuart Proctor, retired Head Instructor, Apprentice Training School and member of International Apprenticeship Committee; James Whyte, field representative of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; and Henry Tuck, Head Carpentry Instructor at the Apprentice Training School.

Among the dignitaries attending this year's function were State Senator Raymond Dzendzel, who also is business representative of Carpenters Local 982; Jack Wood, Secretary-Manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council; Stan Arnold, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council; Len Zimmerman, Secretary-Treasurer, Michigan State Carpenters Council; L. M. Weir, Secretary-Treasurer, Detroit Carpenters District Council plus representatives of the sponsoring and participating Organizations of the Apprenticeship Program.

This year's speakers included Peter Terzick, International Treasurer; Anthony Ochocki, Secretary, J.A.C.; Ernest Landry, Chairman, J.A.C.; and Bruce Lauer, graduate apprentice, representing his class.



General Treasurer Terzick.



Graduating apprentices at the recent Detroit JAC banquet.



Chairman Ernest Landry

Pennsylvania Local Union Presents 25-Year Pins



KINGSTON, PA.— Local 768, Kingston, honored its 25-year members at a dinner party held at Konefal's Restaurant in Edwarsville.

Shown in the photograph above are the program principals and the honored guests. Seated, from left, are Louis Blockus, George Swan, Reynold Vanderhof, Willard Phillips, Nicholas Carnevale and Otto Kemper.

Standing: George Kasimer, Ivan Covert, Clement C. Macy, president of Local 768; Elwood Spencer, former vice president; Eugene Considine, business representative; Willard Smith and Stanley Shaffer.

Other recipients of 25-year awards were Russell Baird, Fred Broshart, Robert J. Culp, John Fabian, Howard Hess, Warren Johnson, Albert Krackenfelds, William McKenna, Daniel Miller and Edward Updike.

Zigmund Benkowski served as dinner chairman, assisted by John Osolnik and Harold Palmer. President Macy was the Master of Ceremonies.

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A hip roof is 48'-9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. Pitch is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights

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Local 740 Member Carves Unusual Wood Artifacts

Bedstead carved by Ed Fox of Local 740 measures five feet, eight inches in height and has a full back one-and-a-half inches thick.



Photos above, from the left, display some of Brother Fox's artistry. Likeness of Ed and his wife Gertrude are reflected in polished hardwood; marquetry picture of daughter Barbara Ann; and figures from "three graces."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The wood sculpture shown on this page is the handiwork of Ed Fox, financial secretary of Millwright Local 740. According to James Wren, also of Local 740 who sent these photos to the editor of the CARPENTER, Brother Fox has spent as long as 18 months constructing some of these fine wood carvings. That was the time required for the intricate and detailed model of the famous clipper ship "Flying Cloud."

One of the more intriguing works of wood art fashioned by Brother Fox is the totem pole shown below. This colorful sculpture greets visitors to Fox's Indian Trail home located high over New York's East River.

The ornate carved bed pictured above required 145 hours of painstaking work to finish. One of the more interesting of Fox's collection is the highly polished "Three Graces" sculptures which is carved from a single piece of wood.



Totem pole (left) stands guard outside Fox's home, located appropriately enough, in the Indian Trail section along New York's East River. At right is model of clipper ship that required 18 months to complete.

Local 1108 Veterans Honored At Dinner Dance

CLEVELAND, O.—Members of Local 1108, with years of service ranging from 35 to 60 years, were recently honored by the membership at a dinner dance. Forty-nine members of the local were eligible to receive service pins and nearly half of this number were able to attend the affair and received their pins in person. Top photo, left to right: Emil Blaha, 40 years; William Konyha, Stephen Dodd, Sr., 40 years; and Harry Anderson, 40 years. Center photo, left to right (top): Emil Blaha, 40 years; William Lochr, 40 years; George Hanzely, 40 years. Bottom: Frank Early, 50 years; Steve Husney, 50 years; Stephen Haller, 45 years; John Parilak, 35 years. Bottom photo, left to right (top): John Diest, 50 years; Harry Anderson, 40 years; William Schleben, 50 years; Earl Armbruster, 40 years; Stephen Dodd, Sr., 40 years; John Saulit, 35 years; Nels Kulberg, 50 years; Henry Reichel, 40 years. Bottom, T. A. Kalcic, 45 years; Rudy Yanke, 40 years; Louis Marcinek, 40 years; Alfred Swanson, 45 years; John Armbruster, 45 years; Fred Wengatz, 40 years.



Puncture Protective Footwear

Carpenters probably step on more nails than anybody else. At least we do know that protruding nails constitute one of the leading sources of injuries to carpenters. Such injuries are not spectacular but they are painful and often have serious consequences. The following report from the Construction Section of the National Safety Council tells of some promising developments in all-round safety shoes which will give convenient and effective protection against this kind of hazard.

Just one caution: It makes good safety sense to protect yourself with useful protective equipment. But don't let that keep you from demanding the best possible housekeeping on the jobs you work on. Eliminating the causes of accidents is still the best way to prevent injuries.

Puncture wounds have always been a major hazard in our construction industry. These are particularly serious in erection of concrete structures—such as foundations, bridges, buildings, or culverts—where wrecked formwork with protruding nails becomes a prime source of such wounds. Contractors often find that foot-puncture wounds vary from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of all doctor-treatment cases.

The problem can be offset to a great

extent if construction employees wear shoes with puncture-protective insoles:

- At least two shoe manufacturers make a safety shoe with a steel insole built in between the regular sole and a cushioned insole.
- Boots which furnish the same

puncture protection are also available.

- Puncture-protective insole inserts in both shoe and boot last sizes are commercially available.

For source information inquire of your safety shoe dealer or the National Safety Council.

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Retiring Hudson County Leader Honored By Jersey City Testimonial



The photograph above shows those at Local 486's head table. From left they are: Rev. Father E. C. Gardner; Thomas J. Posey, President, Hudson County District Council; Mrs. Beck; John Stober, former District Council president and toastmaster; the guest of honor, Albert J. Beck, Sr.; Raleigh Rajoppi, Executive Board Member, Second District, and President, New Jersey State Council; Henry R. Cook, former Hudson County Business Representative and President, Local 391; Representative Cornelius Gallagher, 13th District of New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Albert J. Beck, Sr., retiring Hudson County Business Representative and President of Local 486, was honored with a testimonial dinner at the Skyline Cabana Club at which more than 500 people were in attendance.

Brother Beck, who retired after 30 years as Business Agent of the Hudson

County District Council, was presented with a gold membership card, a color television, several other gifts and a purse at the cocktail reception dinner and dance. Carpenter groups from New York State and Pennsylvania joined with the New Jersey local unions in making it a memorable evening.

Local 540 Celebrates 66th Anniversary



Waltham carpenters celebrate 66th anniversary. Front row, left to right: Andrew Shuster, Edward Gallagher, William Hancock, John Kelliher, Allan Stirling, Thomas Ranley, Joseph Robillard and Charles Cuniffe. Standing, left to right: Stanley Landry, Thomas McGuigan, Wilfred Landry and Harry Hodgson.

WALTHAM, MASS. — Members of Local 540 recently held a banquet to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the founding of their local union. In attendance was a large delegation of state union officials.

Andrew Shuster, president of the Massachusetts State Carpenters Council, congratulated the local, and William Hancock, president of the Grand Council, brought greetings.

President John Kelliher of the Newton District Council and Edward Gallagher, business agent, addressed the audience.

Helping Allan Stirling, president of Local 540 and their guests from 22 locals

were the officers of Local 540, including Vice President Thomas Ranley, Recording Secretary Thomas Short, Treasurer Joseph Robillard, Financial Secretary Charles Cuniffe, Warden Stanley Landry, Trustees Harry Hodgson, Wilfred Landry, Thomas McGuigan and Conductor Allan MacNeil.

Cities and towns represented from the Newton District were: Newton, Natick, Needham, Concord, Bedford, Wayland, Dover, Cohituate, Weston, Waltham, Wellesley, Lincoln, Sudbury and Watertown. Delegations from several districts also attended, including Worcester, Quincy, Lawrence, Middlesex and Arlington.

Local 954 Presents Service Pins

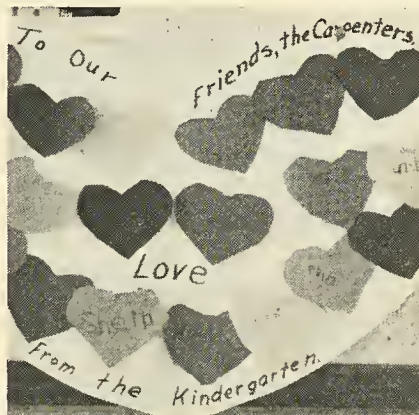


MT. VERNON, WASH.—Ten members were honored by Local Union 954 at the annual presentation ceremony of 25-year pins. The pins were presented by Paul Rudd, International Representative. In the photo above are, from left in front row: Harry Randall, Axel Ekland, John Sward, Floyd Vandenburg and Lloyd Richards. In rear, from left: Estel Browne, Howard Browne, Mack Johnson, Norris Sturdy, Robert Nelson and Rudd.

L.U. 1569 Valentine

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA., CAN.—The valentine at right was sent to the carpenters at Suffield Experimental Station, members of Local 1569, by kindergarten students at the station. Each child's name was on one of the small hearts attached to the large heart. A number of permanent carpenters on civil service are at the station, but presently, ten members of the local are also working there.

The valentine was put up in the carpenters' lunch room in appreciation of the things the carpenters make for them from time to time.

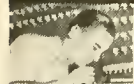


Proud Apprentices Receive Diplomas



KIRKSVILLE, MO.—Receiving certificates at an Award Assembly of Local 2057 recently were left to right: seated, Charles Rigdon, Art Buchanan, Edward F. Harris, Ronald James, Donald Gregory and Charlie Beach. Standing, Kenneth P. Barnes, Darrell D. Bragg, Charles S. Williams, Bill Reed, Neil Linder and Bill Griswold. Others who earned certificates and are not pictured were James Rose, Daryl Watson, John L. McFarland, Carl Clifford Hays and John Jackson.

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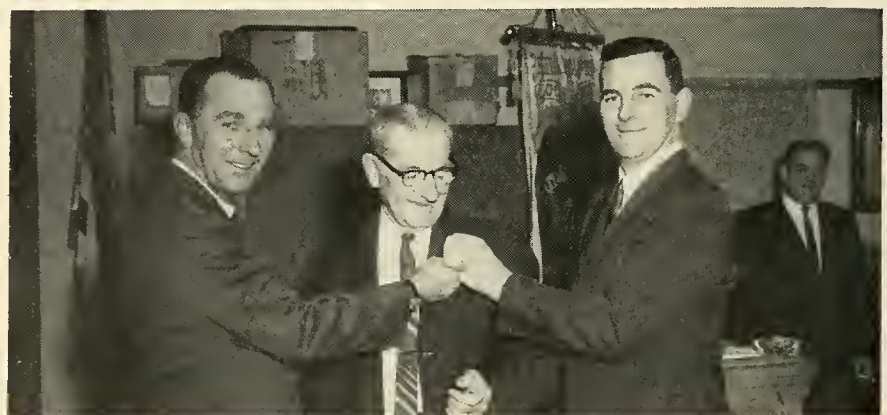
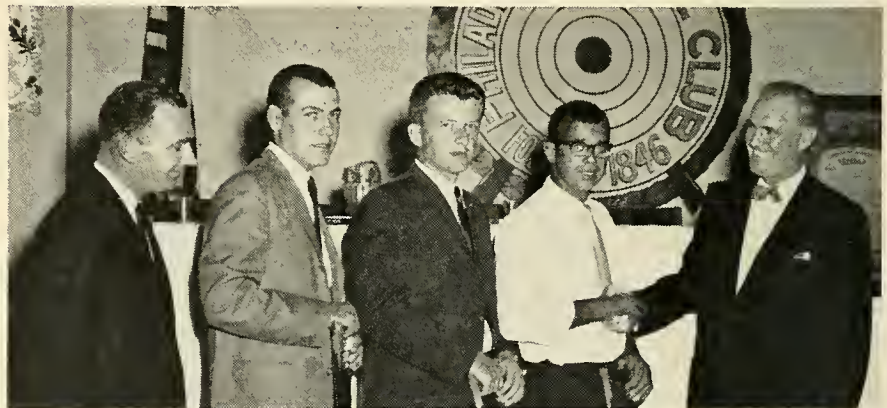
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The original charter was proudly on display and so were a band of Philadelphia Local 122 members with a combined continuous membership of 4,853 years. The occasion was a special salute to the 131 members with 25 to 60 years of service to the cause of trade unionism.

TOP PHOTO—Officers and guests seated at the head table are introduced by James O'Donnell, president of Local 122. From the left are Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council; George Walsh, president, Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Raleigh Rajoppi, general executive board member; William Sidell, second general vice president; O'Donnell; Patrick E. Durkin, vice president of the local; Raymond Ginnetti, general representative; Stephen Daly, recording secretary; and William P. Durkin, business representative, Philadelphia District Council.

ABOVE CENTER—Members with fifty and sixty years service are shown with special invited guests. Bottom row, left to right: Albert Frantz, 50; James Shoultz, 60; Fred Glaser, 60; Fred Tenbel, 50; Peter Trumpf, 50; James McNeill, 50. Middle row left to right: Herman Nelson, 51; Walter Smyth, 52; Floyd Kemp, 55; Patrick Durkin, 51, and Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Member. Top row, left-right: Robert H. Gray, Secretary - Treasurer, Philadelphia District Council; Raymond Ginnetti, General Representative; William P. Durkin, Business Representative; William Sidell, Second General Vice President; George Walsh, President, Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, Honorable Judge Louis Vignoli, President Delaware Valley Maritime Port Council, and James O'Donnell, President Local 122.

BELOW CENTER—June 1965 graduates of Joint Apprentice Training Program are congratulated and presented with monogrammed saws by Secretary-Treasurer Robert H. Gray (right) and Martin A. Durkin, Apprentice Coordinator (left). Left to right: Thomas Kenny, Joseph Kelly, and Claude Zacury.

BOTTOM PHOTO—Patrick E. Durkin, 51 year member, receives pin from sons Martin A. Durkin, Philadelphia District Council Joint Apprentice Coordinator (left) William P. Durkin, Business Representative, Philadelphia District Council (right); James O'Donnell, President, Local 122 (right rear) Brother Patrick E. Durkin and sons Martin and William represent 89 years membership in the Brotherhood.



Local Unions Honor 25, 50 Year Members

IRONTON, OHIO—The meeting hall of Carpenters Local Union 1111, Ironton, Ohio, was the scene of 50-year membership pins being presented by General Representative Robert Sauer, to those seated in the photo. These five members seated represent a total of 261 years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood.

General Representative Robert Sauer, conveyed congratulations to the recipients of 50-year membership pins, from our General President, General Officers, and General Executive Board. Brother Sauer made an interesting and impressive speech portraying the respect that was commanded by the early members of our organization of their communities. He commended our senior members in helping to build the great organization that we enjoy today.



IRONTON, O.—Front row from left: Calvin Payne, 54 years; George Hortel, 51 years; Raymond Kurtz, 50 years; Earl Bussey, 52 years; Fredrick Kurtz, 54 years. Back row: C. E. Vanderpool, secretary-treasurer, Tri-State District Council of Carpenters; Fred Price, business representative, Local 302, Huntington, W. Va.; Jack D. Hughes, business representative, Local 1111; Robert Sauer, General Representative, who made the presentations.

Member Has Unusual Collection of Wood

MILLERSTOWN, Pa.—A veteran carpenter of 26 years writes to the General Office of his love of wood, something all of us in the trade have in greater or less degree. But Donald Wetzler of Millers-town, Pa., a member of Local 287, seems to have developed a greater fondness for wood than most.

Brother Wetzler writes that some years ago he started collecting pieces of wood from all over the world and now has over 300 specimens. As a hobby, Wetzler likes to combine his imagination and carpentry skills to create interesting pieces of furniture for himself and his friends using wood from his collection.

An avid outdoorsman, he keeps a wary eye for different species of wood during hunting and fishing trips. Wetzler hopes that there are other members who share his enthusiasm for wood collecting and might be interested in joining the International Wood Collectors Society. If so, you can obtain further information by writing to Donald E. Wetzler, Millers-town, Pa. 17062.



BERKELEY, CALIF.—Local Union 1158 was recently host to 63 guests at a dinner at Spengers Fish Grotto on the occasion of presentation of 25-year membership pins to 17 members of the local union.

Among the distinguished guests were Bro. Tom Cherry, Local 642, Richmond, Assistant State Coordinator of Apprentices, and his wife; Bro. Gunnar Benonys, Chairman, East Bay Apprentice Committee and Business Representative of Local 36, Oakland, and his wife. Bro. Cherry gave an interesting and informative talk on the apprentice program in California.

Seen in the photograph above are, standing, from left: Arthur Halstrom, Nick Afdamo, Irwin Burner, Raymond Canham, Othar Jensen, William C. Johnson, Jack Kuck, A. J. Woodhouse. Seated: H. E. Stevens, Bufrod Walsh, Joseph Dicenso, Harold Morton, Herbert Hopper, Walter Hendrickson, Lester Thompson, Emil Kaleva, Raymond Rice.

Other Brothers who were unable to attend included Leo D. Hamilton, Carl M. Hince, Albert Lusk, Anton A. Olsen, Lester Olsen, L. M. Sykes, Milton Sykes, and B. F. Thompson. These Brothers received their pins by mail or otherwise from our Financial Secretary, John Hartwick. Brother George T. Steedman was to have received a 50-year pin, but he was unable to attend the dinner. Brothers Anton A. Olsen and George T. Steedman, scheduled to receive pins, passed on shortly before the presentation date.



CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Local 308 recently presented 25-year pins to 63 of the local's members in a special ceremony. Calvin Kennedy, Local 308 president, was master of ceremonies and Fred Pedersen, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Council, presented the pins to 38 of the veteran members who were present. Also present at the ceremony in the picture above, in addition to the honored members, Pedersen and Kennedy, was Business Representative Earl E. Edwards.

Local 1143 Fetes Old-Timers at Local Labor Temple



Above: Twenty-five-year members honored by Local 1143 included (front row, left right): George Bell, Edward Johnson, Martin Binner, Clarence Nelson, Robert Wooley, Ole Lundering, Ingwald Moan and Melvin Rudrud. Back row (left to right): Wenzel Svec, William Lyons, Kermit Rudrud, Glen Brinkman, Elmer Lorenz, Ralph Knudson, Hans Zahel and Greg Adams. Also George Strasser, Leroy Juen, Edward Beissel, Leonard Clark, Edward Weiland, Loren Johnson, William A. Eckart and Adolph Masewicz.

Right: Fifty-year members William Roedel and Charles Satek are honored by L.U. 1143 Financial Secretary Patrick Kelly, left, and President Jack Reihl, right.

LA CRASSE, WIS.—An awards dinner and party was held by Local 1143 in the AFL-CIO Labor Temple, La Crosse, Wis.

Two members received gold pins for 50-year membership, and silver pins were

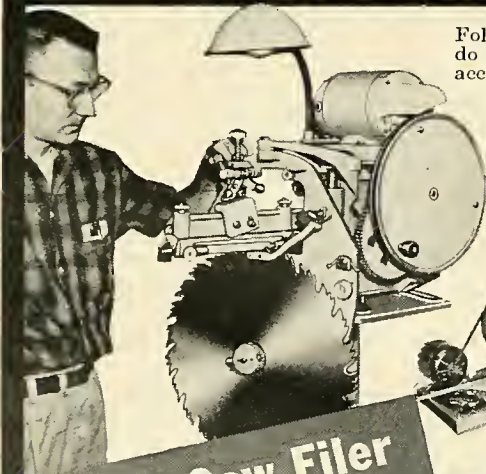
awarded to 38 members with 25 years or more in the local.

Pres. Jack Reihl distributed the awards with the assistance of Patrick Kelley.

The banquet was attended by 360 members and their wives.



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York Local Marks 80th Birthday With Dinner

YORK, PA.—Local 191 recently observed its 80th anniversary with a dinner dance held at the Loyal Order of Moose Home in York. Certificates of apprenticeship completion were awarded Albert T. Gohn and Robert A. Pittenger. Recognition was given the 59 members of the local who have had 25 years or more of continuous membership.

Guests included Raymond Ginetti, General Representative; Congressman N. Neiman Crayley, Jr.; George M. Walsh, President, Pennsylvania State Council; Robert H. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer of Philadelphia District Council and local contractors.

The members and guests enjoyed entertainment and a steak dinner. Local 191's charter was awarded in June, 1886, and was signed by Peter J. McGuire.

Those members honored for continuous membership and their years of membership are: Harry C. Sunday (66), Charles Sterner (60), Howard F. Williams (50), Harvey A. Sechrist (50), Tempest J. Hamm (49), Marvin A. Gentzler (49), Harry C. Barnhart (49), John Stambaugh (49), J. Ralph Bair (49), Warren H. Deveney (41), Sterling Stambaugh (33), Sherman Ruth (33), John S. Ehrhart (33), Harvey A. King (33), and Victor C. Zech (33).

Also Millard K. Leiphart (32), Edmond T. Pendleton (32), Fred Shive (32), Daniel Rehmeier (32), Horace Tyson (32), Warren Tyson (32), Robert Schroll (31), Harry Trimmer (31), Elmer Forry (31), Oliver Forry (31), John Werner (30), Edward D. Ferree (30), James T. Morton (30), Maurice W. Shoff (29), and William W. Reigart (29).

Also Wells G. Stahl (29), David Byers



ABOVE: From left: Bro. Jeremiah D. Fayth, Jr., displays his new 25-year membership pin at Local 191 dinner-dance after Congressman N. Neiman Crayley, Jr. had presented certificates of apprenticeship completion to Robert A. Pittenger and, right, Albert T. Gohn. **BELOW:** From left: Dale K. Gemmill, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Local 191 chats with the union's member with most seniority, 66-year-member Harry C. Sunday, center, and the local's Vice President, Howard F. Williams, whose membership goes back to May, 1916.

(29), Jesse E. Stambaugh (29), Norman J. Gross (29), Stanley J. Carlson (29), Walter Richardson (28), Ralph D. Nell (27), Norman Weigard (27), Paul Kleinar (26), Donald Trimmer (26), Pierce Krebs (26), Spencer Ferree (26), Harry M. Waltemeyer (26), Marris Herschok (26), and Earl Panebaker (26).

Twenty-five-year members are: Jeremiah D. Fauth, George V. Billet, Leroy A. Boyer, Charles C. King, Edward Knisley, Cletus Ecker, Chester Strickler, Lavere Boose, John Baugher, Leonard J. Gehb, Harry M. Myers, Lawrence McCauslin, William Julius and S. J. Miller.



Tampa Fetes 25-Year Veterans in Recent Ceremonies



TAMPA, FLA.—At the regular meeting of Local No. 696, on Monday, February 14, 25-year membership pins were presented to eligible members. In the photograph seated at left is Art Hallgren, 1st Vice President of Florida AFL-CIO; seated at right is Wm. E. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer of Florida AFL-CIO, who made the presentation. Standing (front row, left to right) are: C. T. Wolfe, J. S. Speer, V. S. Martin, J. B. Jackson, J. T. Gurr, Edward Eckstein, B. B. Dossey, W. P. Danford, Willie Collins, A. E. Butcher, J. A. Anderson. Back row (left

to right) are: George Reynolds, M. A. Peacock, Tom Monaco, F. B. Love, H. V. Hope, Dan Gonzalez, W. E. Bostick, Jr., Henderson Bass, J. T. Aulick, A. V. Williams. Not shown in the photo are: J. W. Almon, H. J. Awtrey, E. B. Brannin, E. E. Bryant, Jean Daniels, E. E. Doub, K. R. Hammer, K. O. Hancock, L. L. Harris, T. J. Jackman, J. M. Jerkins, T. D. McClain, E. E. Nistal, S. H. Olsen, C. R. Powell, Harry White, W. A. Williams. E. P. Murphy, not shown in photo, received a Past President's pin.

Local 155 and Veteran Members Both Feted On 80th Anniversary

PLAINFIELD, N.J.—Carpenters and Millwrights Local 155 recently held a dinner dance and entertainment at the Arbor Inn, Piscataway, N. J., in celebration of the local's 80th anniversary. Representatives of other carpentry locals throughout New Jersey and New York also attended.

The local was chartered in Plainfield on March 20, 1886, with Job Male as its first president. The local has been active in contributing free labor for worthy groups and projects for many years, the most recent being the Sabiga Home Addition, Duer St., North Plainfield. Home of the Sabiga Quadruplets.

Guest speaker was Raleigh Rajoppi of Springfield, N. J., a member of the International Executive Board. Other guests were Robert F. Ohlwieler and Raymond Ginnetti, General Representatives. Also present were Fred Porges, Adult Education Supervisor of the Middlesex County School System.

Board member Rajoppi was the main speaker before the 270 in attendance and congratulated the membership for their willingness to help others. Brother Rajoppi presented the 60- 50- and 40-year pins and Brothers Ohlwieler and Ginnetti presented the other members their awards.

Mayor Orlando Abbruzzese of North Plainfield presented the local with a plaque in behalf of the Borough for the efforts extended by their members on the Sabiga Quadruplets Home in that Borough. Mr. Lowell Hansen of the Watching Council Boy Scouts of America paid tribute to Fred J. Nusbaum, the Local's Business Representative, for his leadership in Local 155 community projects. He presented the Local with a plaque for the labor donated by the members of Local 155 when they built three four-room bungalows at the Glen Gardner Camp to house faculty members' families when the camp is open. Nusbaum was master of ceremonies for the affair and was also chairman of the committee, being assisted by Charles Lamb, Alick Lawrence, Edward Margentino, Bernard McDonald, George Page, Anthony Santangelo and Rudolph Wolf, all members of the local. Members honored for length of membership and presented with service pins were as follows: 60 years, Harry Dorfingler, Emil Osterblom and Charles Allen; 50 years, James McGauley and Adam Nuernberger; 40 years, Albert Thomas. Also 32 years, Fred Hinneberg, Frank Mansbery, Roman Milos, Andrew Martin and Lloyd Lindsley. 31 years, William Abel, Louis Hansen, Raymond Mantz and Charles Moore. 30 years, Steve Aklan, Oscar Johnson, John Lamson, Fred Langbein, Fred T. Nusbaum, William Rogers, Trygve Skorge, William Stiles. Walter Thomas and Edgar Vail. 29 years, Mario Genevaro, Joel Giddes, Henry Gruber, Joseph Gruber, Gustav Kreinke, Norman



Left to right: Mayor of North Plainfield, Orlando Abbruzzese, Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Business Representative Local 155 Fred J. Nusbaum.

Laustsen, John Morkavich and Joseph Paladino. 28 years, Mathew Hurtack, Robert Jones, George Kuhl, Anthony Santangelo, William Vosseller, Anthony Valentino, William Wickett and Teddy Zdzbielo. 27 years, Henry Bouchard, Walter Harrison, George Hartfelder and Salvatore Squitieri. 26 years, Knut Cedarberg, John Lubsen, Cornelius Miller and Anthony Risoli. 25 years, George Bennett, Russell Elliott, James Grieco and James Stiles.

The local recently opened a new office in North Plainfield after being located in Plainfield for 79 years, but is still known as Local 155 of Plainfield, N. J. The present officers of Local 155 are President, Joseph Johnson; Vice President, Archie Dunn; Recording Secretary, George W. L. Page; Financial Secretary, Alick S. Lawrence; Treasurer, Charles

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Local 783 Presents Pins On 65th Anniversary



SIoux FALLS, S.D.—Twenty-five and 50-year pins were presented to 28 members of Local Union 783 on the local's 65th Anniversary. The combined years of those receiving pins total over 900 years.

The following were present for picture: Front row, left to right: Art Anderson, 25 years; Ben Jensen, 27 years; Lars Johnson, 54 years and Paul Schrader, 54 years. Second row, left to right: Earl Rotherham, 29 years; Ole Hedland, 27 years; Harold Smith, 31 years and Soren Clemenson, 27 years. Back row, left to right: Ralph Gerry, 25 years; Ray Prang, 31 years; Albert Nelson, 49 years; Serylle Deruytter, 25 years. Standing to right of picture, receiving pin, is Arvid Wicklund, 50 years. Presenting the pin is James Halliday, president of Local 783. The following were not present for picture: Lou Bale, 31 years; James Bredeson, 25 years; Harold Dickey, 31 years; M. A. Famestad, 31 years; Paul Hanson, 28 years; Henry Huhn, 30 years; Einar Larson, 31 years; A. M. Klosterman, 25 years; N. J. Martinson, 31 years; John Mason, 28 years; Fred Michael, 26 years; Cecil Mose, 50 years; Carl Nelson, 30 years; T. W. Oleson, 28 years and Fred Payne, 32 years.

91-Year-Old Member Receives Pin



MACON, GA.—In the photo above are 12 veteran members of Local 144 who received pins for service ranging from 25 to over 60 years at a recent presentation ceremony.

In the right photo G. E. Smith, age 91, walks to the rostrum unassisted and receives his 62-year service pin from J. Golden Brown, General Representative from Georgia. Smith was born the year before Gen. George Custer and every one of his 265-man 7th Cavalry were slaughtered by Sitting Bull's Sioux Indians at the Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana. This month is the 90th anniversary of Custer's Last Stand—on June 25.



Blind Brother Still Attends Meetings



KANSAS CITY, KANS.—Local 797 in Kansas City recently honored its 25-year members at a ceremony where membership pins were presented. In the photograph above are, seated from left: William Barnes; John L. Mason, now blind but seldom misses attending a meeting, and John Ivory. All are charter members. Standing, from left, are Morris Eastland, President, Kansas State Council; Stanley Boyd, 25-year member; Charles Miller, Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas State Council; Henry Brown, President, Kansas City, Mo., City District Council Lewis Boone, Jr., charter member, and Dr. Earl D. Thomas, retired school principal and currently a city councilman who helped to organize the local union, who was also the guest speaker. The pin for Ulysses Boyd, who was unable to be present, was received in his behalf by his son, Stanley.

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Whatever your plans for this year's vacation—whether you're looking forward to the mountains or the woods, the lake or the seashore—you can expect more fun and less worry if you have a safe place for your baggage.

The problem for most travelers isn't getting there and back—it's finding a place to pack everything. We have noticed cars on the road that are packed so full that there isn't room for people. That's hardly the way to get away from it all.

Some tourists pile their luggage in a rack on top of their car; a good idea too, until it rains. If you cover the luggage with a canvas, more often than not, it becomes loose and begins to flap in the wind. That's not the way to have peace of mind on a trip. Furthermore, it isn't good looking.

The thing we need is a rain, snow, dust and windproof luggage compartment that can be locked and carried on top of the car. We can relax and enjoy the ride when we know our possessions are protected both from the weather and thieves. The compartment shown here with NBC's television actor John Ericson was designed with these factors in mind. Besides that, it's good looking and may be painted the same color as your car. You will notice it has a hinged top which makes it easy to pack and unpack. The size may be varied depending upon your specific needs.

Any inexperienced amateur can easily build the compartment when he uses the full size pattern. You simply trace the pattern on wood, then saw it out and finally put it together. A list of required materials and easy to understand directions and illustrations are included.

To obtain the car luggage compartment pattern number 228, send \$1.00 by currency, check or money order to

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Union Housewives Urged to Boycott Tyson Poultry

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK. — Tyson Poultry, Incorporated, Springdale, Ark., is one of the largest poultry processors in the world. For many years this company resisted union organization. In doing so, it was found guilty of numerous violations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In May, 1965, the Tyson employees voted for union representation by Food Handlers Local 425 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

After months of fruitless bargaining, the Tyson employees were forced on strike August 27, 1965. These workers have the full support of the local and international union. Only three strikers have returned to work and morale remains high despite the extended period of the strike.

Food Handlers Local 425 is now asking you, the consuming public, for your help. Tyson poultry is scab-processed and can be identified by the USDA Inspection No. P.481 or P-607 which can be found on the wing tag, the giblet bag or imprinted on the metal clamp on the poultry bag.

Some brand names under which this poultry is sold are:

Tyson Pride
Dover Cornish
Dover Roasters
Old American Roasters
Patti Jean Cornish
Patti Jean Roasters
Manor House (Safeway)
Ocoma Foods
Wishbone (Kroger)

LAKE LAND NEWS

David R. Jones of Local Union #2170, Sacramento, Calif., arrived at the Home April 7, 1966.

Carl F. Borchgrevink of Local Union #971, Reno, Nevada, arrived at the Home April 8, 1966.

Peter D. Benham of Local Union #213, Houston, Texas, arrived at the Home April 14, 1966.

John H. Smith of Local Union # 177, Springfield, Mass., arrived at the Home April 25, 1966.

Salvatore Cavallaro of Local Union #808, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at the Home April 30, 1966.

William L. Sparkman of Local Union #993, Miami, Fla., passed away April 1, 1966 and burial was at Brooksville, Fla.

Peter D. Banham of Local Union #213, Houston, Texas, passed away April 20, 1966 and burial was at Houston, Texas.

Paul G. Haager of Local Union # 696, Tampa, Florida, passed away April 24, 1966 and burial was at Tampa.

Members Who Visited The Home During April

J. Manly	LU No. 1078, Fredricksburg, Va.
LU No. 13, Benjenville, Ill.	L. C. Crawford
Robert W. Eylens	LU No. 627, Orange Park, Fla.
LU No. 215, Lafayette, Ind.	Harrison West
John Fagerholm	LU No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
LU No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.	Francis Durchar
Ralph Montgomery	LU No. 10, Chicago, Ill.
LU No. 532, Elmira, N. Y.	Now living New Port Richey
Robert Anderson	Rudolph Keller
LU No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.	LU No. 105, Cleveland, O.
Howard Beckest	Phillip Patton
LU No. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.	LU No. 422, New Brighton, Pa.
Now living Orlando, Fla.	Jack Wilson
Walter Labrenz	LU No. 599, Hammond, Indiana
LU No. 301, Newburg, N. Y.	E. E. Wales
E. Kuder	LU No. 985, Gary, Ind.
LU No. 1292, Huntington Sta., N. Y.	Clarence W. Emig
Leon V. Heidler	LU No. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
LU No. 20, Staten Island 1, N. Y.	Ed J. Emig
William A. Branner	LU No. 2014, Barrington, Ill.
LU No. 1772, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.	George Phillips
Anthony E. Grajek	LU No. 31, Trenton, N. J.
LU No. 359, Camden, N. J.	Nelson Bacon
Everett Jones	LU No. 1328, Deltona, Fla.
LU No. 476, Youngstown, Ohio	Clinton Westberry Sr.
W. S. Risdem	LU No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
LU No. 132, Washington, D. C.	Henry Lofgren
C. Deckinger	LU No. 981, Petaluma, Calif.
LU No. 62, Chicago, Ill.	T. D. Tedfind
Now living Bradenton, Fla.	LU No. 562, Mansville, Wash.
Fred Brannett	Norman Huckins
LU No. 1292, New York L. I.	LU No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
George F. Wythe	Herman Meister
LU No. 23, Dover, N. J.	LU No. 515, Ohio
Leroy C. Bacon	Floyd Baker
LU No. 1138, Toledo, O.	LU No. 303, Portsmouth, Va.
August Haka	D. D. Daniels
LU No. 2046, Redwood City, Calif.	LU No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
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LU No. 985, Gary, Ind.	LU No. 643, Chicago, Ill.
Lester Weizer	Anthony Cok
LU No. 2435, Los Angeles, Calif.	LU No. 1772, L. I., N. Y.
John Koopmans	A. W. Bonifacius
LU No. 72, Rochester, N. Y.	LU No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Patsy Petrozzi	Carl Anderson
LU No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.	LU No. 81, Erie, Penn.
William J. Weller	Curtis Roe
LU No. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.	LU No. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
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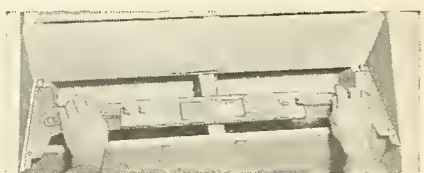
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

One Man vs. The Will of The Majority

THE Situs Picketing Bill seems to be suffering the same fate that blocked repeal of Section 14(b). One man, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, is effectively thwarting House consideration of the measure.

Until such time as he can be prevailed upon to change his stand, the bill will lie dormant.

It seems inconceivable that one man in the House or Senate has the power to prevent a vote on a measure, but the rules under which Congress operates are so cumbersome and so studded with booby traps that the will of the majority can be effectively throttled by one member.

During the last session of Congress, Senator Dirksen single-handedly prevented the Senate from voting on repeal of 14(b). A majority of the Senate favored the repeal measure, but the Senate never got a chance to vote it up or down, thanks to Senator Dirksen's obstructive tactics.

If there ever was a case of one man frustrating the will of the majority, this was it. The issue before the Senate was not whether the bill should be passed or rejected; rather it was whether or not the bill should be considered.

Now, Representative Powell is playing the same sort of game with Situs Picketing. His action is making a mockery of democratic procedure. Furthermore, it is in clear contradiction of the "Cannon's Procedures," the manual by which the functions of the House are governed. However, he seems to be getting away with his one-man roadblock.

If Situs Picketing is to be achieved this year, it will be necessary for organized labor to generate enough pressure on Congress to force Representative Powell to change his position. Every member of the House of Representatives must be convinced that labor is determined to get Situs Picketing passed this year.

No one member of either the House or Senate can stand up indefinitely to pressure from all other members in any situation. Representative Powell can be

persuaded to change his stand only when he realizes that he will be jeopardizing the cooperation of most of his colleagues by continuing his one-man roadblock.

Therefore, every Local Union and every member thereof should write a letter to his Congressman immediately, asking that the Situs Picketing Bill (HR-10027) be called up promptly for House action.

Time is running out, since Congress is sure to adjourn early because 1966 is an election year. It is now or never for the passage of the Situs Picketing Bill.

There are methods by which the House of Representatives can bypass the Powell roadblock. These are difficult to achieve, but if we can convince enough Congressmen that action on Situs Picketing is the number one issue insofar as organized labor is concerned, the job can be done.

However, the throttling actions of Senator Dirksen and Congressman Powell focus attention on a major problem—the need for modernizing the rules under which the Congress operates. Committee chairmen have almost unlimited powers. They can block or promote measures as whim dictates. Somehow or other, it seems incredible that the will of the majority can be thwarted by one man in the greatest deliberative bodies in the world.

Debate is a vital part of the democratic process. There should be very few restrictions on debate in either the House or the Senate. However, somewhere along the line the members should have an opportunity to vote a measure up or down.

If a union operated on the same principles that Congress does there would be the greatest hue and cry for legislation to insure democratic procedures.

From time to time voices are raised for reform of the Congressional procedures, but very seldom is anything constructive achieved. Until such time as the reforms are brought about, we can only operate under the rules as they exist.

Therefore, a flood of letters from our subordinate bodies and members thereof is necessary right now if Situs Picketing is to be achieved this year.

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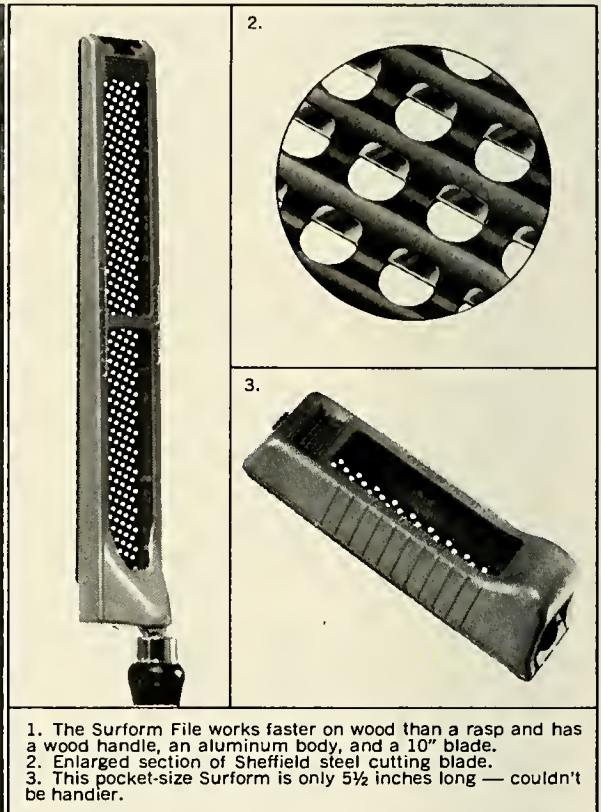
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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

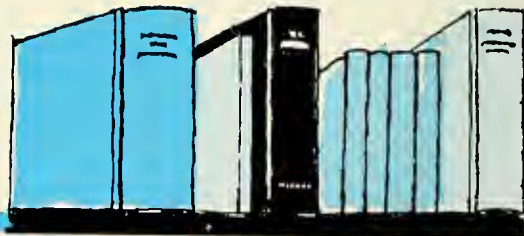
When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.— That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence in such a case, allows men to refuse their allegiance to a Government which is supposed to be tyrannical, and to assume immediately the exercise of the powers which they have a right to relinquish at any time upon reasonable conditions.

Now, in the second place, we must declare the general causes which impel them to the separation. In the first place, we must declare the particular causes which impel them to the separation. In the first place, we must declare the particular causes which impel them to the separation.

The image is a complex digital composition. At the center is a high-resolution photograph of the Liberty Bell, showing its iconic shape and the inscription 'CONSTITUTION 1787' and 'LIBERTY BELL'. To the left, a portion of the United States flag is visible, with its stars and stripes. To the right, a classical building with columns and arches is partially shown. The entire scene is overlaid with a dense, semi-transparent grid of handwritten text in various cursive and script fonts, creating a layered, historical effect. The text appears to be a mix of historical documents, letters, and possibly fictional or generated text, all in shades of brown and sepia, blending with the background imagery.

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should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 7

JULY, 1966



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

The Liberty Bell, symbol of American freedom, has been displayed at Independence Hall in Philadelphia since 1752, except for a brief time in which it was hidden from the British during their 1777 occupation of the city.

Originally cast to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it was twice recast because of a recurring crack before it rang out the news that the Continental Congress, meeting below in the Hall, had declared for independence.

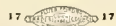
Of particular interest to carpenters are the walnut cradle and yoke from which the 2080-pound bell is suspended. Contemporary records indicate that they were constructed by Edmund Wooley or by men who worked for him. Wooley, who was responsible for much of the structural carpentry work of Independence Hall, was charged with the task of "raising the Bell Frame and putting up the Bell" in 1753.

Wooley was a master carpenter and one of the original members of the Carpenters' Company. Founded in 1724, this was an association of master carpenters organized "to obtain instruction in the science of Architecture, to assist such of its members, widows and children of members, as should by accident be in need of sup-

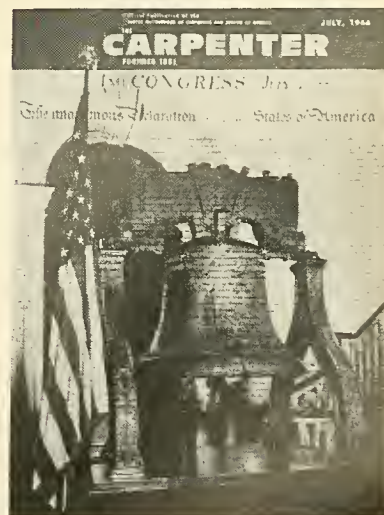
(Continued on page 15)

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Printed in U. S. A.





Your Agent In Washington Can't CLIC Without You

Brotherhood Launches Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC); All Members Urged to Participate by Contributing \$1 for Better Government

ALMOST every day of the week a Brotherhood representative climbs Capitol Hill on behalf of you and your fellow members, because almost every day a Congressional committee is considering a matter that has important implications for our members.

Capitol Hill is the high rise of ground adjacent to our international headquarters where the Senate and the House of Representatives meet to decide questions which greatly affect the lives of all of us who work for a living.

Whether we like it or not, Congress more and more makes decisions which affect our ability to improve our wages and working conditions.

Everyone is familiar with such important labor issues as the Repeal of 14(b) and Situs Picketing. However, these are the glamorous issues. In addition to fighting for these things, there is constant need for influencing legislators to back minor bills which have a vital bearing on our lives.

A few weeks ago, Congress passed a "boxcar bill," which will force the nation's railroads to build more boxcars. Shortage of such rolling stock has caused layoffs of our members in the West Coast lumber industry. The shortage has also created a scarcity of lumber products in a number of eastern cities. This, too, has affected the earnings of our members.

Because your legislative represent-

atives in Washington, by joining hands with other groups, succeeded in getting the boxcar bill passed, the railroads will be forced to build additional cars to meet the growing demand.

A few weeks ago a hospital in a small town in Oregon was stymied because a government agency withheld its contribution of matching funds on the technicality that a hospital built of wood is not safe. The hospital design met all the local code specifications and all the provisions of the state code. However, some bureaucrat in the department vetoed the funds on an unwarranted technicality. Your representatives in Washington are now seeking support from Congressmen and Senators to upset the ruling. Eventually the job will be done, but it will take a great deal of work with Senators and Congressmen.

Every time money is appropriated for a construction project financed in whole or in part by Federal funds, it takes an all-out fight to get Davis-Bacon provisions written into the contract. This requires constant battles by labor's legislative representatives because Davis-Bacon provisions are not automatically written into the contract, except in a few specified areas of construction. To date, the work in this regard has been excellent. Virtually every piece of construction legislation enacted has contained Davis-Bacon provisions. At the present writing, even the new housing bill contains provi-

sions for Davis-Bacon predeterminations in any and all house construction financed directly or indirectly by Federal funds. All this came about because labor maintained an alert and effective legislative staff working in the halls of Congress.

It is extremely important that organized labor be represented on a day-to-day basis in Washington. While the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) does an outstanding job of registering voters, educating them, letting them know the voting records of the candidates, and getting them to the polls, this work only deals with part of the political-action problem. After a candidate is elected to Congress, he is subjected to countless pressures from special interests. It takes constant work to counteract the efforts of our enemies.

As Samuel Gompers has stated, labor must support its friends and defeat its enemies. Supporting its friends continues after they are in office.

As everyone knows, Federal law prevents the use of union funds for political purposes. Every cent of money used by organized labor for political purposes must come from individual members on a voluntary basis.

Realizing the importance of legislative work on Capitol Hill, in 1964 the Brotherhood's General Officers, Board Members and Representatives began voluntarily contributing 2% of their own earnings to start a

special fund for political action and legislative work in Washington. They did so because they recognized the great need for a strong voice to protect labor's interests.

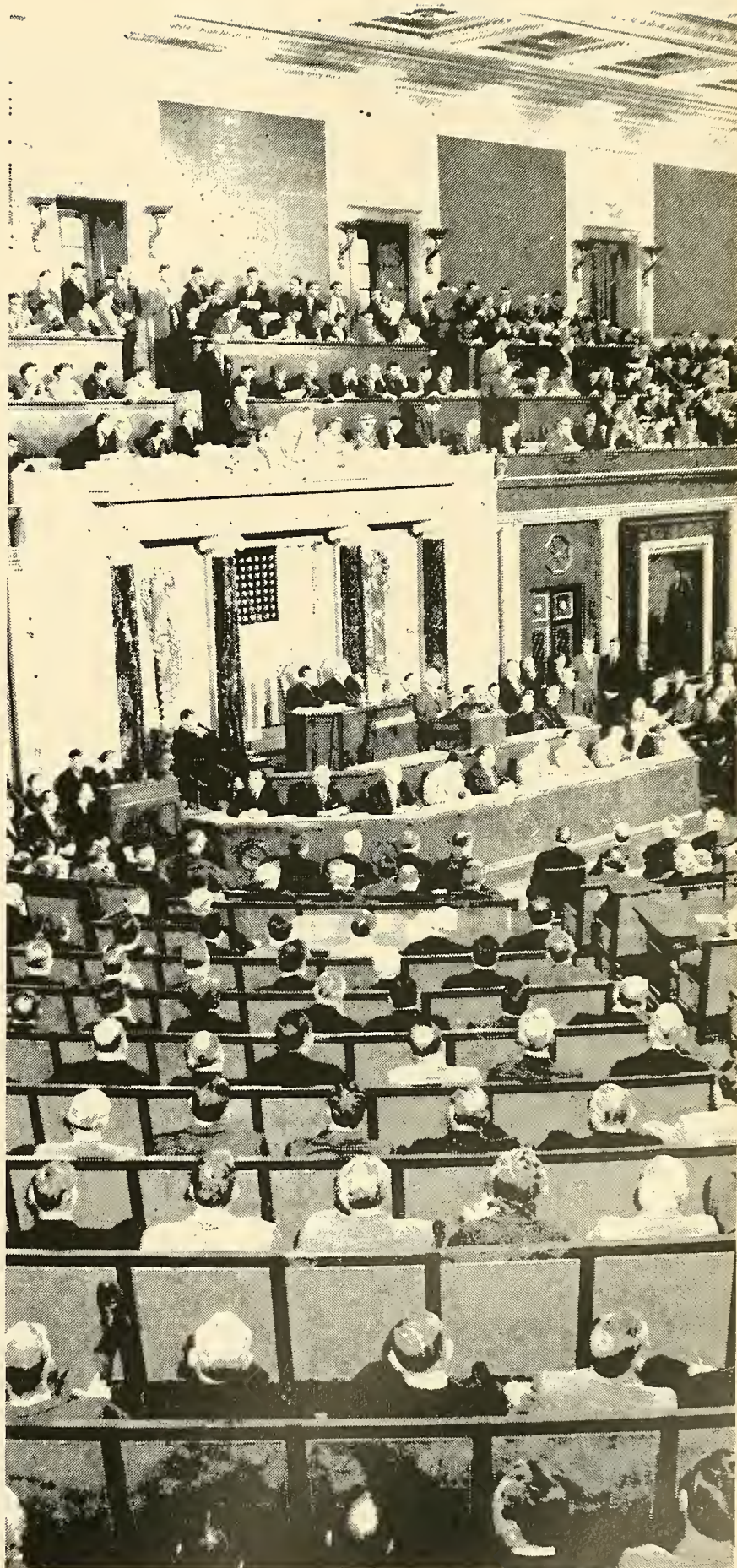
With the meager funds collected, the United Brotherhood has been able to give our organization very effective representation. Members throughout our Brotherhood have reaped substantial dividends from the results achieved.

Now the time has come to extend the work of the small political action group started by your officers and representatives. They intend to continue their participation. However, a political and legislative arm has been set up to offer individual members an opportunity to participate. A committee called the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) has been formed to solicit contributions of at least \$1 from individual members interested in furthering the interests of organized labor.

Receipt books are being forwarded to all financial secretaries in the United States shortly. In turn, the secretaries will solicit members for a contribution of at least \$1 to further the work of CLIC. You can become a charter member of CLIC by making a contribution when your financial secretary asks you to do so.

While it is true that hardly a day goes by that does not see someone asking a contribution for a worthy cause, the work of CLIC is a broad and butter matter. The work that CLIC can do with adequate funds can return dividends a hundredfold into the pockets of our members.

When your financial secretary asks you to make a contribution to CLIC, you will be protecting your own interests when you respond.



Destroyer Tender, *Samuel Gompers*, Is Launched

Many of the nation's top labor leaders, prominent government officials, and officers of the United States Navy were in Bremerton, Wash. recently for the christening and launching of the **USS Samuel Gompers**. Named for the founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, she is a prototype destroyer tender and the first of her class to be built since 1945.

Heading the labor delegation at the ceremonies in Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO.

Representing the U. S. Government were W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor and principal speaker; John F. Henning, Under Secretary of Labor; and Congressman Floyd V. Hicks, (D.-Wash.). Also present was Charles F. Baird, Under Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Joseph Holmes of Jackson Heights, New York, eldest granddaughter of Samuel Gompers, christened the new vessel. Her sister, Mrs. Murray Brown of the Bronx, New York, was matron of honor.

Schnitzler told the gathering that the AFL-CIO takes "great pride" in the new ship. He emphasized that the AFL-CIO shares Gompers' conviction that in order to maintain peace, the nation must be strong.

Secretary of Labor Wirtz said in his address that, "Gompers believed deeply in the American ideal of democracy and free enterprise. He fought off, in the early and vulnerable years of American labor, the attempts of others to shape it in the Marxist mold. He distrusted and rejected Socialist doctrine, opposed 'revolutionary' trade unionism, repudiated the idea of a class struggle. He insisted that Labor's fight be carried on within and not against the capitalistic system. He was

a hard, hard bargainer—for freedom and human dignity."

Wirtz added that, "Gompers would want today's honors paid to one group: the men who have worked with their hands and their tools on this vessel and on those which have come before it in this shipyard. This day, this ship, the name it carries, belong to these men."

The *Gompers* will provide repair, supply, and support services for all destroyer-type vessels. Not only will she tend to the advanced weapons, communications, and electronics systems of the destroyers, but she will also provide their crewmen with modern and complete medical and dental units, which may be limited or lacking in their own ships. The *Gompers* displaces 20,500 tons and has a top speed of 18 knots. Her length is 644 feet and her beam 85. Her crew will consist of 1800 men and officers.

Another tribute had already been

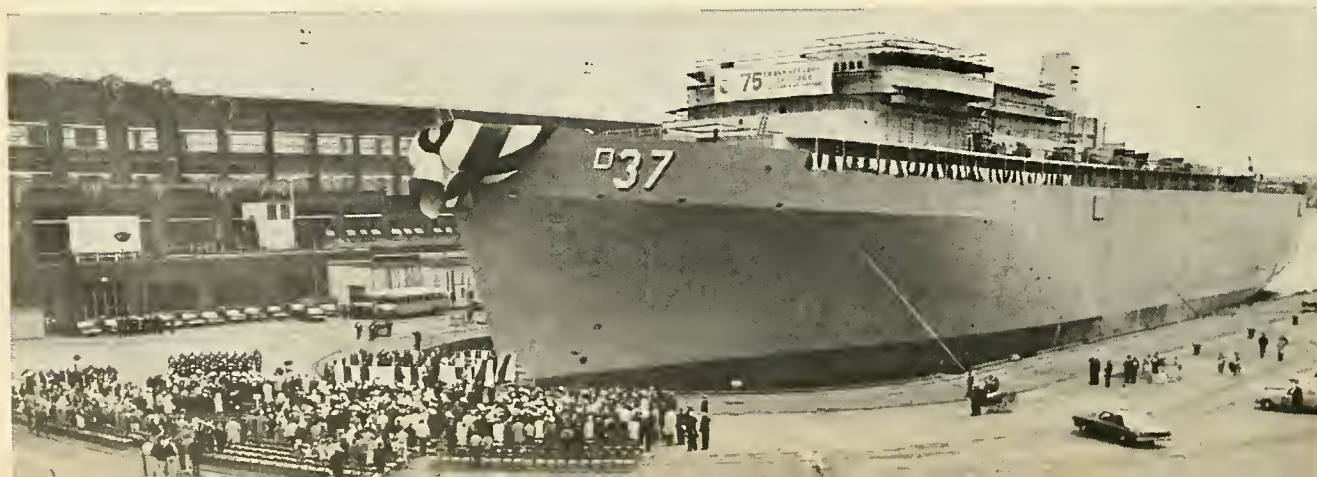
paid to Gompers by President Lyndon Johnson on July 7, 1964. During the keel-laying ceremony, he stated, "It is fitting that a ship should bear the name of a man who laid the keel for one of this nation's most significant social institutions, the free trade union movement."

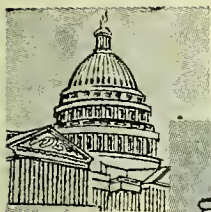


Above: Gen'l Rep. Paul Rudd, left, pictured with a Brotherhood member, as the *Samuel Gompers* was launched.

Left: Standing ready to christen the "*Samuel Gompers*" are Rear Admiral Floyd B. Schultz, shipyard commander; Mrs. Murray Brown, matron of honor, and Mrs. Joseph Holmes, sponsor of the new destroyer tender.

The **USS SAMUEL GOMPERS** about to be launched at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Washington.





Washington **ROUNDUP**

SLOW-DOWN SLOWED DOWN--Plans to reduce Federally-financed building programs are encountering local opposition. State and local politicians protest when announced Federal projects are postponed or cancelled, declaring voters may express dissatisfaction at the November polls.

ANTI-POLLUTION SPEEDUP--Secretary of Interior Udall is expected to accelerate the previously stagnant anti-pollution program, recently transferred to him from the Commerce Department. His possible first prime target: The Potomac, flowing past his office windows.

HIGH INTEREST PROTEST--A Washington realtor, miffed over raised VA and FHA mortgage interest rates, advertised a house for sale "with LBJ financing".

"GUIDEPOSTS" ARE DOWN--Many informed Capital observers believe the 3.2 wage guideposts outlined by LBJ are now nonexistent for practical purposes.

LONG JOBLESS SUMMER--Planners believe 1,800,000 youths from 16 to 21 will be jobless with potential for "restlessness" this summer unless efforts to provide them part-time employment are successful. Secretary of Commerce Connor has sent out 850,000 letters to businessmen urging they hire youths for summer work.

CLASSES CANCELLED--The House Appropriations Committee rejected the request of the Post Office Department for \$2 million to finance a training course for postmasters and postal supervisors in proper labor relations.

MORE COPPER NEEDED--Copper prices have skyrocketed in past months, causing occasional regional shortages for construction needs. The General Services Administration has announced subsidies for copper production aimed at a speedy increase in output to ease the shortage.

GOVERNMENT WORKER SHORTAGE--The lure of higher pay has caused turnover in Federal jobs to hit a new high of 20 percent annually. Government recruiters say they will need 450,000 new employees in the next year, up from the usual 300,000 in recent years. Civil Service Commission is paying as high as 14 percent above scale to beginning accountants, auditors and tax agents.

SOCK THE SMOGGERS?--Federal anti-trust agents may soon file charges against certain automotive firms, charging collusion to restrain development of exhaust gas control devices for autos, trucks and busses.

HOSPITAL SITUATION--Medicare officials declare there may be a crisis in Southern states where hospitals have been loath to desegregate (required for participation in Medicare program). Shortage of beds after the July 1 start, possibly critical because of delayed treatment of neglected ills, may be made even more so as hospitals elect to remain all-white.

MEDIFLATION--Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball has expressed concern that creeping inflation will raise the cost of the forthcoming Medicare program. A plan is under way to consider tying the health program's benefits to a cost-of-living index.

THE FIVE-NIGHT WEEK--Robert H. Fleming, deputy press secretary to President Johnson, recently told labor editors with a smile: "A little while ago I was much in favor of a five-hour, five-day week plan except that I wanted to change it a little bit. I want a five-night, 35-hour week so we can get that much sleep."



**Ten acres in this quadrant have been set aside for possible use as a site for the Vice President's home*

***AN
OFFICIAL
HOME
FOR
THE
VICE
PRESIDENT**

CULMINATING long months of discussion and controversy, Congress has passed by a slim margin of victory, a bill appropriating money for the construction of an official residence for the Vice President of the United States.

The measure was sponsored in the House by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D), Illinois, and in the Senate by Sen. Mike Monroney (D), Oklahoma. The bill, S. 2394, appropriated \$750,000 to build a three-story house on land the government already owns, the grounds of the Naval Observatory. This is located off of Massachusetts Avenue, immediately beyond the embassies of New Zealand, Great Britain and other nations. Massachusetts Avenue is known as "Embassy Row." The location is immediately north of fashionable Georgetown and is surrounded by residential areas.

Throughout all the controversy, Vice President Humphrey was silent.

It is a well-known fact that he and Mrs. Humphrey are sentimentally attached to their present home in nearby Chevy Chase, Maryland.

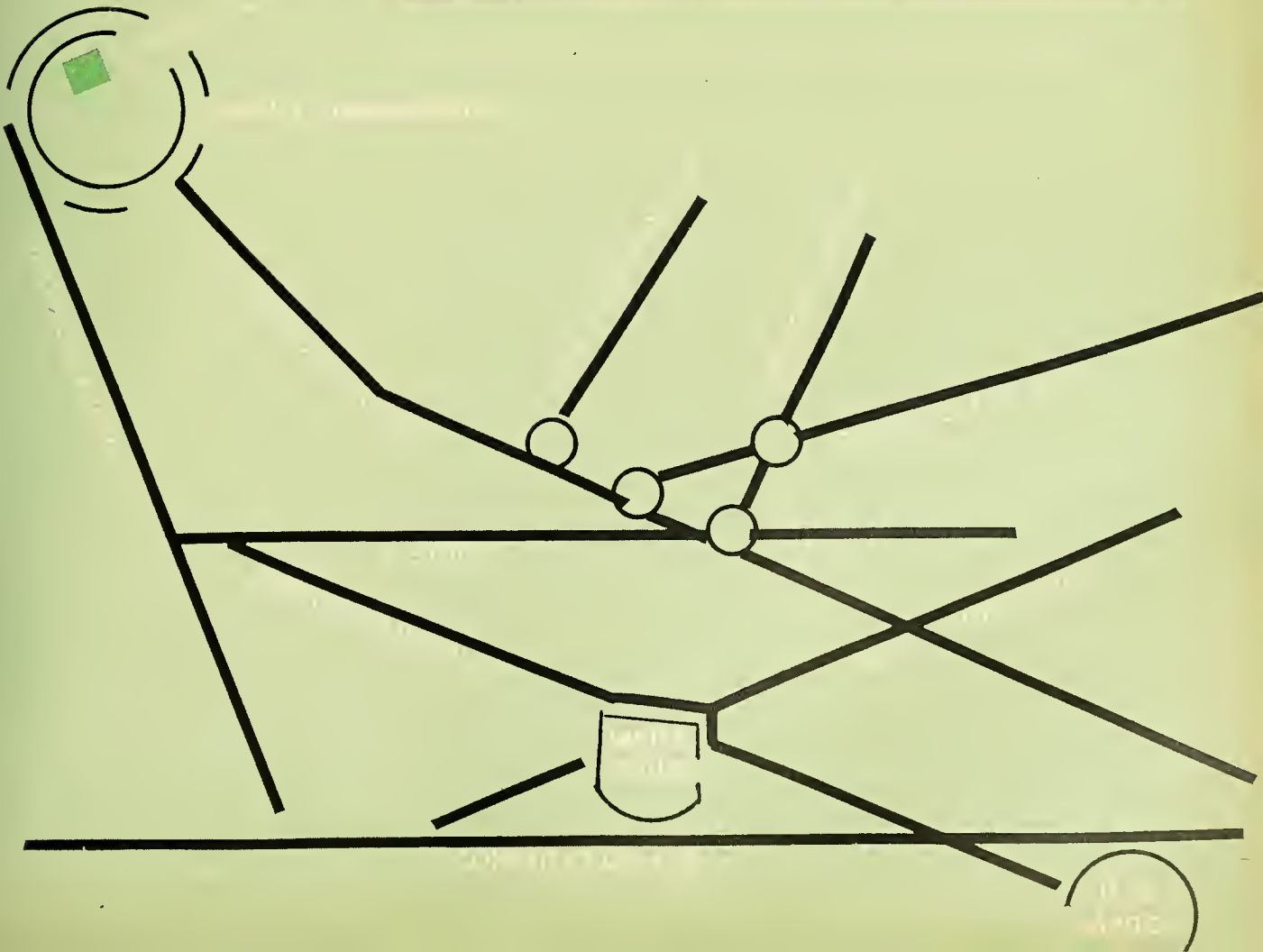
Government planners believe the Humphrey home is "just too far out of town." If the new residence is built unexpectedly fast, it appears likely that the Humphreys will have to leave their home despite the fact that their baby's fingerprints are in the cement blocks of a garden walk and other sentimental attachments in their present home.

It is not at all certain who will be Vice President when the proposed residence is completed, because construction of the proposed residence has not begun, nor is it about to begin any time in the near future.

The bill has allocated \$45,000 to be spent, primarily for architectural work, during the next year and a half. Many in Washington are willing to wager that, before the ribbon is cut, the troubles that Mr. Blandings

Congress approves project, but construction will await end of Viet Nam conflict.

Meanwhile, the Vice President continues in his cherished long-time Bethesda, Md., residence.



encountered in "building his dream house" will pale into insignificance compared to the hassles which are almost bound to develop in the course of planning and building the Vice President's residence. The reason is that the General Services Administration, jointly with the American Institute of Architects, is empowered to select the designer. The State Department is also bound to have a say, as is the Executive Branch. The Navy Department may possibly have a say in the planning, since the house will stand on government property now under Navy control. Washington's Fine Arts Commission will have a hand in stirring the broth, as will the National Capital Planning Commission. Others who have in the past had ideas on the subject (and reasonably may be presumed to continue an interest) include President and Mrs. Johnson, former Vice President and Mrs. Richard Nixon, former President and Mrs. Harry Truman and, of course, Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey.

Congressman George E. Brown, Jr., (D), Calif., had this to say on the subject:

"This probably is the best possible

VP House, Costwise

Among many Republicans (and a few Democrats), there has been considerable objection, on monetary grounds, to building a Vice President's residence. It has been pointed out that we are in a war, where every possible economy should be practiced. They declare that, with the Federal budget so high, not even one unnecessary expenditure should be undertaken.

Proponents of the building project, however, declare that the opponents of the move are "gagging on a gnat" in this instance while being completely capable of swallowing a camel in any other.

They point out that the 1965 Federal budget totaled \$96,518,462,919, while the sum set aside for the Vice President's house is only \$750,000.

That makes it less than 8/100,000ths of 1 percent (.0007771%) of a typical annual Federal budget!

Proponents also point out that the total sum would be spread over several years' budgets, making the percentage even more incredibly insignificant.



Rep. Kenneth Gray and a member of his staff hold a drawing of one proposal for a Vice President's residence as another staff member examines the bill he sponsored in the House.

example of the way Congressmen handle a subject on which they consider themselves an expert—for every Congressman has bought a home at one time or another. On a \$50 billion military budget there is very little real debate, for who can know very much about any great part of such a fantastically large program? But on \$750,000 for an official home for the Vice President—everyone is an expert. Therefore they will argue about the cost, the location, the architectural style, the interior decorations, whether to accept gifts of money or furnishings for the house and a thousand other details. I voted for the bill and I hope that, sometime during the next few years, it will be built."

At the present time, what is visualized is a three-story building, 40 feet deep and 100 feet wide. Its street level will consist of public rooms, including a ballroom, dining room, reception parlors and support rooms such as kitchen and rest rooms. One of the reasons a larger Vice President's residence is sought is to allow the Vice President to take some of the burden of entertaining off the White House.

On the second floor will be the family's real residence. It will consist of six bedrooms, six baths, a study, dining room and sitting room. Servant's quarters will be on the top floor, along with some guest bedrooms and, possibly, quarters for Secret Service

personnel. At the present time, Secret Service men have had to live in the basement of the Humphreys' Chevy Chase home.

The basement of the proposed residence would have the usual support activities such as laundry, utility rooms and garages. On a square footage basis, the "Junior White House" would approximate about a fourth of the structure at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Humphreys have remained mute throughout all the uproar regarding the proposed building of an official residence for them and succeeding vice presidential families. Contrary to the government planners, the Humphreys don't consider their home on Coquelin Terrace "far-out." They are attached to it (the children's baby fingerprints are in the cement block walk) and they greatly value their neighbors of so many years. They had, before the uproar began, made it clear they would prefer to remain where they are.

Because of all the factors which are being brought to bear on the subject, from thrashing out a design which will please everybody, to the Viet Nam war, it is altogether possible they will be able to do so.

In fact, Rep. Brown guesses that it will take as long as 10 years to get the new Vice Presidential mansion completed!

Three State Apprenticeship Contests Winners Announced

NEW MEXICO



The winner of the New Mexico State Contest (left photo), Levi Rael of Santa Fe Local 1353 uses rule to check his project. At the right contest judges study blueprints to see if project conforms to specifications. From the left: Gabriel Gallegos, Norman Lein, Don Oachwald, Luther Sizemore, and Alva Coats.

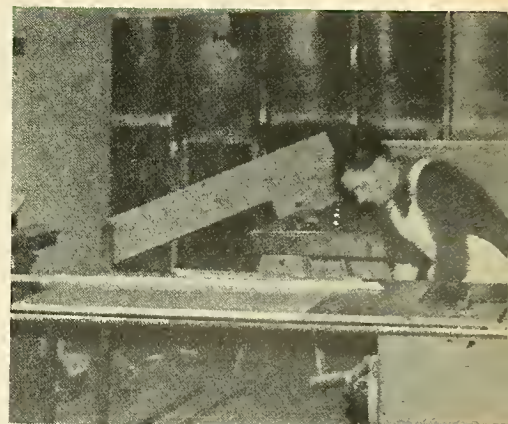
OREGON



WITH the Eighth Annual Western Regional Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest only a little more than a month away, announcements of state contests winners continue to be received at the General Office.

The competition in the state contests appear to be tough, and the Western Regional Contest should be a real test of skills. This contest will be held in Las Vegas for three days beginning August 18.

The state contests shown on these pages include the New Mexico, Oregon and Nevada contests. At the Western Regional Contest next month local unions from every section of the country, plus brother locals from across the border in Canada, will be represented. Last year the contest was held in Albuquerque, N.M. and over 200 leaders from the ranks of management, labor, government, and wood products associations watched as a carpenter apprentice from Tucson Local 857 and a Cabinet Maker apprentice from Seattle Local 338 won top honors.



Framework of project for Oregon contest stands in booth set up for each contestant. At the right, Stanley Nice, an apprentice cabinet maker of Albany, Ore., Local 2133 works on his prize-winning project. Michael Wooton of Roseburg Local 1961 was the top carpenter apprentice in the competition held at Springfield, Ore.

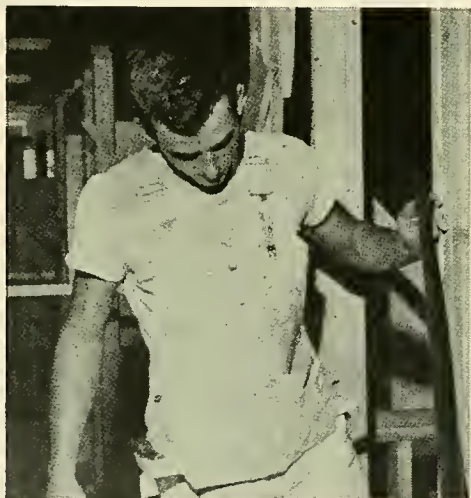
Our General Officers take pride in contests such as the Western Regional and extend to those promoting them every encouragement. And their efforts along these lines will continue. As the needs of the nation for more and better trained carpenters continues, it

is contests such as this that helps to meet these demands.

A complete report on the 1966 Western Regional Contest, complete with the names of winners and photo coverage of the contest, will appear in an early issue of the CARPENTER.



General Representative Paul Rudd (foreground) visited booths as the Nevada State Apprenticeship Contest was in progress.

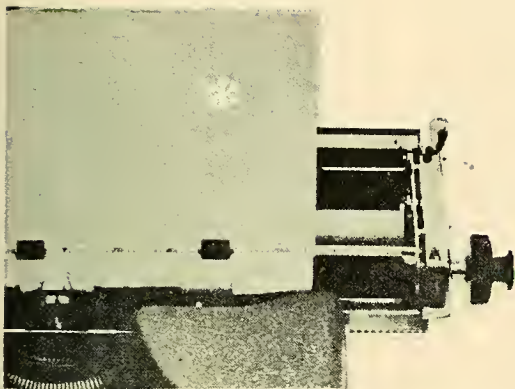


Engrossed in his project, Robert Comstock of Las Vegas Local 1780, prepares to staple some insulating material on framework.

First Place Winner Robert Comstock (2nd from left) of Las Vegas Local 1780 and Runner-up Douglas Munson (center) of Reno Local 971 are shown with Gen. Rep. Paul Rudd and fellow contestants Mike O'Neill (left) and James Long (2nd from right), both members of Local 971.



Douglas Munson (left photo) demonstrates his prowess with the handsaw. At the right Roger Welch takes a critical measurement.



EDITORIALS

* ***Large, Economy-Size Puzzle***

There are two measures now bogged down in Congress which we cannot understand why anyone in their right mind would oppose: truth-in-packaging and truth-in-lending.

The truth-in-packaging bill would require that the packager of a commodity for sale state plainly on the package what is inside the package and how much is inside. It would prohibit a few "sharp" merchandising tricks which mislead purchasers. It would work **for** the honest and upright producer and **against** the crooks and sharpies. Yet, it seems, practically the whole business community is opposed to it.

The truth-in-lending bill, meanwhile, would not set the rates of interest for loans and installment buying contracts. All it would do is require that the true annual rate of interest be clearly shown on the first page of any loan or installment purchase agreement. This would work in favor of the honest banker and merchant and against the high-interest operators who manage to take advantage of simple and uneducated people in order to reap usurious profits. Yet many reputable bankers oppose it.

It would seem that the responsible portions of the business and financial communities would welcome regulations to prevent shysters from taking away some of their customers.

* ***Trouble in the Ranks***

In spite of near-peak production and coffer-bulging profits for most U. S. corporations, there is a considerable increase in grievances, walkouts and work stoppages. According to the American Arbitration Association, 4,097 grievances were filed with it in 1965—more than in any previous year and about 27 percent more than in recession-ridden 1960. Early 1966 reports reveal that grievances are continuing to come in record numbers.

Labor-management specialists attribute some of the labor unrest to dissatisfaction with a system which sees companies garnering record-high profits while wages do not keep pace. Another cause of dissatisfaction is failure by managements to keep fringe benefits up-dated.

A prime reason, we suspect, is that there is a near-

zero understanding of true labor-management relations in many plants afflicted with labor unrest. For every one so troubled, we can show you another one, where the personnel department is properly staffed by men who know their jobs.

* ***The Old Policy Game***

Some corporate personnel policies verge on the insane. A true story was recently related concerning a skilled machinist who worked for an aircraft company of high repute. He was qualified for a better-paying job and asked for advancement but was refused on grounds of "company policy." So he quit. After going to work for another company at more money, he was re-hired by his original employer at more money.

This went on seven times. Each time the man came back to a better-paying job for which he could be hired from the outside but not promoted to from the inside!

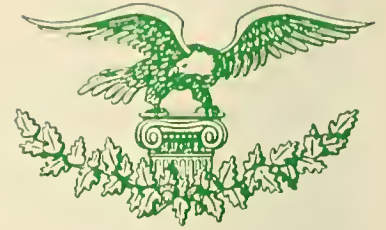
* ***Support for the Arts***

Now is the time for unions to make their weight felt in the cultural and intellectual areas of American life. Throughout the country, many communities interested in the quality of the performing arts—dramatics, music, exhibitions, etc.—have established community centers for their production. Unions, and their leaders, should become active participants in such community efforts.

Union participation can be expressed in any of the following ways:

- sponsorship of concerts, plays, recitals and other performances, professional or amateur;
- contributions to cultural undertakings—the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the "Save Carnegie Hall" drive, etc.;
- sponsorship of exhibitions of painting and sculpture, by members or others;
- gifts to schools and libraries;
- creation or support of adult education in the arts and humanities;
- organization or support of group trips (trips to Europe, etc.) which offer cultural as well as recreational opportunities.

Action Is Needed Now To Preserve America's Heritage



By **EDITH M. HOLLAND**

LET the bulldozers beware! Let the purveyors of sites for parking lots and penny arcades look to their past successes. Thinking Americans have opened their eyes to the rich heritage of Americana which has been plowed asunder by thoughtless real estate promoters. They are up in arms over the wanton destruction of the visual signs and symbols of America's glorious past.

Progress in the modernization of industry, more and better housing, and increased educational facilities is one thing. It is good and necessary—a reflection of the progress and stability of our nation. Better highways are a necessity, too. But, too often, demolition, mutilation or alteration of buildings and landscapes is allowed to take place either with no consideration of the side effects or with hindsight over loss of historical and esthetic values to the community, state and nation.

Americans, always proud of their heritage, have been caught up in a building boom and modernization movement so much bigger than ever before that only now has it become apparent that additional legislation may be required to preserve and control many of the hallmarks of that heritage.

Consider this fact, brought out recently by the First Lady. In her foreword to "With Heritage So Rich," a report prepared by a special committee of the United States Conference of Mayors, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson observes that "half of the 12,000 structures listed in the History of American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service have already been destroyed." Six thousand structures deemed by experts to have special historical significance are gone forever. The Mayors Conference has recommended Con-

gressional action to preserve historical sites and structures and urges that states, local governments and citizens take specific action to save them. Introduction of a series of historic preservation bills is sought during the current Congressional session.

Congressional support is not new to the conservation of our national historic culture. Back in 1935, the 74th Congress passed an Act (No. 202, S. 2073) "to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance and for other purposes," which became known as the Historic Sites Act.

To further facilitate public participation in this act, Congress in October, 1949, approved Public Law 408 (H.R. 5170) which set up a charitable, educational and nonprofit corporation known as the "National Trust." The purpose of the legislation, as stated in the act, is "to receive donations of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture, to preserve, accept, hold and administer gifts of money, securities or other property of whatsoever character for the purpose of carrying out the preservation of this program and to execute such other functions as are vested in it by this act."

The National Trust does a magnificent job, within the confines of its jurisdiction, as a privately supported national service organization for the public good. Some of the historic sites and buildings under its jurisdiction are the Decatur House, in Washington, D. C.; Shadows-on-the-Teche, New Iberia, Louisiana; Woodland Plantation, Mount Vernon, Virginia; Woodrow Wilson House, Washington, D. C.; Lyndhurst, Tarrytown, New York; Casa Amesti, in Monterey, California; and many others.

Buildings under the jurisdiction of

the National Trust are maintained through private endowments, through public subscription and bequests. It is also a clearing house for information about preservation needs, projects, techniques and problems and a source of technical advice and counsel for all preservationists. It acts as a cooperating agency with the American Institute of Architects, the National Park Service and the Library of Congress in the continuing struggle to assure the survival of outstanding examples of American buildings and is a helpful hand for local preservationists.

However, the National Trust is just one agency working toward preservation of historic sites and buildings. Today, individuals, local and county service groups and clubs as well as governments are alarmed to learn of



Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. The First Continental Congress met here during the autumn of 1774 to decide how the colonies should meet British threats to their freedom. The building has been maintained as a historic landmark since its restoration in 1857.



A highway gobbles up the landscape.

the numerous historical sites and landmarks that have already disappeared through thoughtless commercialism. Steps are being taken to rectify these actions where possible and to stop some of them before they begin.

Take, for example, the two multi-million-dollar government buildings nearing completion at Jackson Place, Lafayette Square, in Washington, D.C. Renovation of the Square, begun during the Kennedy Administration, at the request of President and Mrs. Kennedy, should be completed this fall. Architect John C. Warnecke (of the John Carl Warnecke and Associates firm) drew up a plan to save the old houses on the square from being destroyed to make way for a new Court of Claims Building and a Federal Executive Office Building. His plan was simply to put the new buildings behind the old. The plan was approved and put into effect, and when the new buildings are completed the Benjamin O. Tayloe House, known as the Little White House when Mark Hanna occupied it during the McKinley administration, and the Dolly Madison House, built in 1800, which provided a temporary dwelling for President James Madison after the British burned the White House in 1814, will be restored as much to their original appearance as possible, and two more historic buildings will have been preserved in the face of progress.

Not too far from Jackson Place, the National Park Service hopes soon to have the "curtain going up" on the restored Ford's Theatre—just 100 years after John Wilkes Booth shot President Abraham Lincoln. The Theatre, on Northwest Washington's 10th Street, will be outfitted as completely as possible to make it look just as it did on that fatal night of April 14, 1865. Following President Lincoln's assassination, the old theatre was converted into government office space and used until it partially collapsed in 1893, killing 22 government workers and injuring 65 others. In recent years it has been operated as a Lincoln Museum.

When the vastly strengthened and reinforced building is completed (estimated 1967) the Presidential box, orchestra seats, box office, and the simulated flickering light of gas chandeliers will all lend authenticity to this dramatic re-enactment of history. Lincoln memorabilia will be displayed in a modern museum beneath the Theatre's main floor.

Another restoration project of the National Park Service is Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After decades of research through four million documents, letters and illustrations, restoration has begun on Independence Hall and 25 other historic buildings in an area encompassing more than six city blocks. The entire project may take 20 years, but, "Our approach is that time is not the important thing—accuracy is," says Milford O. Anderson, superintendent of Independence Hall Historical Park.

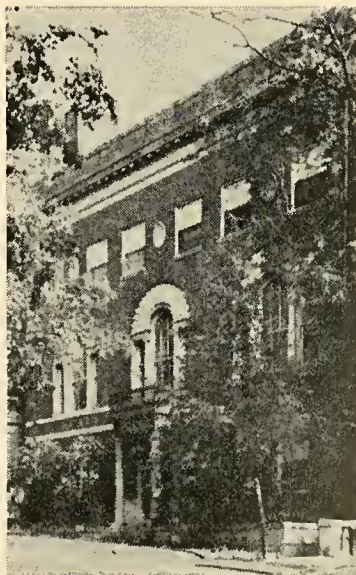
Independence Hall itself has been altered or restored inaccurately 14 times since it was first used in 1735

for the Pennsylvania General Assembly. At one time, during the Revolution, the British used it as a jail for American soldiers. For 23 years it served as an art and national history museum. And, as proof of how close to destruction such a national historical treasure can become, the hall area once was nearly auctioned off for building lots. But thanks to the wisdom of the Philadelphia fathers in keeping ownership and to the Interior Department, the Hall, with other buildings on Independence Square, will be preserved as a national treasure.

Three historic buildings and sites among 33 the Park Service has recommended for the Registry of National Historical Landmarks as having exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States are:

- the two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, where President Hoover was born,
- a sandstone pillar in Yellowstone

(Continued on page 14)



Private, non-government organizations like the National Trust for Historic Preservation are responsible for saving and maintaining for the public historic sites and buildings like the three shown here. Above is the Casa Amesti, an adobe house in Monterey, California, built in 1824. Below left is the Woodrow Wilson house in Washington, D. C., and at the right, a planter's brick town house built in 1830 and restored by the Trust in 1961.





Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, was built by members of a religious sect called the Shakers, an offshoot of the Quakers. Converts to the Shaker religion in the Pleasant Hill area gave over 4,500 acres of land to Shaker missionaries when they visited the area and from 1805 to 1830 a colony of nearly 500 people and more than 40 structures was established. The Civil War and a court judgment in 1896 wiped out the Shakers. Since 1961 the Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation has been busy restoring this 19th century village as a living museum of history.

(Continued from page 13)

County, Montana, where explorer William Clark carved his name, marking an 1806 stop in the long trek of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and

- a self-styled Utopian community in New Harmony, Indiana, where many historic structures preserve the Rappite community purchased in 1825 by Robert Dale Owen as the setting for an ambitious Utopian experiment.

Some of the 608 landmarks listed by the National Park Service are Federally owned and administered, but most are state, community and private property. Official designation as a landmark helps property owners to preserve the integrity of the site.

On a community level, York Pennsylvania, has rescued from commercial blight two richly historic buildings—the Gales House and the Golden Plough Tavern. The adjoining structures were standing when York, a busy frontier town, served as capital of the 13 colonies for several months during the Revolutionary war. Until a local women's organization started a non-profit corporation to save them, these and other neglected, sagging historic York buildings were faced with demolition. The Federal Government approved the two buildings for a redevelopment program, and they were opened to the public in the summer of 1964.

Superhighways are often a threat not only to a community's livelihood, but to its historical character and integrity. In the small community of Morristown, New Jersey, just 30 miles

west of New York City, George Washington made his headquarters in 1777 and again in 1779-80 when he spent the winter in the mansion of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., a revolutionary powder maker. The Ford mansion, rated second only to Mount Vernon for its collection of Washingtonia, is in a parklike setting a mile from Route 202, the main highway into Morristown. And, unless the 18,000 citizens of Morristown win a decade-long fight to end the scheme, a six-lane superhighway will split the town down the middle and one of the interchanges in the one and a half mile strip of interstate highway 287 will pound practically across the Ford Mansion's front yard. At this writing, construction equipment still hovers over Morristown—poised for action if the citizens don't succeed in rerouting them.

In many communities across the country, preservation efforts are voluntary and unofficial. Garden clubs, historical societies, advocates of planning and zoning, civic organizations endeavor to preserve and protect areas and buildings that have historical significance to their own communities, and to the nation. And, thanks to the action spurred by the Kennedys and supported and augmented by President and Mrs. Johnson, people from all walks of life are joining together to preserve and beautify these United States in which we live—not to block the bulldozer and stifle progress, but to temper today's progress with an appreciation for and the preservation of our glorious, humble, meaningful past.

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THE FRONT COVER

(Continued from page 1)

port, and the adoption of a system of measurement and prices."

Master carpenters of the 18th century were civil engineers, designers and business men who by articles of agreement undertook building as contractors of today. So the Carpenters' Company was more of a contractors' organization than a trade union as we understand it. The journeymen who worked for Wooley correspond more to the union members of today.

In 1962, the yoke and supporting framework were rebuilt. A new pedestal and a new steel beam were adjusted to the ancient frame with such care by Franklin Institute that they remain completely invisible.

Independence Bell

July 4, 1776

*That old State House bell is silent,
Hushed is now its clamorous tongue;*

*But the spirit it awakened
Still is living—ever young;*

*And when we greet the smiling sunlight
On the fourth of each July,*

*We will ne'er forget the bellman
Who, betwixt the earth and sky,*

*Rung out, loudly, "Independence";
Which, please God, shall never die!*

—The stanza above is the last stanza from a poem by an unknown author.

Men and Machines

*Long ago in ages past
when tools were made most crudely,*

*Not a soul would dare to question
man's intelligence rudely.*

*But now with machines that wash and dry
and those that plow and sow,*

*There are very few things men can do
That computed machines don't know.*

*The pages of the news we read
Each day remind us, too,*

*There are quite a few machines
That do things men cannot do.*

*They fly, and press and add,
and also reproduce,*

*They age quite slowly and take
a full share of abuse.*

*When they tire, you tinker
with their parts,*

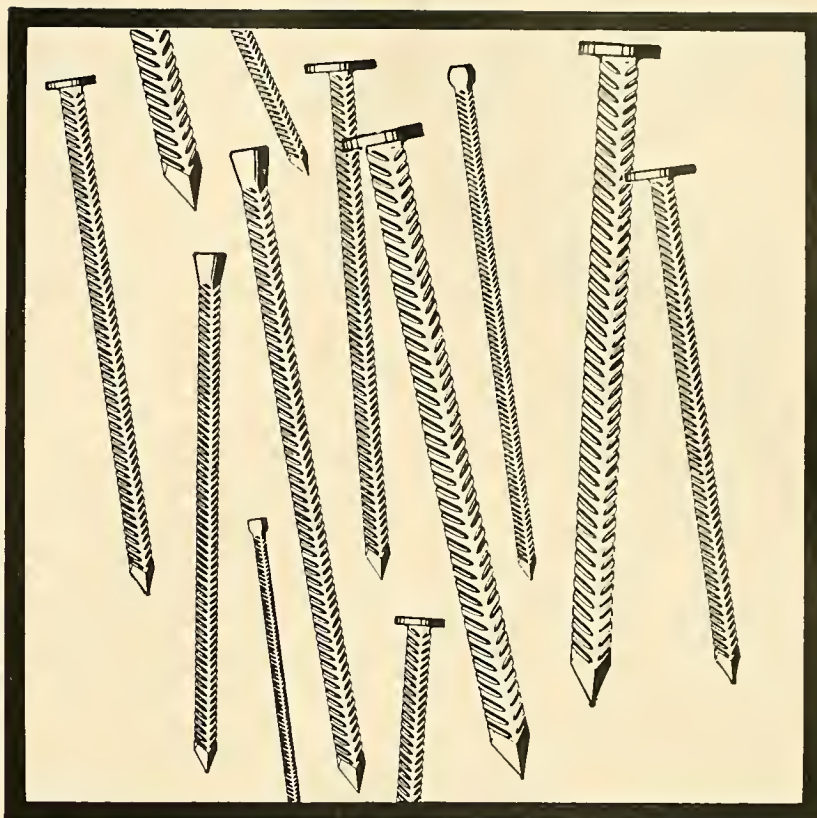
*And mend them as doctors mend
tired old men's hearts.*

*I wonder when I contemplate
on inventions*

That I see,

*Which will stand the test of time,
the man made machine or me?*

—DIANNE LENAY



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ARMCO STEEL



Canadian Report

CLC Urges Full Participation of Labour In Planning Canada's Manpower Policies

Representatives of organized labor in Canada and other interested observers recently attended a National Conference on Manpower Training called by the Canadian Labour Congress.

The purpose and aims of the conference were outlined by President Claude Jodoin at an early session of the four-day conference when he told the delegates that the Canadian labour movement has a particular and very personal interest in the development of manpower programs.

"We believe that the trade union movement must undertake full participation in both the planning and implementation of Canadian manpower policies and in the related programs which must flow from those policies," Jodoin told the conference.

Representing the Brotherhood at the meeting was Regional Director William Stefanovitch. The conference was held at the Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa.

Despite the increased use of automated processes in many sectors of business, Canada has seen a substantial decline in unemployment from upwards of 7 per cent in 1961 to approximately 4 per cent last year—the lowest level in eight years. At the same time, the labour force grew at a sharply accelerated rate of more than 3.5 per cent over the past two years, the largest overall gain for any two consecutive years since the end of the World War II.

Labour Growth Expected

The conference noted that a further rapid growth of the labour force is anticipated through 1970 and consequently, there is no room for complacency but rather a need for continued and rapid growth in total employment, at an average annual rate of about 3 per cent.

The Canadian Labour Congress, in concert with the Federal Government and the provinces, have been long concerned with the education and training of young people, with re-training and upgrading of workers whose skills are becoming obsolete,

with the mobility of workers whose jobs locations are changing, and with the recruitment of skilled workers through immigration.

"It is in that spirit that this (manpower) conference was established and conducted," President Jodoin told the delegates. "We have called together representatives from every segment of our movement, including both those who are already being affected by technological change and those who may face its challenges in the future. We have also invited those from government and the business community whose co-operation we seek in working out adjustment to these changes. We are hopeful that the result of such co-operation will be the development of manpower policies which will serve the triple objectives of high productivity, full employment and social justice."

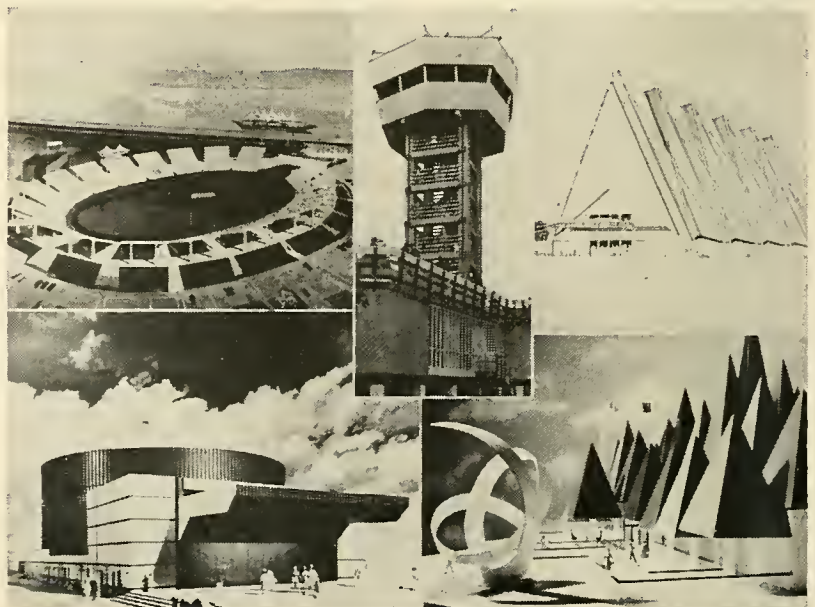
Employee Works for Union—So Who Pays Pension Plan?

When a union member takes time off from his job to engage in union business, who makes his contribution to the Canada Pension Plan? The union, the employer, or the union member himself?

The Department of National Revenue recently issued a suggested procedure for the guidance of unions in dealing with this type of situation.

What is probably the easiest way of handling this situation, the Department notified the CLC Department of Legislation, would be for the union to enter into an arrangement with the employer whereby the latter would continue to pay the union member his usual wages even while he is away from work on union business. The union could then reimburse the employer for this expenditure. In such a situation the employer would make the usual deductions from the employee and his own contributions for Canada Pension Plan purposes just

Construction Projects At Expo '67



CANADA PREPARES for its big 1967 fair at Montreal, to be known as Expo '67. More than 1,000 industries will be represented at Expo by some 30 pavilions. Among them are (clockwise) the 25,000-seat Expo stadium sponsored by six of Canada's automobile manufacturers; an 80-foot observation tower sponsored by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; the steel pavilion; the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association's pavilion; and the Telephone Association of Canada pavilion. Construction on Expo is currently behind schedule.

as though the employee was not absent from work at all.

Such an arrangement would result in minimum inconvenience to the union and the union member and would also avoid over-payment of contributions. The Department of National Revenue stated that such arrangements are already being made.

More Compulsory Arbitration Talk

With all these disputes going on and more developing, an old "solution" has been revived again with the question being posed in many circles: is compulsory arbitration the answer? When the federal minister of labour, a former corporation lawyer, threw out the suggestion he was met by a barrage of opposition.

Since it was the Longshoremen's strike he was referring to, Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, issued a statement, "It is to be regretted that the minister of labour, through public statements, has appeared to ally himself on the side of the Shipping Federation."

Mr. Jodoin also said, in another statement, that compulsory arbitration and labour courts have not provided and are not likely ever to provide a meaningful solution to industrial disputes.

Contract Disputes In Some Sections

The news at midyear, as at the beginning, was of more and more "labour unrest" or as one headline put it, "Strikes menace the economy."

It's never "Profits menace the economy" and the big corporations almost without exception have been raking it in as never before. It is always labour which is the menace. A better word for it might be "scapegoat".

It's true that strikes (in mid-June when this was written) were imminent or in progress from coast to coast. The Longshoremen's strike, involving over 4,000 men, was tying up St. Lawrence shipping. Of course it created considerable inconvenience for many. But the shipping companies were out to cut ten per cent off the union's work force, mostly senior men who could hardly find jobs elsewhere.

On the west coast the carpenter's union representing about 7,000 members rejected a contractors' offer of 45 cents over three years, demanding 50 cents in one year and a seven-hour day instead of eight.

Over 25,000 lumber workers on the coast were getting set for a strike when

the provincial government stepped in with a mediator. Pulp and Sulphite workers were also engaged in a major industrial dispute in this region.

Back east again 1,200 union employees of the St. Lawrence Seaway authority are out for a 35 per cent increase to bring their wage levels up to par with those on the U.S. side of the seaway. All the major non-op railway unions are deeply involved in national bargaining which at this writing seems headed for strike action.

In fact the total picture projected to the public is of a very aggressive labour movement hellbent on striking first and talking later.

This is of course a gross distortion of the situation, but it is aggravated by newspaper headlines such as the one in the Toronto Star which asked, "Has labour gone strike crazy?"

Plans to Probe Machinery Costs

Just to prove that there may be some truth in the charge that companies are probably making exorbitant profits, the government has announced a public enquiry into the costs of farm machinery and repair parts. The investigation is being made by Prof. Clarence Barber of the University of Manitoba.

Since it is farmers who are most prejudiced about labour disputes and strike action, the enquiry may serve a useful purpose. Previous probes have shown that profit margins in this industry are on the high side, to put it mildly, but that labour costs per dollar of production have been declining.

Damping the Boom Across Canada

Canada, like the U.S., has taken mild financial measures to slow down the boom and head off what is considered to be an inflationary situation. High interest rates is one of them. The trouble with such measures is they fall on innocent as well as guilty.

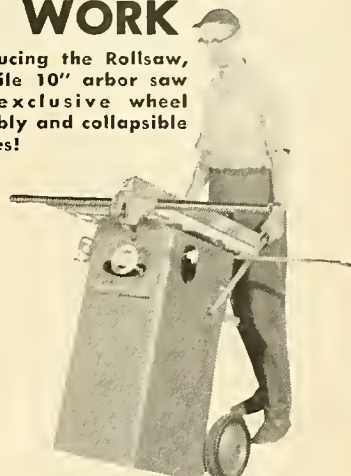
No one really wants to slow down residential construction but measures taken have slowed it down.

Now the federal Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has stepped in to provide funds in special areas like the Atlantic provinces where employment conditions are not as tight as elsewhere.

But construction generally is unlikely to slow down. EXPO '67, the big world exhibition scheduled for next year in Montreal, is behind schedule and is one of the projects that will absorb more and more workers for a good year ahead.

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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

MAN OF THE YEAR—John Anello, member of Local 1050, was presented the "Man of the Year" award for his unselfish and tireless effort in behalf of unionism's cause at the sixth annual banquet of the Maritime Trades Port Council for Delaware Valley and Vicinity. The award banquet was held in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. The award was presented by Louis Vignola, president of the Council.

Distinguished guests at the dinner and ceremony included Michael A. Matz, vice president of the Council and president of Local 473, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; the mayor of Philadelphia, James H. J. Tate and Paul Hall, president of the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.



John Anello, left, gets "Man of The Year" award from Louis Vignola, president of the Maritime Trades Port Council for Delaware Valley.

BAIT PROTECTOR—John L. (Jack) Laughorn of Local 1913 Van Nuys, Calif., is not only a man who takes pride in his work, but also a man willing to get out and work for what he believes in. He believes in the work of the Ocean Fish Protective Association of California.

Live anchovies are the favorite food of many large game fish and, as California's major bait fish, they became the target of numerous commercial fishing interests. The OFPA began circulating petitions to restrict the commercial catch of anchovies, but Brother Laughorn was not satisfied with collecting a few signatures here and there. He and six other members of



Jack Laughorn, left, and friend with catch.

Local 1913 constructed a display booth, complete with petitions, which they set up each weekend at different shopping centers around Los Angeles. At last count, they had collected over 2,000 signatures on the petitions and were hard at work on the supplemental petitions. Thanks to Laughorn and friends, anchovies may continue to abound in Pacific Coast waters.

NEW COURSE—Local Union 87 of St. Paul, Minnesota, has added a course in building hardware to its journeymen training program. The course is designed to give journeymen greater knowledge of the installation and adjustment of all types of building hardware, plus the



Leading participants in the Twin Cities building hardware training project are shown at left. They include: Instructor Harry Melander; Twin Cities District Council Business Rep. Howard Christensen; Ralph Oslin, contract sales manager for Raymer Hardware Company; and A. Steve Ihrig of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and a member of Local 87.

maintenance and repair of door checks, exit devices, and locks. The course also includes six hours of locksmith training. The program is under the direction of Instructor Harry Melander and Howard Christensen, business representative of the Twin Cities District Council. Steve Ihrig, representative of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, is counseling local officers on the administration of the training program.

STATE POSTS—Three Brotherhood leaders of California were recently appointed to state advisory positions by Governor Pat Brown.

Alfred A. Figone, president of the Bay Counties District Council, has been appointed to the Correctional Industries Commission, which directs the industrial operations of all correctional institutions in the state.



FIGONE

C. R. Bartilini, president of the California State Council and secretary-treasurer of the Bay Counties District Council, has been named to the California State Colleges Board of Trustees, which oversees the largest system of state colleges in the United States.



BARTILINI

Anthony J. Ramos, secretary-treasurer of the California State Council, has been named to the State Housing Commission, a new body established to develop programs of housing in the Golden Bear State.



RAMOS

SERVICE TO YOUTH—By their efforts in behalf of the Green Bay Y.M.C.A., 32 members and two apprentices of Local 1146 have won for that local the Service to Youth Plaque and recognition by the organization. The men contributed a total of more than 500 man-hours to the construction of two camper cabins at the YMCA's Camp U-Nah-Li-Ya, a summer camp. According to Trustee Donald Schmechel, the workers were treated to excellent meals and lodging at the campsite for two weekends as they answered this call to civic service. "We are looking forward to more cooperation promoting the Union Carpenter in the Green Bay area" he declared.



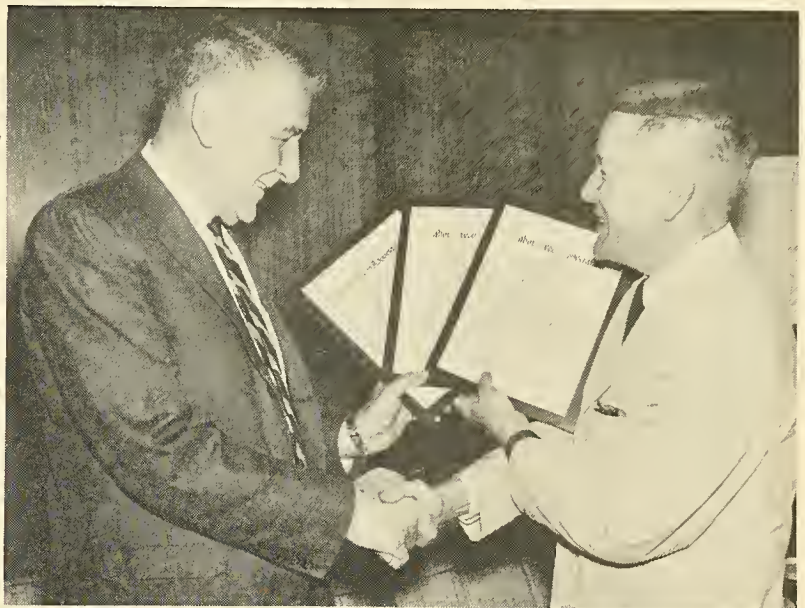
On the roof of one of the summer camp buildings are L.U. 1146 members John Zeise, Vern Phillips and Gordon Olsen. Union efforts for the YMCA earned civic recognition.



Accepting the Service to Youth Plaque in behalf of L.U. 1146 is Don Schmechel, left. The presentation was made in behalf of the YMCA by Harold Carolin.



FEDERAL OFFICER—Kenneth J. Sutter, left above, is sworn in as U.S. Apprenticeship and Training Representative by Taylor F. Custer, director of Region IX, U.S. Department of Labor, Kansas City, Missouri. Sutter will serve apprenticeship and training programs of the region.



Kenneth Fiester, secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press Association, right, presents ILPA 1966 Awards to CARPENTER Editor and General Treasurer Peter Terzick.

Three ILPA Contest Awards Won By THE CARPENTER

The International Labor Press Association at its annual awards banquet May 22 singled out *THE CARPENTER* for three awards. This is only the second year that your official monthly publication has entered the competition. Last year we won an award for "Best Front Cover."

The contest this year was judged by the 19 members of the 1965-66 Neiman class at Harvard University. The Neiman class is composed of working reporters and journalists who have been awarded one-year scholarships by the Neiman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University.

The awards that your magazine won and the comments by the Neiman judges were as follows:

Class 2-A—Best Front Page—Magazine Format. Certificate of Merit: *THE CARPENTER*. "Its covers display an inviting, exciting format which is truly professional. The November, 1965, issue was particularly striking—a glorious picture of a forest scene and a quote from Interior Secretary Udall on the problems of preserving America's resources. Nothing more is needed to attract the reader to examine a report on conservation."

Class 3—Best Single Editorial. Certificate of Merit: *THE CARPENTER*, for "Unions Are the Best Hope for the Poor," "which nearly avoided the pitfalls of platform-pounding and, in the process, served as a useful statement of labor's roll."

Class 5—Best Feature Article. Honorable Mention: *THE CARPENTER*, for "A Carpenter of Nazareth." "The judges were impressed by this most imaginative Easter feature. The subject was not treated in an orthodox fashion, but in a manner which would appeal to every union member. The working methods, tools and products of the most famous carpenter of all are described and illustrated."

In their comments on the magazines that they received the judges had some interesting observations. They noted that they were delighted to find that the "harangue and blatant propaganda which have characterized the popular image of the labor press are becoming extinct." The judges also noted that they had "found an increasing maturity in the handling of controversial issues; a willingness to examine knotty social problems in a fairly objective manner."



A recently negotiated collective bargaining agreement by the Alaska State Council of Carpenters has enabled the Council to expand and improve the quality of its apprentice training program. Above a group of apprentices surround a stairway project recently completed.



All Alaska apprentices are now required to complete an intensive four-week training program before they are eligible for jobs. The program, approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, is approximately 65% manipulative and 35% classroom instruction. Above is shown the circular stairway built by third-year apprentices and an octagon building constructed by second-year apprentices.



Fourth-year apprentice carpenters are shown with a reinforced concrete form project consisting of footings, walls, columns, suspended slabs and stairs. Two of the instructors in the training program are shown in the front row. They are Harold Pederson (left) and Bill Ross (2nd from right) and Training Director Charles Handy (right). Not shown is Instructor Bill Valine.



A group of second-year apprentices, training under the newly established Alaska Council program, are shown with their octagon-shaped building project. The program includes thorough training in every facet of the construction carpenters skills.



Fourth-year apprentices are shown with door hanging and interior trim projects. Charles Handy reports plans to construct a fully-equipped Training Center. Handy credits much of the success of the program to Gen'l. Rep. Paul Rudd.

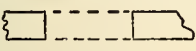
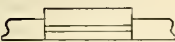


HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING—UNIT II

This Unit continues the identifying of symbols begun in Unit I, and the reading of simple details and dimensions. It also contains questions that apply to Unit I.

QUESTIONS

- Architectural drawings are divided into four groups, which are?
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____
- Specifications _____ be read carefully and _____ be thoroughly _____ by all parties concerned with the construction of any building.
- Most house plans are drawn to what scale? _____
- Hidden objects are shown by what type of line? _____
- The abbreviation for the terms listed are?
a. Apartment? _____ d. Furring? _____
b. Square Feet? _____ e. Yellow Pine? _____
c. Cubic Feet? _____
- Draw the symbol for wood.
- Draw the symbol for a floor drain.
- Draw the symbol for a telephone outlet.
-  is the symbol for what type of opening?
-  is the symbol for what type of opening?

If you have correctly answered the questions dealing with the basic information, examine the following simple working drawing. On this drawing only the necessary dimensions are given. After looking the drawing over closely, answer the questions concerning Fig. 1.

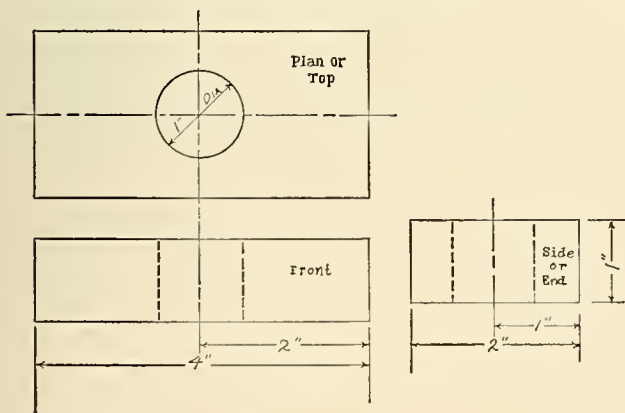


FIGURE 1

QUESTIONS 1 thru 4, below, deal with Fig. 1

- What is the Diameter of the hole? _____
- Where is the hole located? _____
- What is the size of the block? _____
- What do the dotted lines indicate in the end view? _____

Now that you have answered the questions on Fig. 1, try Fig. 2. You will notice that most of the dimensions on this drawing appear twice. This has been done to show that when a dimension cannot be found on one view, it may be found on another view. Under ordinary circumstances, most dimensions would appear only once. Convenience usually determines on which view it will appear.

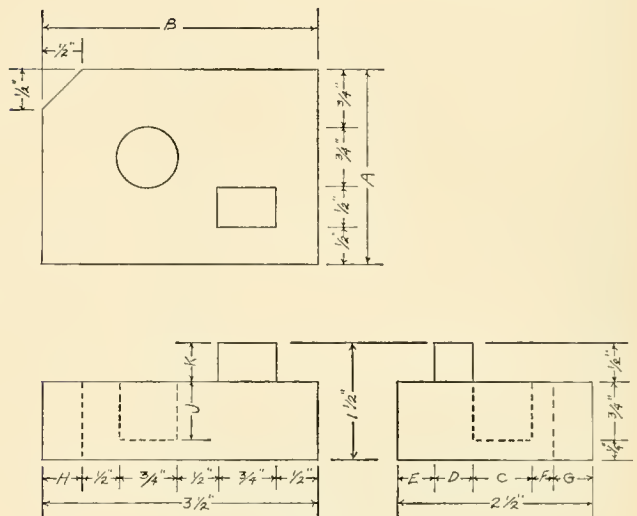


FIGURE 2

QUESTIONS below deal with Fig. 2

Gives the correct Dimensions for:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| A. | D. | G. |
| B. | E. | H. |
| C. | F. | J. |
| | | K. |

- What is the diameter of the hole?
- How deep is the hole?

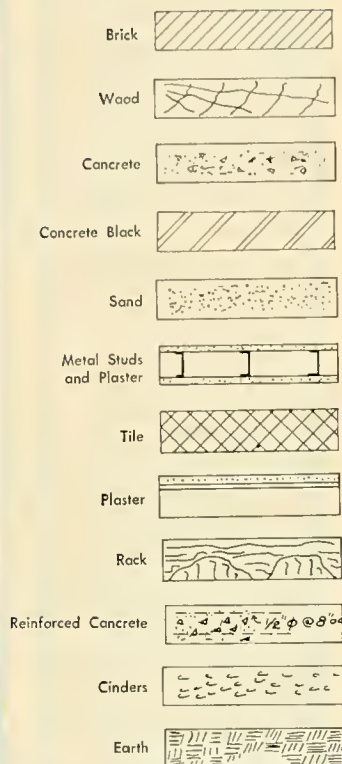
Answers to Questions on Next Page.

NOTICE

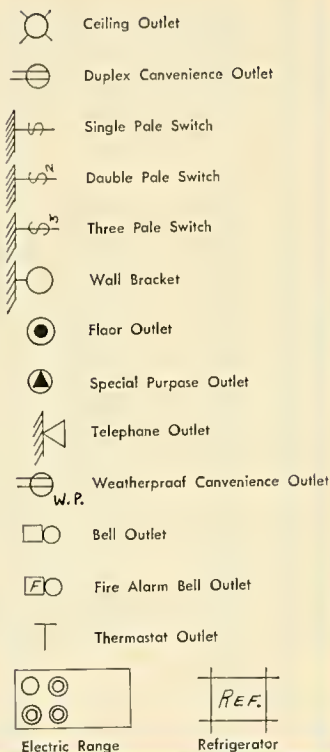
The Blueprints and Specifications for the Home Study Course in Blueprint Reading and Estimating are now ready for distribution to all interested in the course.

They may be purchased through the General Secretary's Office, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001, for the price of \$2.00.

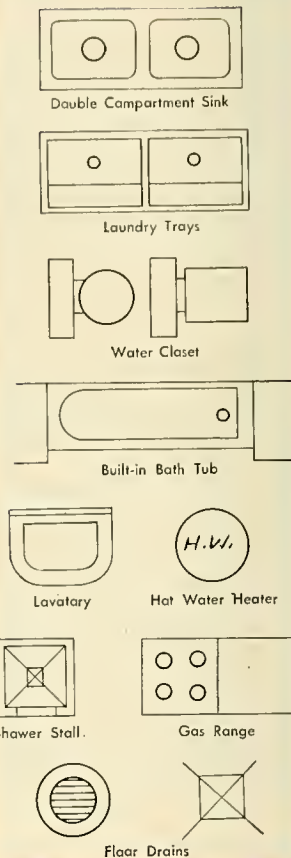
Symbols Showing Various Building Materials



Most Used Electrical Symbols



Most Used Plumbing Symbols

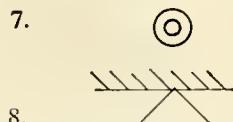


HOME STUDY COURSE, continued

ABOVE you will find charts of some of the basic symbols which appear regularly on construction blueprints. We urge you to study them and memorize the symbols. BELOW are the answers to the Home Study Course questions on the preceding page.

ANSWERS

1. a. Plans b. Elevations
c. Detail d. Sections
2. should must understood
3. $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'$
4. -----
5. a. Apt. b. Sq. Ft. c. Cu. Ft.
d. Fur. e. Y.P.



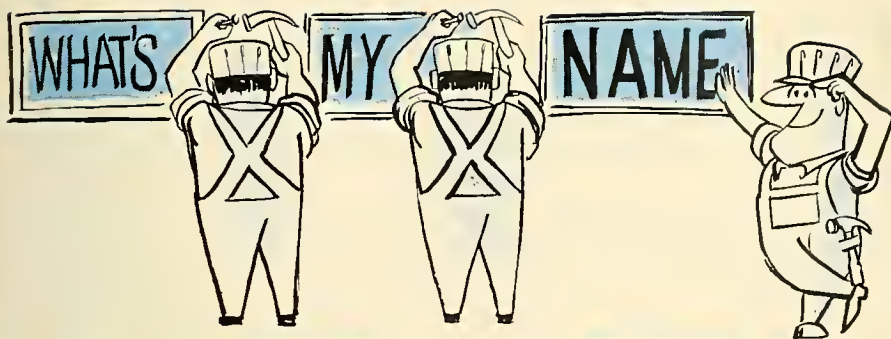
- 8.
9. Cased Opening
10. Double Hung Window

ANSWERS to Questions 1 through 4 Dealing with Fig. 1

1. 1"
2. In the center of the block
3. 2" x 4" x 1"
4. That the hole goes all the way thru the block

Answers to Questions on Fig. 2

- A. 2½" D. ½" G. ½" K. ½"
B. 3½" E. ½" H. ½" L. ¾"
C. ¾" F. ¼" J. ¾" M. ¾"



PLANE GOSSIP

The Psalm of the Free Rider

The Active Member is my shepherd, I shall not want. He provideth me with rest periods, paid holidays and vacations so I may lay down in green pastures and enjoy life while he labors at his contract talks.

The working conditions he provideth, they comfort me. He anointeth my head with the oil of seniority, the eight-hour day and the overtime premiums. He solaces my soul with a contract that protecteth my wages. He speaks strongly for my rights. He protecteth my safety and the health of me and my household. Surely his goodness and loving care shall follow me all the days of my life without effort or cost to me.

I pray for the active members of the union to continue their efforts in my behalf so I may continue to sit idly by and enjoy the fruits of their labor in my open-shop plant in my right-to-work state.

U R THE U IN UNION



Status Of Texas

A sweltering Texan staggered out of his Cadillac into his house where he collapsed, wringing wet.

"For goodness sake," demanded his wife, "why didn't you roll down the windows?"

"What!" he shouted, "and let all the neighbors know our car isn't air conditioned?"

NAME THE CARPENTER!

For many months, readers of "Plane Gossip" have seen "Our Little Carpenter" at the top of the page become involved in a series of adventures and mis-adventures. The poor little fellow usually ends up with the tables turned against him. Perhaps the worst turn of all is that he doesn't even have a name!

"Our Little Carpenter" needs a name and you, the readers of "Plane Gossip" are invited to give him one. Beginning immediately and until the closing of the general offices on September 1 we will accept nominations for a name for him on 4¢ government postcards only. Entries in envelopes will not be opened. You may submit all the entries you wish but each must be on a separate postcard. All entries become the property of the editor of "Plane Gossip" and none will be returned.

A panel of judges will be appointed by Editor Peter Terzick, and the judges' decision will be final. If the winning name is duplicated, the entry with the earlier postmark will be selected. If both postmarks have the same date, the one received first will be selected. The winner will receive a \$25 prize. Since there can be only one winner, the second, third and succeeding contestants will all be given our very best wishes for better luck next time!

Think up a name for Our Little Carpenter and send it in on a 4¢ postcard by September 1. The winner will be announced in the November issue in order to give the judges time to go into their deep blue trance. PRINT EVERYTHING, including your name and mail address. Mail your entry to: Name Contest, Plane Gossip, Carpenters' Journal, 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Skirting the Question

Of those men polled recently, 40% were opposed to the short-short skirt. The remaining 60% were distracted by a pair of passing legs and did not hear the question.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Called His Bluff

This ad appeared in the newspaper's classified section one day:

"A wallet containing \$75 was picked up near the bank by a gentleman who was recognized by the owner of the wallet. If the money is returned within the week, no action will be taken."

The next day this ad appeared:

"If the owner of the wallet who recognized me will call at my house, I will gladly return the \$75"

USE ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS



Something Fishy!

Mess sergeant—You're not eating your fish. What's wrong with it?

Soldier—Long time, no sea.

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Tales Of Two Campers

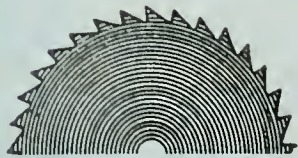
Letter from a nine-year-old camper: "Dear Mom and Pop: Camp is O.K. The food is wonderful and they don't make you eat it. Love, Allen."

Then there was the eight-year-old girl who wrote her parents: "We are having a lot of fun; we play games, weave and string beads and take hikes, and every night we all cry ourselves to sleep."

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Indispensable

Office gals with the right amount of equipment will never be replaced by office machinery.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

69-Year Precedent Broken, As Local Welcomes 21 Women Members

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—It all started when Carl Mohar, business agent for Sheboygan, Wis., Local 657, got up at a meeting of the local and said he had a list of new members he wanted to read off and then see if the boys would like to welcome them into the union.

Mohar slowly began reading . . . "Clara Mullins, Rose Jacoby, Elaine Rasch, Margaret Gasser . . ." The boys in the back of the hall stopped their conversation and turned their attention toward the voice in the front of the room . . . "Marilyn Williams, Mary Breirather, Betty Launer, Magdaline Trossen, Rose Ann Folz . . ."

Mohar never looked up from his sheet as he continued reading the names. For the first time in 69 years you could have heard a pin drop at a Thursday night meeting of Local 657. Feet stopped shuffling, jaws became unhinged and tongues fell silent . . . "Leta Rist, Margaret Brasser, Maria Gustafson, Jessie Wachter . . ."

Slowly the spell wore off. Feet began to stomp the hardwood floors in a noisy cadence, whistles increased in pitch until the room sounded like a test pad for the moon rocket, hands hit together like thunderclaps . . . "Lillian Palubicki, Gertrude Mand, Agnes Schuette, Florence Wensauer, Lauragene Harp, Cecelia Trossen, Shari Fogle . . ." Now the voice of Business Agent Mohar was completely drowned out and a broad smile creased his face. As he finished reading the last

name the entire membership came to their feet for a standing ovation.

The vote was unanimous.

On hand to greet the "prettiest carpenters in the country" were Int'l. Rep. Bob Strenger and Chester Hanson, state secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters.

The new distaff members of the local are employed by the Ebenreiter Woodworking Co. Robert Ebenreiter, president of the firm, was also on hand to welcome his girl-type carpenters into the local.

Now, for the first time in its 69-year history, Local 657 has women among its membership.



Mrs. Roger (Mary) Breirather was one of 21 women employees of Ebenreiter Woodworking Co. recently welcomed into membership of Sheboygan, Wis., Local 657. She is shown here with Carl Mohar (center), business agent for the local, and Robert H. Strenger, Madison, International Representative.

Still Going Strong



QUINCY, MASS.—Charles G. Chilstedt, center above, of Local Union 762 recently celebrated his 97th birthday. This year also marked his 65th year as a member of his union. He is the only living charter member of Local 762, and for more than 50 years he has been a member of the Boston Musicians' Local 9. Local 762 commemorated the birthday and anniversary recently when a delegation visited Mr. Chilstedt at his home and presented him with a gift. Shown with him are Francis Clifford and William Hancock of Local Union 762.

Minnesota Graduate



AUSTIN, MINN.—At a recent Apprenticeship Completion Banquet conducted by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Austin, 15 apprentices from all trades received certificates before an audience of 120 persons. Surrounding a graduating carpenter apprentice are, standing, from left: Ron Hannem, apprentice instructor; Duane Anderson, JAC journeyman member; Frank Musala, state director of apprenticeship. Seated, from left: Morton Carney, director of Austin Area Vocational-Technical School; Thomas Lenart of Hanson-Zimney (Contractor), graduated apprentice; Ken Manthey, state apprentice field representative. Another carpenter apprentice graduate honored, but not present for the picture, was Willis Bailey of Hagstrom and Look.

Rutgers Labor Alumni First Annual Dinner-Dance



NEWARK, N.J.—Raleigh Rajoppi, N.J. Council of Carpenters president, joins in welcoming members of the Rutgers Labor Alumni Association, and their friends, to the first annual dinner-dance sponsored by the Association at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. To his right are: Robert Ohlweiler, dinner toastmaster and Mason W. Gross, Rutgers University president.

Honors Night Celebrated At Oregon City, Oregon



OREGON CITY, ORE.—A large group of members was presented 25-year and 50-year pins at a special observance by Carpenters Local 1388 of Oregon City recently. From left to right, first row, are: Joe Henkes, Roy H. Hamlin, Rollie Ice, L. E. Ryan (50 year pin); Edwin Werdell (50-year pin); J. C. Heubel, E. S. Dilley, Lester J. Irvin, and Gust Swanson. Back row, left to right, W. S. Jacobs, Lawrence Winkelman, Ernest E. Cullison, Clarence O. Dallas, Clifford Jacobs, Henry Witt, E. A. Johnson, Clarence W. Oak, Irving Beam, F. Byrdette Byrd, Lawrence Konkle, Clarence A. Higgins, William H. Rusbuldt, Eugene Lausche, H. F. McLaren, Anthony Schaefer, W. H. Miller, Donald R. Smiley, Richard A. York, Clark E. Lindsay, Ransom E. Mooney, Lyle J. Hiller, 7th District Brotherhood representative, who presented pins, and Josiah W. Rogers.

Washington Huddle



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Problems of shipyards and conditions of Federal employment were considered by delegates during a three-day meeting of the East Coast District Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, last spring. Left to right were U.S. Senator Donald Russell of South Carolina, Clayton W. Bilderback, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO; Page Groton, Director, Iron Shipbuilders International Marine Council; Congressman J. Oliva Hnot of New Hampshire; and Brotherhood member Saul Stein, President, East Coast District Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO.

Find the Pretty Girls in the Picture



VANCOUVER, B. C.—Members of Local 452 sent us the photograph above to show how some of their number beautified the court of a family apartment complex, called Fraser Villa. Before the cameraman took the picture, three pretty girls stepped into place to be photographed. Can you find them?

One is easy. She's in the lounge chair and foot bridge in the foreground. But the other two? One is atop a rock, wearing a black dress, at the rear of the pool. The other is midway between the two, to the right of the pool, seated on a footpath of timber cross sections.

After construction of Fraser Villa was completed, the carpenters and millwrights employed on the job joined the owner and developer, Roy Lisogar Construction Co., Ltd., in building a mechanical waterfall, and two ponds at different elevations. The garden was a mass of blooms in the spring—a tribute to union-made "gardeners and landscapers."

Shinglers Retiree



SEATTLE, WASH.—Merlin C. Brown, president of the Seattle District Council of Carpenters, presents Cye Johnson, financial secretary and business representative (retired) of Shinglers' Local 1195, with an Award of Recognition for his many years of service to the union. He joined the Brotherhood in January, 1936, and served at the dual post of the local union for 28 years, retiring last January 1.



St. Louis Auxiliary Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis celebrated its 50th Anniversary at Carpenters' Hall with a gala dinner and dance. Guest speakers for the anniversary celebration were Mr. Adams, business Manager of the St. Louis District Council and E. C. Meinert, secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis District Council. A large number of members turned out to mark this momentous anniversary, including 12 past presidents of the organization.

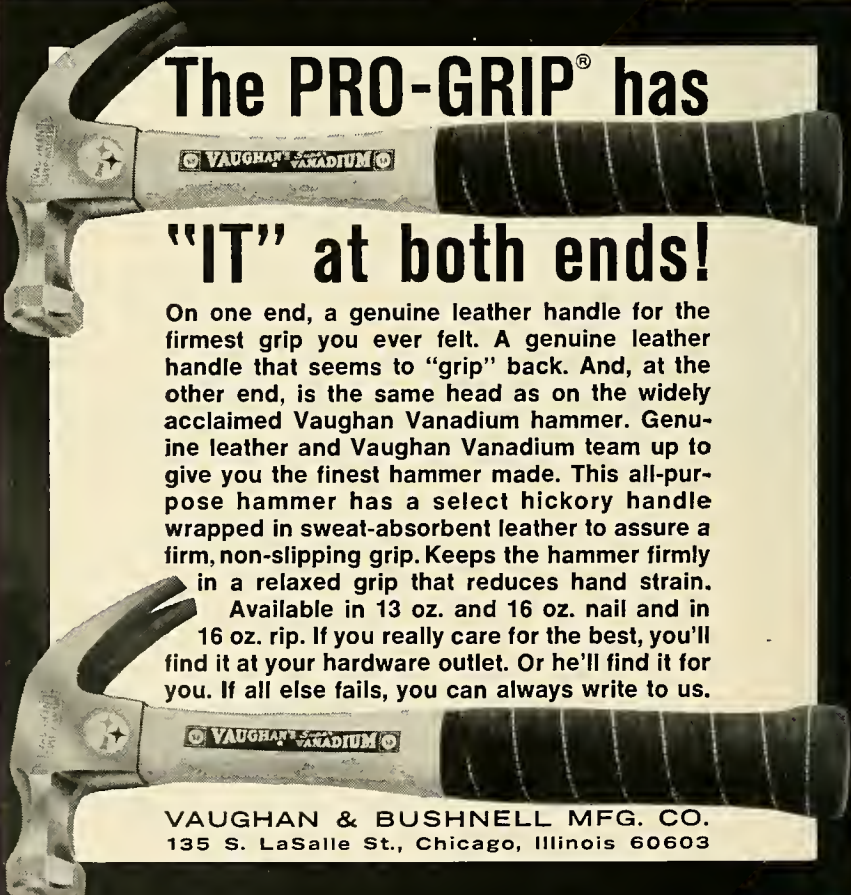


PHOTO AT TOP: Officers of Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 23 with guest speakers, left to right: Conductor Ann Kramer; Secretary Dorothy Mitchell; President Bernice Eaton; Trustee Edna Locwnau; Mr. Meinert, guest speaker; Minnie Ruhle, 49-year member; Mr. Adams, guest speaker; Warden Helen Wind; Trustee Vida Inzer; Vice President Mable Zumwalt; Treasurer Dorothy Boden; and Chaplain Lenora Schaper.

PHOTO AT UPPER RIGHT: Left to right: Ollie Langhorst, Business Representative; Ed Thien, Business Representative; President Bernice Eaton; Mr. Adams, Business Manager of St. Louis District Council; Helen Wind, Chairman of Anniversary Committee; Mr. Meinert, Secretary-Treasurer of St. Louis District Council; and Carl Reiter, Business Representative, St. Louis District Council.

Russia's Tie-In Sales

MOSCOW, USSR—Russians are being subjected to some mighty curious "tie-in" buys these days. Because of over-production in some quarters, a Russian in Kharkov has to buy a bottle of perfume if he wants to acquire an electric razor. In Kirov, to get the same razor, he has to accept a pair of cuff links. The Russian mail-order house, Posyltorg, will sell a Russian bed pillows by mail only if he sends along, at the same time, an order for some phonograph records!



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Coshocton Honors Its Older Members



COSHOCTON, O.—Local Union 525 of Coshocton held a banquet recently to honor some of its veteran members. One member was presented a 25-year service pin and six others received pins for 10-years' membership. Five past presidents were also honored. Guest speaker Byron Childs of Gilmore and Olsen Construction Company gave a talk on the ever-growing need for an apprentice-training program. **ABOVE LEFT:** Financial secretary William Preston presents a pin to Dean Wolfe. **ABOVE RIGHT:** Members and guests enjoy the banquet. **BELOW:** Senior members, all over 60 years of age, Joseph Norris, Russell Kaser, Claire Duling, Chester Stoneburner, George Umstott, Ralph Darling, Carl Salrin, Leroy Simpkins, John McMorris, and Floyd Shafer.



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St. Cloud JAC Presents Certificates to 8 Men

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—The St. Cloud Carpenters and Joiners J. A. C. recently presented journeyman certificates to seven carpenters and one cabinetmaker at a completion banquet and dance. The guest speaker was Dr. Edward Henry, Mayor of St. Cloud.

Frank Musala, state director of apprenticeship training, presented the completion certificates to the journeymen and James K. Michie, St. Cloud superintendent of schools, and James Wakefield, director of St. Cloud Area Vocational-Technical School, congratulated the graduates.

Rocker Holds Memories

SAN MATEO, CALIF.—When Henry Arnold and his bride moved into their San Mateo home in 1913, they planted an apricot tree. They lived in the house for 50 years and, three years ago, decided to sell. But neither could bear to part with the apricot tree.

The Arnolds decided to cut down the old tree that had "lived with them" so long. Last winter, Arnold crafted a magnificent platform rocker for his bride, of 50 years out of the wood which was a symbol of their happy marriage.

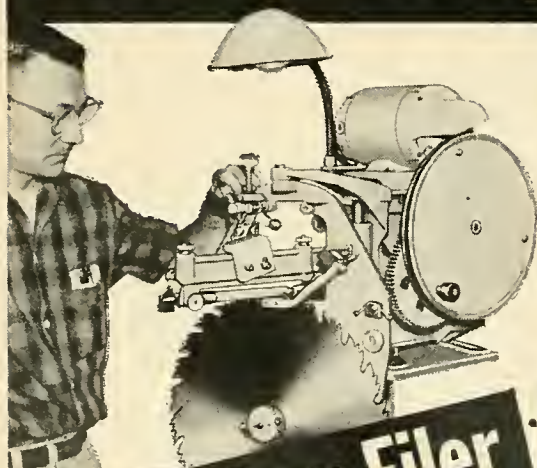


Seven Journeymen who received certificates were, left to right, Donald Weiber, Ronald Froehle, Eldred Schreifels, Roger Lommel, James Boncher, James Iten, and Frank Miodus. Not pictured is Russel Laudenbach.



Guests and Speakers at the St. Cloud JAC Banquet were: Russel Limbach, State Apprentice Fieldman; Warren Hutchens, Director of Adult Evening School; Floyd Coughtry, B.A., L.U. 930, J.A.C. Member; Frank Musala, State Director of Apprenticeship; James K. Michie, St. Cloud Superintendent of Schools; Robert M. Madeson, Secretary, J.A.C. and Chief Related Training Instructor; Dr. Edward Henry, St. Cloud Mayor; Arnold Pruesser, Vice President J.A.C. and Banquet Chairman; James Wakefield, Director, St. Cloud Area Vocational and Technical School; Irvin Swanson; and Jerome Strack, Related Training Instructor.

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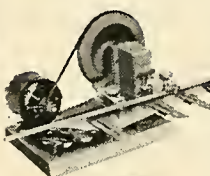


Foley Saw Filer

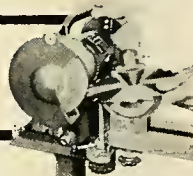
Sharpens crosscut circular saws, combination (rip and crosscut) circular saws, band saws and hand saws! Exclusive Foley principle of jointing the saw as it is filed keeps all teeth uniform in size, shape and spacing; keeps circular saws perfectly round, usually doubles saw life. In use today all over America.

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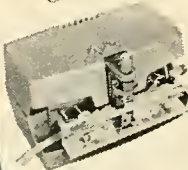
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Apprentices, Old Timers Share Honors



KANKAKEE, ILL.—Members of Carpenters' Union Local 496 presented 25-year service pins to 13 men and certificates to two apprentices. Seated from left, above, are Joseph Gulczynski, James Umphrey, Romain Gay, LeRoy Schroeder, Waldo Grigsby, and Thomas N. Martin, all 25-year members. Standing from left are Frank Meredith, 25-year member; Apprentices Thomas Thornton and Arnold Zimmer; Myron Reardanz and Holger Jensen, Sr., 25-year members; President Sam Azzarelli; Financial Secretary Bernard M. Davis; and Business Representative Forrest Clatterbuck. Not shown are Harry Neill, Charles Stone, Robert Vining, and Fred Wagner, all 25-year members.

Mass. Council Official Honored

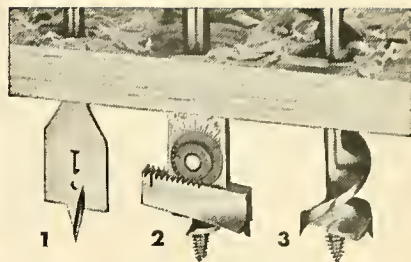
BEVERLY, MASS.—The North Shore Council of Carpenters paid tribute recently to Joseph F. MacComisky of Beverly, business representative for the council. A dinner-dance was held in recognition of MacComisky's "staunch leadership and fair dealing." MacComisky is also vice president of the State Council of Carpenters and secretary of the Beverly Redevelopment Authority. He has been a member of the Carpenters' Union for 39 years. Many labor and civic officials paid tribute to his service.



Presenting gifts to Brother MacComisky, left are: Reginald Peters, toastmaster and chairman of the dinner committee; Harry Hogan, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; and Joseph Hardy, secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Carpenters.



Feted at a recent dinner-dance in Beverly, Mass. was Joseph F. MacComisky, third from left. Also present for the ceremony were, from left: Mr. and Mrs. Paul MacComisky; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. MacComisky; Harry Hogan, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Mr. and Mrs. John Gage, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacComisky.



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Service to the Brotherhood



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(1) WEST NEWTON, MASS.—These four members of Local 708 recently received 25-year pins. Seated (l. to r.): Iran Getchell and Charles Shaulis, president. Standing: James Chandler and Malcolm Budd.

(2) MENA, ARKANSAS — President John Groomer (right) of Local 1627 is shown with four members of the local after he presented them with service pins. From the left are Alvin Powell; Grady Gaston, trustee; Henry Berry, fin. sec.; and Joseph Hoag, vice president.



3

(3) CORVALLIS, OREGON—Local 2181 twenty-five year members look a little skeptical at the hefty hammer being presented to them by J. Lloyd LeMaster, guest speaker at the awards dinner. From the left are D. C. Pitts (27 years), R. M. Paulson (41), T. G. Kammerer (42), John Moody (27), T. R. Woods (30), and R. M. Williamson (26). Not pictured were W. J. Williams (25), L. L. Henry (28), and M. L. Davis (29).



4

(4) COLUMBUS, GEORGIA—Members of Local 1723 receiving 25 year pins at a recent pin presentation ceremony. Front row, left to right: Weldon Trimm, R. C. Bowden, R. C. Adams, Ralph L. Arrington, Z. L. Adams (making presentations). Second row: V. L. Merrett, Jeff D. Keeter, W. J. McArthur, L. E. Deloach. Third row: I. J. Martin, R. E. Neel, L. D. Trawick, O. R. Ross. Other members receiving pins but not in picture: J. W. Duncan, T. R. George, W. E. Graves, A. D. Hardy, L. H. Hart, J. E. Hobeck, W. C. Hubbard, R. H. Johnson, B. C. Koon, W. Lee Long, Walter Reis, J. C. Webster, J. W. Wilder.



5

(5) REDDING, CALIF.—At a special meeting of Local 1599 the following members were presented 25-year pins: First row, left to right: Homer Galloway, Wm. F. Campbell, Robert Stanley, Stanley Goodrich, Bert Halverson, and George Phillips. Second row, left to right: Theodore Wion, Amos Piper, Lee K. Rawlins, J. D. Nixon, E. J. Shelley, Harry Sweet, George Stone, and R. D. Piper. Those who were to receive pins but who did not attend are: Walter Sadler, Morrison Manies, H. Wm. Davis, J. W. Gaither, Horace Gould, Clarence Hedstrom, Roy Houston, Lafayette Jarrett, Edward P. Kelly, Wm. A. LaFollette, R. V. McArthur, John H. Pingel, Arthur Schell, and David Sousa.

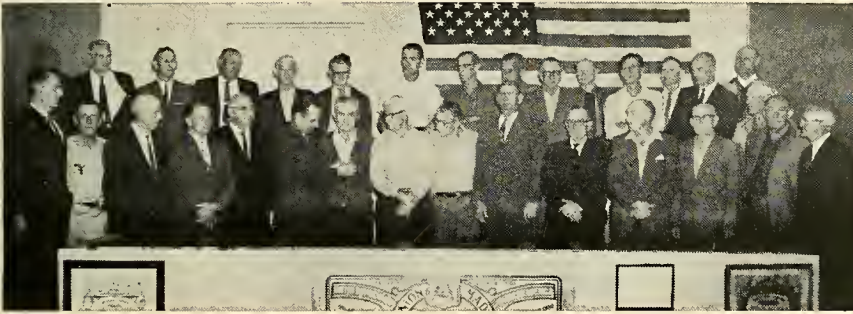


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(6) IOWA CITY, IOWA—Eight members of Local 1260 were recently awarded 25-year service pins. They were (l. to r.): John Johnston (25 years), Earl Nelson (29), Sam Brumley (25), H. J. Klasterman (37), Wiley Baird (25), and Bill Cambridge, who was especially honored for 54 years service. Not present but awarded qualifying for pins were A. V. Birrer (26 years), Jessie Ryan (25), and Omer Terhune (27). Int'l Rep. Fred Pederson made the presentations.



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(7) DOVER, N.H.—Two graduating apprentices and a group of 25 year members were recently honored at dual ceremonies held by Local 1031. Shown seated from left to right: Rulfe Richardson (27 years); Perley E. Wiggin, Treasurer (46); Raymond Eisner (27); Emile Dumas (43); and Moulton R. Jones, Sr. (26). First row standing: William Amourgenos, graduating apprentice; Charles J. Gannon, New Hampshire State Supervisor, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; James T. Dean, Fin. Sec., 25 years; E. Stevens; Charles Hussey, (27) years. Pins were presented to Bro. P. M. Roger, Bus. Rep. Third row: Donald Eaton, Field Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; Roswell Gaunya, V. P.; Russell F. Rogers, graduating apprentice. George Pratt, 33 years, not present in photo.

(8) LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Some of labor's friends in the political arena turned out to pay homage to the above Local 953 members who were awarded 25 year service pins at a recent ceremony. The Honorable James Sudduth (6th from left), Mayor of Lake Charles, made the presentations. Other guests of honor included District Attorney Frank Sallters and State Representatives Harry Hollins, Mike Hogan and Tubby Lyons. Those receiving pins included the following: Lewis Addison, Allen Airhart, Frank Bellomo, P. J. Blake, Nolance Blanchard, C. B. Bordelon, O. L. Brame, J. N. Callis, A. S. Castille, Leon Cole, David W. Davenport, James C. Defee, Wilson Derouen, Glenn Ellender, Charles Fisher, P. B. Flowers, Raymond Fontenot, Edwin Gautreaux, L. H. Gautreaux, Paul Gobert, Joseph M. Guillory, D. C. Guinn, Richard H. Hames, Frank Hannum, L. E. Hatsfelt, Henry Hennigan, L. E. Hennigan, C. E. Hinton, D. H. Hollenbeck, C. E. Humphrey, William A. Jett, Nelson Johnson, A. J. Koelzor, Nolan Landry, C. W. Long, Leo Marks, Andrew Mouhot, Ora J. Mere, Marsden Miller, B. C. Naff, Allen Nixon, Frank D. Owens, Philip Perkins, Ernest C. Piel, Herman H. Prater, James Quick, B. L. Rawlinson, Claude Romero, Alexander Rougeau, Roland Sadler, Leonard Sieben, Leland Stanley, H. E. Starks, Jack Teall, H. L. Thibodeaux, Hugh Williams, D. Winborn.

(9) WATSONVILLE, CALIF. — A large gathering of members of Local 771 attended a banquet for members who had achieved 25 years of continuous service in good standing. Shown here, from left, are: Walter Resh, Jr., Pedro Lopes, William Niemela, Floyd Howes, J. D. Johnson, International Representative Jim Curry, who presented the service pins, and Frank Gallagher. Others in picture are Dave Bujese, president of Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters; Russel S. Hansen, business agent of Monterey Carpenters Union 1323; Leo E. Thiltgen, secretary-treasurer of the District Council; and H. M. Corneli, business agent of Local 771, executive officer of the Building Trades Council and president of the Central Labor Council, of Santa Cruz County.

(10) CARLINVILLE, ILL.—Veteran members of Local 737 were presented with 25 year pins at the local's 65th Anniversary celebration. Receiving pins (seated, l. to r.): Ralph Totsch, Joe Lott, Paul Drury, Ervin Rathke, Anton Paglia and Jess Talkington.

(11) BOISE, IDAHO—The officers of Local 635 pose with brother members who were awarded 25-year service pins. Front row, left to right: Officers Walter L. Mall, Dale E. Milton, Alfred E. Thorton, Ernest L. Paine, Richard G. Timmons, Kyle L. Wilmeth.

(No. 11 Caption Continued)



Service to the Brotherhood



(No. 11 Caption Continued)

Center row, left to right: Hugh A. Archer, Lloyd L. Horn, John F. Backes, David L. Huggins, Paul Rudd, International Representative who presented pins; Edwin Alcock, W. H. Eisele, Harry Thompson, Edward J. Dullaghan, Charles L. Litz. Back row, left to right: George H. Short, Vernon L. Beeson, Forrest A. Sedan, Delbert Adamson, Melvin Caron, T. R. Adams, Harry Hansen, O. D. Boardman, S. C. Howard, George Reynolds, E. D. McLean, Wayne Wymer, Albert F. Hardy, Ben Minger, Ivan Lakes, Fred Clayton, Bob H. Harris, Ernest H. Harper.

(12) BAYTOWN, TEXAS—General Representative C. P. Driscoll (seated, center) presented 25 year pins to a group of Local 1334 members at a recent ceremony. Seated, left to right: A. W. Gray, Bernard Herrington, General Representative C. P. Driscoll, E. O. Wolff, George Ross. Standing, front row: E. L. Hargis, Woodrow White, C. R. Stone, H. A. Gresham, Business Representative; S. N. McGuffin, and Robert Capps. Back row: C. C. Brown, Leo A. Frost, W. H. Burchett, O. C. Shoemaker, Johnnie Thompson, E. T. Preston Jr. Not present: J. P. McManus, N. J. Conway, and H. E. Melugin.

(13) CENTERVILLE, IOWA—A good turnout of Local 597 members watched as Lester Bott, president of the Local, pinned a 25 year button on the lapel of Don Wells (third from left).

(14) ELGIN, ILL.—The Ladies Auxiliary turned out in force to make the pin presentation banquet of Local 363 a memorable occasion as they served dinner at a special banquet ceremony. Shown above, front row seated (left to right): John Bergman, Martin Norelander, John Dahlstrom, Albert Wenzel, George Willet, President of Local 363; Laverne Swain, Adolph Voss, and Albert Flentge. Second row standing: Paul Barnwell, Oscar Nore, Paul Alm, Erick Peterson, Joseph Ball, Clair Chapman, Albert Dunning, Richard Stevens and James Moran. Back row: Albert Howard, Earl Hageman, Nic Giesen, Victor Swanson, Logan Dahlstrom, Ervin Schuett, Herman Mueller, Ralph Schroeder, Fred Anderson, Charles Anderson, Phillip Nelson, Harry Lange, Russell Nelson, David Graf, Albert Peterson, William Hyde, Levere Lamp, and Lawrence Bolger. Absent at the time of the picture: Roger Victorson, Wilbert Waterman, Daniel Way, Glenn Ehlert, James Hanson, Roy Keegan, Axel Peterson, Hal Schooley, Charles Taske, Harry Weyrauch, Paul Bolger, Earl McMillion, Rowland St. Peter, Charles Boyer, Alfred Nelson, Walter Pahl.

(15) ASHLAND, WIS.—Twenty-five and 50 year members of Local 1709 were recently honored at a pin presentation ceremony. The



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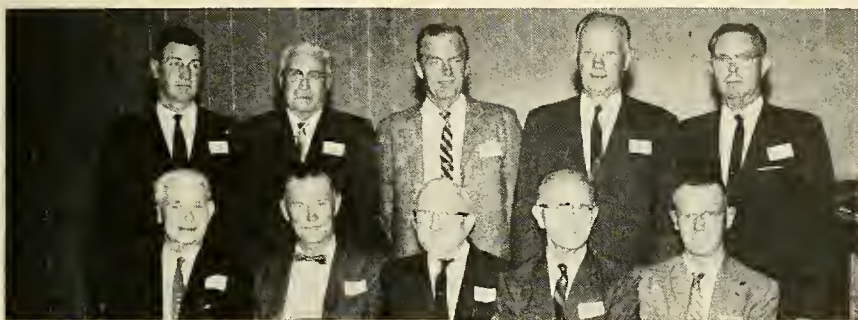


15—(Both Photos)





16



(No. 15 Caption Continued)

50 year members. left to right: John Johnson, 62 years, Andrew Johnson, 53 years and Richard Feldt, 50 years. Not pictured, Olof Gordon, 55 years. The 25 year men are left to right: Walter Blumemberg, Lee Mattson, Duane Cameron, Einar Josephson, and Carlton Towsley. Not pictured, John Jablonicky, Nels Peterson and Nels Olsen.

Twenty-Five, Fifty Year Members Honored by San Diego, Calif. Local 1571

(16) SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—All 25 year Members, seated: Henry Wolff, J. L. Everett, Herman Boettger, Ben Dickens, Edward Harkey, Edward Bodie, W. C. Jackson, Jess Slagill, Jr. 2nd row: Frank Atkisson, Oran Collins, N. H. Raymond, Ray Landis, Leroy Black, Neal VanKampen, R. B. Saylor, Ben Amdahl. 3rd row: Edward Dodge, Ben Small, Jr., Ivan Crane, Preston Fish, Cooke Wilhite, Earl Rains, Stephen Johnson, W. E. Wilcox, E. C. Roberts.

All 25 Year Members left to right, seated: John H. Sparks, Gunnard Peterson, F. A. Swanson, Tracy Samuel, George L. Boyd. Standing: James Ribicic, T. S. Buckner, Rny Rose, C. R. Roos, J. I. Bailey.

Seated, left to right: Ray Johnson (50), Charles Goetz (50), Morris Ansell (55), George Ansell (40), Malcolm Mercer (50), William Booker (45), William Hedenkamp (35). 2nd row: Ellsworth Ulliot (30), William Horr (30) George Hutson (30), Darrel Dixon (30), Leon McClure (30), George Tessier (30), John Skow (30), Ben Small (30). 3rd row: Louis Anderson (30), Oluf Lindeboe (30), Ralph Vincent (30), Carl Pearson (30), Paul Trudell (30), Sifroid LaMontagne (30), William Bryson (30), R. J. McGettigan (30).

All 25 Year Members, left to right, seated: Anthony Audia, H. T. Brookbank, Earl Hanson, Walter Haas, Guy Jack, Wilhur Haberman, W. W. Mhoon. 2nd row: Clifford Simmons, A. H. Mulder, George Mendonca, R. E. Price, Harold Teban, Emil Ludwig, William Schroeder, Dean Lockard. 3rd row: N. P. Mayfield, Thomas Bannan, B. E. Teachout, Georger Parmier, Arthur Vitus, B. A. Collins, Vernon Cox, John Haas.

Armon L. Henderson (2nd from left), secretary-treasurer of the San Diego District Council, presents pins to five Local 1571 fifty year members. Shown from the left are Floyd E. Cain, president of the local union; Henderson; Les Parker, business agent of the San Diego District Council; Fifty Year Members Ray Johnson, Malcolm Mercer, Charles Goetz, H. G. Ansell and Fifty-Five Year Member Morris Ansell.

More Pin Presentations

(17) MIAMI, FLA.—Local Union 1509 recently honored its 25 and 50 year members with a dinner and dance at which time 25 and 50-year pins were presented by International Representative Brother J. E. Sheppard, a member of this local. Front row: E. Van Eyk, arrangements committee; E. W. Conrad, President; J. E. Sheppard, Int. Rep.; H. Slomski (50 year pin); W. A. White, Vice-Pres.; and H. E. Lewis, Bus. Rep. Second row receiving 25 years pins: F. D. Brown, A. Artioli, J. Lucinko (50 year pin), M. Alleva, J. C. Gilliam, J. M. Hall and A. Manison. Back row: W. H. Booth, V. E. Cornwell, J. Schmidt, G. E. McCullough, T. R. Ferrell and Jose Gutierrez.



17

(18) LA PORTE, IND.—Seven members of Local 1485 who were honored for 50 years of membership of service in the Brotherhood. Shown, front row, left to right: William Granzow, 58 years; Carl Piest, 56 years; Christ Draves, 52; Richard Nelson, 57; Anton Johnson, 50; Mrs. Oscar Harris, whose husband had 59 years of membership, and Mrs. E. McCampbell, sister of Harris. Standing, Oliver Cooley, vice president; Harold J. Mahl, recording secretary; Arthur Bleicher, president; Don Wood, financial secretary; Ernest Griffith, warden; and Ronald Glad- den, conductor.



18

(19) SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Local 16 presented 25-year and 50-year pins recently. Those honored included, seated, left to right: Lorraine Johnson, Richard Dallbello, and Robert Snow Jr. Standing: J. Earl Welch, pres. emeritus, presenting 50-year pin to Frank Dickinson; Anton V. Gent, and Clarence Evans. Two members, John Ackers and Mearl Miller, who were to receive their 50-year pins, were absent due to illness. Also, Logan Marlin, Ralph M. Patkus, and James D. Woolard were to receive their 25-year pins but were absent.



19

(20) LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS—I. O. Mack (rear, closest to flag), District Board Member, presented service pins to 18 members of Local 499 during a recent pin presentation ceremony. Shown, first row (l. to r.): Ernest Tinder, Fred Patton, 48 yrs; Otto Jaster, 54 yrs; Lee Humphrey, 47 yrs; and James Wilson, 38 yrs. Second row: Wm. Dickson, Howard Woodring, Carl Lehtinen, George Powell, George Wenzel. Top row: Eitson Defrees, 47 yrs; and J. O. Mack. Members entitled to receive pins but unable to attend meeting: Henry Farrell, Murray Dickson, Fred Spindler, Norman Kaaz, Roy Kaaz, Charles Porter and E. J. Fischer.



20

(21) NANTICOKE, PENNA.—Richard Pliscott (fourth from left, seated) of Local 414 was guest of honor at a recent gathering of the local union's old timers. Seated, left to right: Pension Member George Switcher; Michael Markowski, Vice Pres. of Local; Frank "Pop" Stair, 92 yrs, of age; Richard Pliscott; Stanley Wintergrass; Dominick Sando, Treasurer of Local; and John Buczewski, Sr. Standing, left to right: Bernard Lakowski, Trustee; Michael Pismick, Trustee; Michael Hermanofski, Warden; Leonard Marks, Financial Secretary; Andrew Monchak, President; Eugene Considine, Business Representative; J. S. Davis, Conductor; Matthew Remely, Trustee; and Daniel Zabiegalski, Recording Secretary.



21



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

■ Louisiana Lowdown

Adolph Trascher of New Orleans, La., a member of Local 1846, retired, says he hasn't heard anything in the column about the fishing in Louisiana and hastens to add that some of the best bass fishing in the world prevails in his neck of the woods. Adolph enclosed a pic which, unfortunately, was too faint for reproduction but it was clear enough to show him with the heaviest stringer of largemouth we've seen in many a day—nothing under five pounds and there must have been, at least, a dozen bass on the string. He recommends Palm Lake near Slidell, Louisiana and tabs surface lures as top plugs.



■ Big Mule Buck

Emeric Scarsella of Industry, Pa., a member of Local 422, says there's great hunting in the west and sends in the following pic to prove it—a moose of a mule deer, a buck with a spread of 29", chest girth 50", a stomach girth 75"; 10 points by eastern count—and it dressed out at 286 pounds. He estimates it went close to 400 pounds on the hoof.

Emeric tripped to Wyoming to nail this monster and has this to say:

"It's great to go out west once a year, away from the every-day grind. It's God's country where a person can relax and seek peace of mind, meditating and communing with nature, high on a distant mountain peak. More carpenter's should do it."

■ Pick of the Pike

Edwin C. Thomas of Park Ridge, Illinois, a member of Local 839, has traveled far, wide and handsome to get in some good pike fishing but he says it has been worth it, particularly a past junket to the Sioux Lookout area near Ontario, Canada. Ed and friends scored heavily in the following areas: Pelican Bay, Vermillion Falls, Lac Suel and English River.

With the party was John Wesley, a 74-year old Ojibway Indian Guide, lauded by Thomas as one of the best in the business and a very rugged character for all his years. In all, the boys landed around 300 pike and released all but a few of the large ones. Ironically the largest catch of the trip was made by Thomas, a 19 pounder, on his first cast

■ 25-Pound Lynx

True, the "Empire State" is highly populated, and I dare say its a tough job to show all its cities on the map



LYNX

but, according to a recent letter from Fred Ehrling of 802 West End Avenue, Carthage, New York, there are still a few isolated areas in the mountainous sectors of the state. Ed relates that two brothers, Donald and Leo Mosher, shot a rare Canada Lynx in the Croghan-Indian River area. According to wildlife historians in the state, this is the first Canada Lynx shot in Lewis county in the last 50 years. The lads were tracking snowshoe rabbits and, at first, thought the lynx was a bobcat. They tracked it and brought it down, a 25-pound female which they donated to the biology department of Jefferson Community College. Brother Ehrling explains that the Croghan-Indian area is but a few miles from his home.

■ Confused Skunk

A tip of the column topper to Raymond H. MacDonald of Quincy, Massachusetts who helped out a much-maligned member of the wildlife fraternity. Ray and friend were hunting in Canada when they came upon a small skunk in distress with its head caught in a discarded tin can. Approaching very



SKUNK

cautiously, they threw a sack over the animal, removed the can and backed away.

Freed, the confused skunk raced about in a circle, stopped abruptly, threw its benefactors a frightened glance and then ambled off into the brush with tail bobbing—and not a scent to its name.



■ Sizable Stringer

Many members of the Carpenters' Union who helped build the Montauk Naval Station at Montauk Point, Long Island in 1943 will remember a benevolent angler who was generous with the many weakfish he caught in the saltchuck off nearby Sag Harbor.

Whenever time off from the job would permit, this angler would trip to a likely spot and usually bring back the piscatorial bacon to be shared with his fellow members—during the war years when meat was rationed. Many of the recipients of his sea-caught finsters, who stayed at the Montauk Hotel where lads away from home who had to do their own cooking.

This generous man, we have learned, was Aulis O. Laven who now resides at 94 Center Street, Leonardo, New York and is a member of Local 1456. We just happen to have an old snapshot of him with a catch of weakfish to help refresh the memory. This depicted stringer was but part of a day's catch of 72 weakfish, all of which were distributed to fellow Carpenters.

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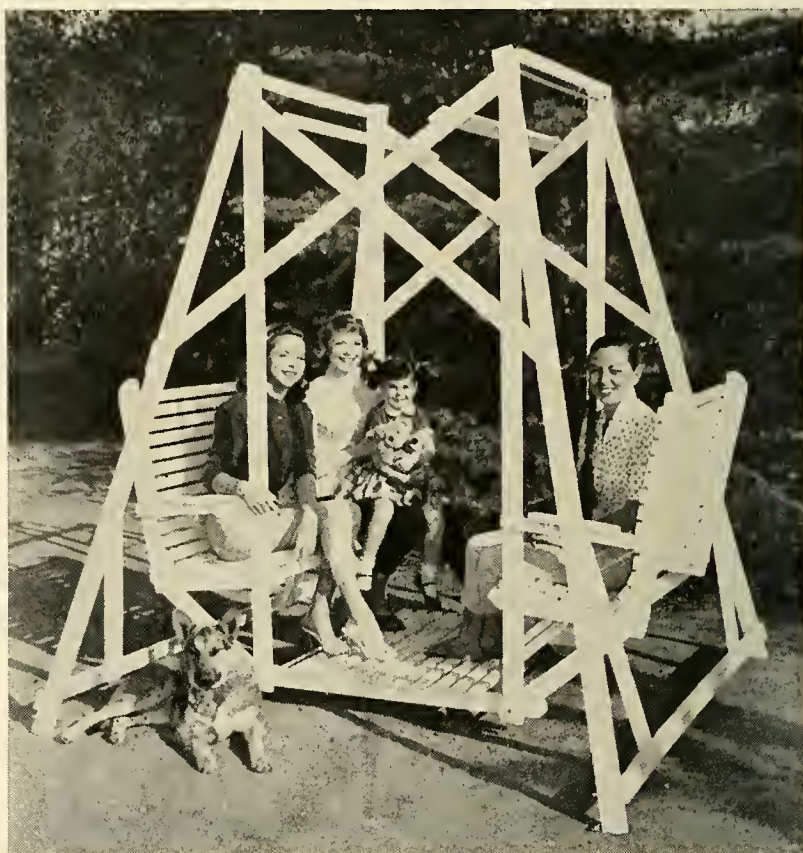
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Glider Swing—For A Summer Way Of Life

A certain amount of razzle-dazzle always accompanies our summer way of life. Children are home from school, the long daylight hours encourage us to squeeze a little more out of each day and there is always the constant call of the beaches. What we need most under such circumstances is a big dose of tranquillity. After the exciting moments we need a settling-down place, where we can evaluate our good life. That's the purpose of the glider swing shown here.

This is the type of furniture that has stood the test of time, it's been in existence for generations. Its gentle to-and-fro motion mildly stimulates the muscles and relaxes the mind. A wonderful place to sit after a hard day's work and a good place to enjoy a cool drink on a hot afternoon or evening. Here you can stop and do absolutely nothing, and enjoy it. Here you can stop and shift your gears from a busy day to a pleasant evening.

Even if you are an inexperienced ama-

teur, you can build this swing when you use the easy-to-follow pattern. The parts may be cut out indoors and taken outside for quick assembly. It's an inexpensive project when you do it yourself. The pattern lists the needed materials and gives easy-to-understand directions and illustrations.

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No. 299 Dog house	1.00

BRAIN-BOOMERS—The old days of the "boomer," the journeyman who roamed the country taking job after job, may be revived in modern days, according to a prominent industrial psychologist speaking in Washington. The journeymen of tomorrow, he declared, will be the legions of skilled technicians, computer experts and space engineers—"temporary wandering task forces of thinkers hired to solve specific problems, with much of the routine work being handled by computers."



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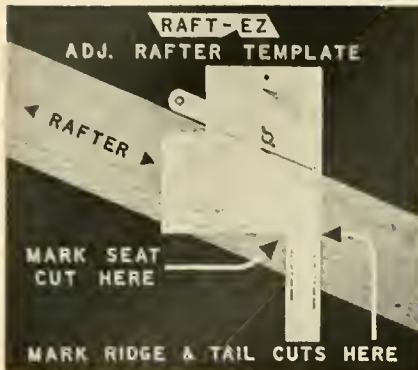
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Seabees Program Offers Opportunity To Serve Country, Continue In Trade

For the third time in less than 25 years the U.S. Navy has asked the help of the building trades unions in a major military operation.

"We came to you in World War II," Rear Admiral A. C. Husband wrote in a recent letter to General President Hutcheson, "and together we created the Seabees. Next year, 1967, will mark a quarter century of your interest and assistance to us. In the proud, productive history of the Naval Construction Battalions, the contribution of union leadership and membership merit praise richly deserved and warmly given."

Now, once again, the U.S. Navy has reopened the Construction Battalion program, better known as the Seabees, for qualified personnel in the various construction trades, including our own.

In the current Seabee program qualified persons may be enlisted in the pay grades of E-4 or E-5 and, in some cases, E-6 in the rating in which they are experienced. This means that basic pay for E-4 will start at \$163.50 and for E-5 at \$194.10 per month. For personnel being drafted the basic pay is \$93.90.

The recruiting program is particularly designed for experienced men facing the draft for two years of active service. The Navy Seabee program permits the qualified man to enlist in the Navy for two, three or four years and allows him to continue to work in the trade.

For example, a carpenter who has worked at the trade for 32 months can enlist as a Petty Officer Third Class

(E-4). Normally, on active duty, it would take an individual at least two or three years to make that grade.

Individuals with a total of 48 (E-5) months' experience can go into the Navy as Petty Officer Second Class. Those journeymen who desire to serve their country and who have had seven years' experience in the trade can be enlisted as Petty Officer First Class (E-6).

The Seabee recruitment program today is the third appeal made to the Building & Construction Trades Department, which has completely endorsed the present call, since World War II began. In 1942, a similar call went out and by V-J Day more than a quarter million Seabees were serving —200,000 of them overseas.

In Korea, the Seabees once again were called upon and performed with the usual zeal to "get the job done." The present call for trained personnel is a direct result of the multi-billion dollar construction program in Southeast Asia.

Since the Vietnam crisis began, Seabees have built airfields, constructed piers, built supporting airfield facilities, roads, wells, power distribution systems and complete base advance camps for the Army and Marines.

Today, the Seabees are performing vital work for the United States military effort. These fighter-builders are carrying on a proud tradition of service which will enhance the reputation and skills of those young men of our trade who join the Seabees under the current enlistment program.



Wooden frame for galley for Marines in Vietnam is nearly completed by carpenter members of Seabees. Brotherhood members with draft obligations might consider joining this vital arm of our defense establishment which has served so honorably in three major conflicts within the last 25 years.

LAKE LAND NEWS

Robert W. Hamlett of Local Union #1529, Kansas City, Kansas, arrived at the Home May 10, 1966.

Joseph J. Bozovsky of Local Union #341, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home May 11, 1966.

William Henry Snell of Local Union #2375, Wilmington, Calif., arrived at the Home May 24, 1966.

Henry W. Dubber of Local Union #1296, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home May 26, 1966.

Eric Lind of Local Union #101 Baltimore, Maryland, arrived at the Home May 26, 1966.

Fred G. W. Heidt of Local Union #90 Evansville, Indiana, passed away May 10, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Artis F. Schurman of Local Union #921 Portsmouth, New Hampshire passed away May 28, 1966 and burial was at Kittery, Maine.

Walter S. Thesen of Local Union #58, Chicago, Ill., withdrew from the Home May 25, 1966.

Vincent O'Neill of Local Union #183, Peoria, Ill., withdrew from the Home May 28, 1966

Members who visited the Home during May

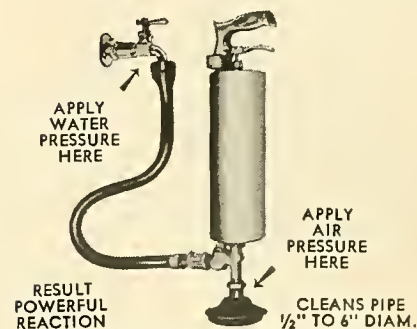
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LU No. 1934, Minn.
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George Nylund
LU No. 15, now living Sebring, Fla.
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LU No. 298, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Joseph J. Pernchette
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now living Lakeland, Fla.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



The Freedom Ring of a Carpenter's Tools

THERE ARE MANY people who believe that the welfare and prosperity of the nation are reflected by the welfare and prosperity of the steel industry, or the auto industry, or other so-called basic industries. Some look to Dow-Jones averages and the "bullishness" of the stock market. Still others watch the fluctuations of railroad carloadings. A few firmly believe they can forecast coming economic trends by watching the orders for corrugated board, since this is used in packaging the outputs of many factories, and a drop in orders would indicate that inventories were becoming overstocked and consumption was dropping off.

Actually, one of the most reliable indexes to the state of our nation's economic health is the condition of and activity within the greatest industry of all—the construction industry.

The steel industry, the lumber industry, the manufacture of kitchen and bathroom fixtures, of heating and air conditioning equipment, of elevator machinery, major appliances and all the rest are merely subsidiary, supplier industries to one of the greatest industries of all—the construction industry.

As long as this nation expands, construction will boom. When construction lags, the whole economy falls off. The carpentry trade, the bricklaying trade, and all the other trades which serve our giant construction industry, are the bellwethers of our economy.

Our cover this month features the Liberty Bell, the symbol of our national freedom. But freedom is not one thing. Franklin D. Roosevelt wisely stated there are at least four freedoms which, combined, make up the freedom which we in America value so highly. Freedom from Want is one of the most important.

Freedom from Want is based on production and consumption, and the carpenters and other building tradesmen are the architects of this freedom. As long as they can be kept productively employed, they also constitute an immense consuming market. They consume what they produce, and much more. It is impossible to conceive of a prosperous America with an impoverished construction industry.

The real "liberty bell" which rings out "Freedom from Want" today is the ringing of the carpenter's hammer as he builds more of what the nation wants and needs to fulfill its destiny.

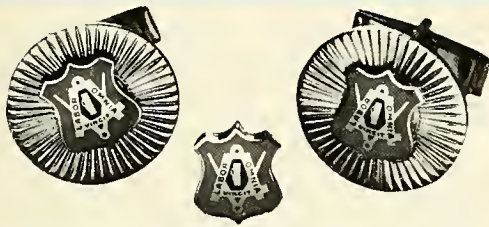


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The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001



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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

AUGUST, 1966



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should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the **CARPENTER** only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 8

AUGUST, 1966



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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Local Union News, Lakeland News and In Memoriam, which regularly appear in this section of the magazine have been held until the September issue to allow space for the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws which begin on Page 25.

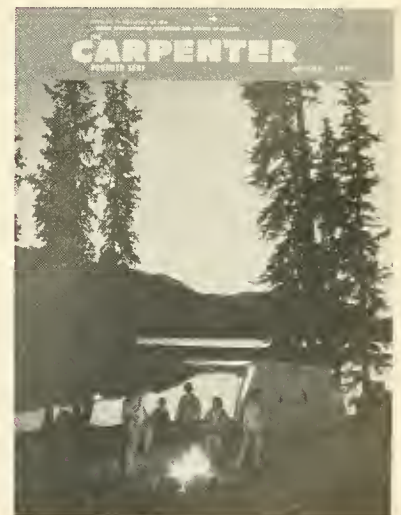
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THE COVER

This month's cover shows a family around a campfire in a scenic lakeside campground. Camping has become one of the nation's most popular vacation pastimes and is the natural companion to other forms of outdoor recreation, such as hunting and fishing. August is not only the month when most workers take their vacations, but it is also the month of peak activity in the nation's campgrounds.

This month, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior observes its 50th anniversary. The Park Service was created by an act of Congress on August 25, 1916, and its first director, Stephen Mather, was given the task of consolidating and coordinating the park areas under the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and War. At that time there were 31 areas under the Park Service. Now there are over 225 in every state of the union and the Virgin Islands.

The Park Service estimates that over 137,000,000 visitors will make use of its facilities this year. Approximately 16,000,000 of these will be campers. Some will come in elaborate pop-tent trailers, others with various sizes and shapes of tents, and a few, a hardy few, with nothing but sleeping bags. Camping has become a real family affair, and campgrounds are occupied not only during vacations, but also on weekends.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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Monument

to members who died for a cause

DEDICATION CEREMONIES HELD AT REESOR SIDING, ONTARIO

More than 300 persons, many of them delegates to the Ontario Provincial Council's 54th Annual Convention, drove in a 100-car motorcade to the scene of the Reesor Siding tragedy of 1963, so that they might pay tribute to the men who died there. The 35-foot monument will be a reminder of labor's struggle for generations to come. The figures at the top of the shaft—a lumberman with his wife and two children—is carved from wood.



Rene Brixhe, president of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ont., addressing the group at the dedication ceremonies. In the rear are Rev. J. P. Laurin of St. Patrick's Church, Kapuskasing, and Mayor Maybury of Kapuskasing. President Brixhe related the events of February 11, 1963, when the Brotherhood members were shot down in a fusillade of bullets by strikebreakers.

ON THE night of February 11, 1963, a group of striking lumber and sawmill workers, all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, gathered quietly near Reesor Siding, a whistle stop of 50 souls along the Canadian National Railway, 33 miles west of Kapuskasing, Ontario.

A cold wind blew from the north toward Lake Superior, and the little group huddled in hasty conference before starting across the CNR tracks to do what they felt they must do.

As they moved toward the loaded pulpwood at the siding a fusillade of shots rang out from dark ambush and three of the men dropped dead.

As bullets continued to whine past the group and shotgun blasts crashed through the silence of the Canadian woodland eight men fell wounded.

The police report of the tragic event showed that Irene Fortier and Fernand Drouin died instantly. Joseph Fortier died on arrival at Sensenbrenner Hospital in Kapuskasing. The eight men wounded in the encounter were Harry Bernard, Ovila Fortier, Joseph Boily, Alexander Hachey, Albert Martel, Joseph Mercier, Leo Ouimette, and Daniel Tremblay.

It was the first time lives had been lost on such a scale during labor disputes in Canada. The nation and the American labor movement were shocked by the tragedy.

The strikebreakers who were later implicated in the ambush were charged with "non-capital murder." Acquitted of this charge, they were fined \$100 each for possession of offensive weapons!

On the other hand, 138 members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2995 were fined a total of \$27,600 for unlawful assembly.

The encounter at Reesor Siding was a black mark in the history of Canadian labor, and fellow members of the United Brotherhood took action to memorialize the deed. Funds were collected from all over North America, and a monument was erected.

On July 6, last month, during the 54th annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council, dedication ceremonies were held. The convention opened early in the morning and adjourned to the Reesor siding. More than 100 cars formed a motorcade from Kapuskasing Civic



Rev. J. P. Laurin conducted the dedication service at the Fortiers—Dronin Monument and asked Divine blessing.

Centre, traveling 35 miles to the site. It was an impressive occasion as cars pulled out from farm yards and small towns along the way to join the long line of vehicles.

The Ontario Federation of Labor was represented at the dedication ceremonies by its Secretary-Treasurer, D. F. Hamilton. The Rev. J. P. Laurin of Kapuskasing blessed the monument following brief remarks.

Rene Brixhe, president of Local 2995 of Kapuskasing, summarized the events of the tragedy and the spirit of the dedication. He told the gathering:

"We have gathered here to honour our brothers who have made the supreme sacrifice in support of the ideals they believed in.

"This is very simply and briefly the history of the dreadful events that took place here in 1963. The

members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union were on strike to defend their rights and principles. Despite all their efforts to make the strike effective, in this field at my right, some non-union pulpwood was being produced to be forwarded from this very site to the strikebound paper mill.

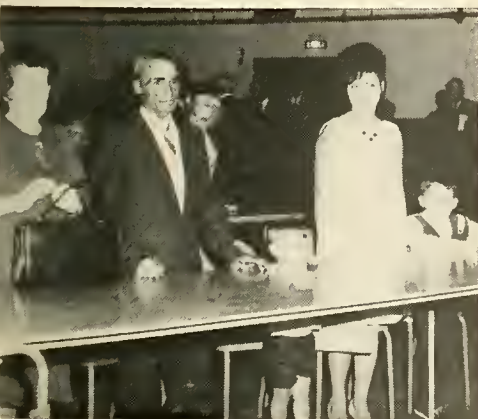
"A group of union men decided that the most effective way to curtail this production, which was jeopardizing the effectiveness of their strike, was to ensure by a massive picket line that no pulpwood would be forwarded to the paper mill in Kapuskasing.

"Since the main concern of the union members was to make this a non-violent strike, they decided that by coming in late at night, this would then minimize the chances of contact between the union and non-union elements, thereby minimizing the danger of injury to human beings.

"However, events were to prove otherwise: as they came across the tracks, they were met by a hail of bullets fired from ambush. . . ."

Rene Brixhe told the assembled crowd: "This monument has been erected not to reactivate nor perpetuate the animosity and bitterness which resulted from this tragedy, but to indicate to and remind the world that some people have given their lives for the cause that they believed in, a cause for which all labouring people should be prepared to give and make sacrifices."

Wives and childrens of the victims, as well as parents, relatives and friends were at the Reesor site for the memorable ceremony.



LEFT: A solemn moment in the dedication events when the parents, widow, and orphaned sons of Irene Fortier, one of the men shot down at Reesor Siding, rose to acknowledge introductions. RIGHT: The parents of martyred Brotherhood Member Fernand Dronin are introduced.





Washington **ROUNDUP**

ELECTION-DAY LARGESSE—As November balloting looms on the horizon, Federal spending in cities, counties and states is expected to increase. Head-Start, Youth Corps, Job Corps trainees, health centers all soothe city voters. Heading off reported farm belt discontent, July's price-support, acreage-idling payments totalled \$2.4 billions and Farmers Home Administration lending has zoomed 70 percent above a year ago.

HIGHER INTEREST COMING—Economic experts predict the prime interest rate will hit six percent by the end of this year.

SHOCKING INCREASE—Electricity production in the nation continues to outstrip itself (the industry has doubled in volume every 10 years for the past 30). Heavy use of air conditioners during July's heat wave pushed production to 23,747,000,000 kilowatt hours, up 14.7 percent over June, '65.

TAXING CURBS—Capital scuttlebutt has it that Congress plans to seriously delimit the powers of the states to impose taxes on firms doing interstate business. Some states are accused to harassing out-of-state-based businesses competing with home-based firms. A House sub-committee is studying the problem.

KWASHIORKOR—That is the name for protein-deprivation bringing malnutrition to 350 million children worldwide. AID (Agency for International Development) is stepping up a program to increase exports of high-protein foods to protein-poor countries.

CAUSE AND EFFECT—The promotion to impel businesses to hire more youths for summer jobs has borne fruit in more jobs for youngsters but has also compounded the problem as it has motivated more boys . . . and girls . . . to apply for summer employment.

WOMEN UNIONISTS INCREASE—The numbers of women in organized labor has increased from 3,272,000 in 1962 to 3,413,000 in 1964, a rise to 19 percent from 18.6 percent.

USEFUL RETIREES—The proposal to recruit and organize union retirees as "a political auxiliary" for letter-writing and campaigning purposes "has promise," according to some union leaders in Washington. The retirees often need projects to occupy their new-found leisure hours.

NON-UNION STRIKE—Although not unionized, refuse collectors in a Washington suburb struck for higher wages. The governmental agency employing them fired them. They were hired by a private collection agency, organized themselves into a union and negotiated a contract with their new employer, who was then given a contract to collect the refuse by the governmental agency.

"THE FIFTH" HOLDS FIRM—The Supreme Court unanimously threw out the contempt-of-court conviction of a union official who balked at answering questions about communism during a House of Representatives probe in 1955.

CONSTRUCTION RATE UP—The rate of construction spending in May rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$76,234,000,000, exceeding the April pace by \$385 million but falling below the nearly two-billion rate of March, according to the Census Bureau.

WIDER SCOPE—The field of activity of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission expanded last month as its jurisdiction was widened to cover 83,000 employers with at least 75 employees each rather than the previous 58,000 employers with at least 100 workers each.

Shuey and Nichols New District Board Members

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America returned to its full complement, last month, with the selection of Cecil Shuey as 3rd District Member and Charles E. Nichols as 8th District Member.

The appointments were announced at a meeting of the General Executive Board in Washington during the week of July 18.

Shuey fills the vacancy left by the death of Harry Schwarzer of North Royalton, Ohio. Nichols fills the spot left open by the recent death of Patrick Hogan of Los Angeles, California.

CECIL SHUEY

Cecil Shuey has been a member of the Brotherhood for 30 years. He was born in Putnam County, Indiana, January 11, 1904. When a highway bridge building program got underway in his area, Shuey organized ten men in the work and obtained a charter for Local 1217. He served as recording secretary and business agent, and by October

of the following year the local had grown to 300 members.

Sometime later, Second General Vice President S. P. Meadows called him into International Headquarters at Indianapolis to assist in organizing highway construction workers. Later, he was assigned to handle jurisdictional disputes which arose, and he served in this capacity until his selection as 3rd District Board Member.

CHARLES NICHOLS

The new 8th District Board Member, Charles Nichols, is a resident of Sacramento, California, and a member of Local 1484 of Vasalia, California. Born June 30, 1921, he was initiated into Local 1484 on June 3, 1946. He was employed by the Brotherhood on July 8, 1956, and he has done organizational work in Hawaii and served as a General Representative in the State of California.

Both men participated in the deliberations of the General Executive Board at the recent meeting in the General Headquarters in Washington.



CECIL SHUEY
3rd District Board Member



CHARLES E. NICHOLS
8th District Board Member



Kansas City's Barney-Allis Plaza; Municipal Auditorium is at right.

30TH GENERAL CONVENTION

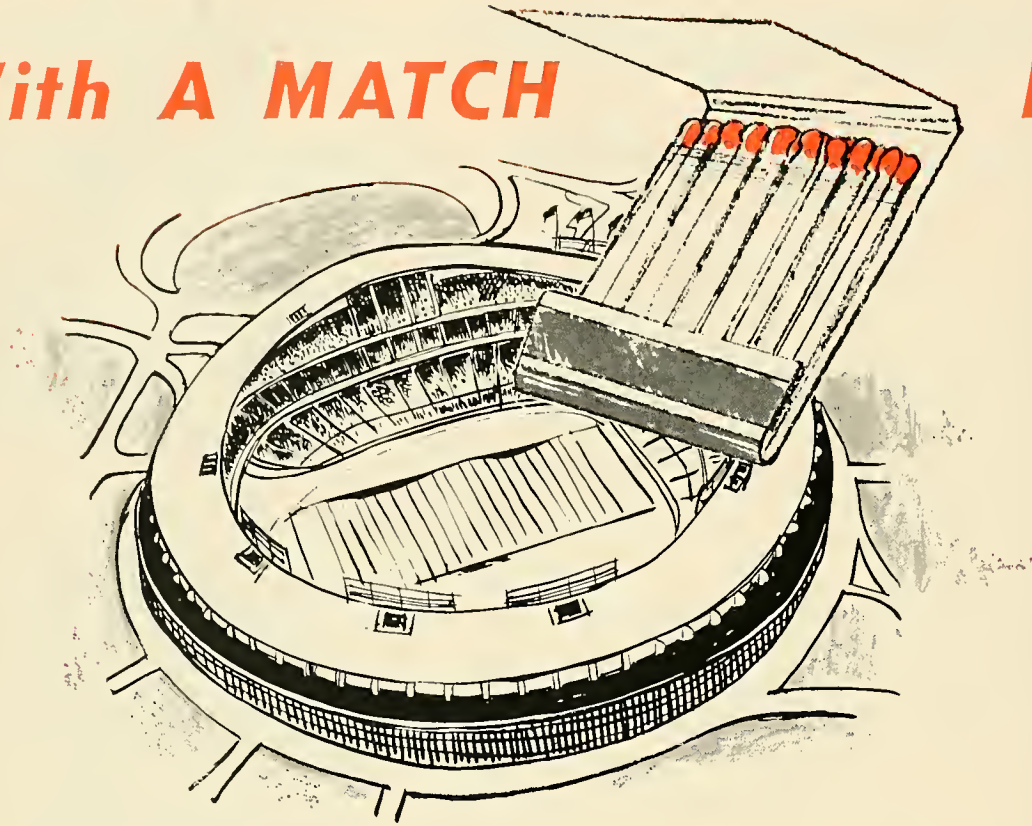
*United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners
of America*

•
Municipal Auditorium

•
Kansas City, Missouri

•
September 19, 1966

How to Light A Football Stadium With A MATCH BOOK!



During World War II a great football stadium was the scene of a nighttime War Bond rally. To illustrate COMBINED EFFORT, the rally chairman called on every individual in the packed stadium to take out a book of matches and, when a signal was given, to light ONE MATCH. The floodlights were turned off, a bugle blew one note into the jet-black night, and the more than 30,000 people there each lit one match. The stadium was instantly lighted up AS BRIGHT AS DAY! It dramatically illustrated how many small efforts, properly coordinated, can yield astounding results!

Now Another Great Cause

Today organized labor . . . and the United Brotherhood . . . are engaged in a legislative war; fighting reaction, resisting the assaults of anti-labor forces which would take away the social and economic gains we have achieved through legislation. Every day we must carry our causes to Congress. We must effectively support liberal legislators and defeat our legislative enemies as Samuel Gompers so wisely counselled. To do this requires money. We need the COORDINATED EFFORTS of all of our members. We need your voluntary contributions of money. If everyone does his and her part we, too, can achieve success; we can "light up the stadium" and illuminate the issues important to us as they come before Congress. Be GENEROUS when you are asked for a CLIC contribution by your local union's Financial Secretary or a local union committeeman named to work in behalf of CLIC. You will be wisely protecting your own interest when you do!

Give Generously to



CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE



APPRENTICES

on the move

State and area contests, apprentice completion ceremonies, highlight our young members' busy summer

These past few weeks have been busy ones for our apprenticeship members from coast to coast and north into Canada.

On this and the following pages are reports and pictures of state apprenticeship contest winners and also the awarding of completion certificates to apprentices who have completed their training and are now qualified journeymen carpenters. Western apprentices who won state or area contests will compete in the Eighth Annual Western Regional Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest to be held in

Las Vegas this month. A report on the contest and the announcement of the winners will be carried in a later issue.

We would like to take this opportunity to give particular praise to those young craftsmen who have completed their apprenticeship training. With genuine pride we present them to the building industry as carpenters, millmen and cabinet-makers, millwrights, resilient floor-wall-ceiling coverers, and pile drivers.

The standards and prestige of their respective crafts are being

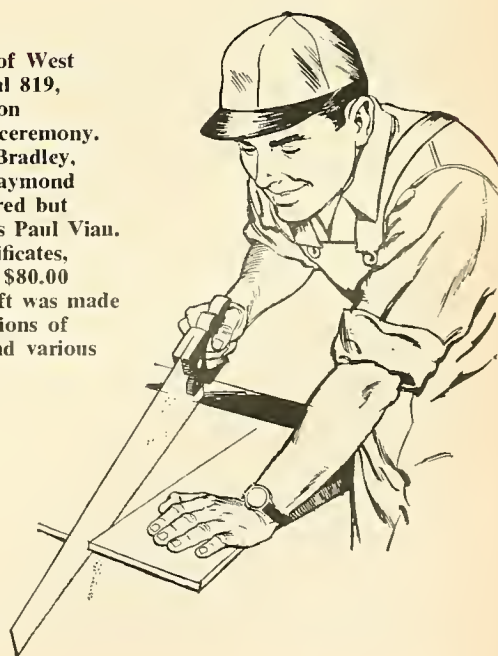
raised by their knowledge, skill, appreciation, and attitudes. They have improved the stature of our training program by their performance. On their commencement as full-fledged journeymen, we extend our best wishes for their continued success.

We are ever mindful that this milestone of training achievement could not have been reached without the assistance, cooperation, and facilities rendered by contractors, the federal government, and our own dedicated people within the Brotherhood.



FLORIDA

These three members of West Palm Beach, Fla., Local 819, received their completion certificates at a recent ceremony. Shown (l. to r.): Paul Bradley, Charles Branch and Raymond Cartwright. Not pictured but receiving a certificate is Paul Vian. In addition to the certificates, the graduates received \$80.00 worth of tools. The gift was made possible through donations of several local unions and various contractors.





CALIFORNIA

TOP PHOTO—Participants in the 42-Northern Counties Competition were, standing (left to right): Mill-Cabinet Judges: Don Myers, Consultant, Division of Apprenticeship Standards (Former Business Agent, Modesto Local No. 1235); Ed Westerman, Retired Millman, Local No. 1618, Sacramento; and Fred B. Gough, Director, San Diego County Joint Apprenticeship Program. Carpentry Judges: Vic LaChapelle, Labor Liaison, California State Department of Water Resources; Paul Rudd, General Representative, and Contest Co-ordinating Judge; Clarence Troop, California State Office of Architecture and Construction; Keith Benson, Construction Supervisor, Omega Homes, Inc., Sacramento; and Leo Gurevitch, Co-ordinator, 42 Counties J. A. & T. C. Kneeling: (left to right): Mill Cabinet Contestants: Doyle Yonts, 4 Bay Counties; Robert E. Mathews, 42 Counties; and Robert Castillo, 11 Southern Counties; Carpentry Contestants: Paul Fischer, 11 Southern Counties; Paul Makela, 4 Bay Counties; Alan R. Larkin, 4 Bay Counties; James Lessard, 11 Southern Counties; Lawrence T. Pickard, San Diego County; Allan D. Murray, San Diego County; Allan Larsen, 42 Counties; and Ronald Berneche, 42 Counties.



ABOVE—At the California State Contest, Mill-Cabinet Judges (left to right): Paul Rudd, Ed Westerman, Don Myers, and Fred B. Gough check a contest problem.



BOTTOM LEFT—At San Diego, left to right, kneeling: John R. Deas and Charles Lawson. Standing, left to right, Irving Brown, Chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee, "Buck" Cooper, Past President 1965 Local 981, Max Vance, President of the North Coast Counties D. C., and Robert E. Hinkson, Executive Secretary

of the Council. John R. Deas and Charles Lawson were honored at the June 11th meeting of North Coast Counties District Council by placing their names on the perpetual plaque.

BOTTOM RIGHT—At the 42-Counties Contest, left to right are: Henry Coldani, III, 4th year apprentice, Solano Co. JAC;



Finlay Allan, First General Vice President; William Leshe, Business Representative, Carpenters Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, California; Joseph B. McGrogan, Financial Secretary, Carpenters Local Union No. 180, Vallejo, California; Clarence Briggs, General Representative; Arlie D. Wright, 4th year apprentice, Solano Co. JAC.



TOP LEFT—General Representative Paul Rudd observes the planing technique of Contestant G. Standish. Rudd also served as contest coordinator. Others shown are General Representative W. C. Stanton (third from left) and T. J. Dornan, rec. sec., Edmonton Local 1325.

LEFT CENTER—Winners in the 1966 Mill-Cabinet and Carpentry Division contests were: Front row, second from the left, winner of the Mill Cabinet Division and the Vic Midgley Trophy is Thomas Lane of Vancouver, B. C. Front row, third from the left, winner of the Carpentry Division and the Archie Sanderson Trophy is Jacob Nickel of Vernon, B. C. These boys will represent British Columbia in the competition at Las Vegas this month.

RIGHT CENTER—Andrew Berting (second from right) of L.U. 1779, Calgary, was named the top apprentice in the second annual Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest and receives the congratulations of K. A. Pugh (right), Deputy Minister of Labour, Province of Alberta, and his fellow contestants. Others shown from the left are: L. Taylor, L. Rasmussen, V. Dubaule, C. Wester, M. Jacobsen, and G. Standish.

BOTTOM CENTER—Joint carpenter apprentice competition committee members, left to right: N. Kuntz, Supervisor, Apprenticeship Board; W. G. Stanton, Representative, Chairman, Edmonton, Alberta; O. Fletcher, B.R. of Calgary D.C., Calgary, Alberta; A. Berting, Calgary, Alberta, Member L.U. 1779 Winner; J. Johnston, Chief Supervisor, Alberta Apprenticeship Board; A. Schmidt, L.U. 1779, Calgary, Alberta; B. Campbell, Camwil Construction Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta; Paul Rudd, Gen. Rep. Competition Co-Ordinator, and P. Christensen, L.U. 1325.

CANADA

The Second Annual Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest was held in June at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in Edmonton.

Eight graduate apprentices participated and Brother Andrew Berting of L.U. 1779, Calgary, will represent the Province at the Western Region Competition.

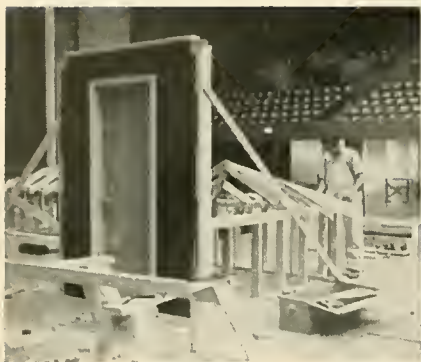
The other contestants were: C. Westor, L.U. 1779, Calgary; M. Jacobsen, L.U. 1779, Calgary; G. Standish, L.U. 1779; L. Taylor, L.U. 1325, Edmonton; V. Dubrule, L.U. 1325; L. Rasmussen, L.U. 1325 and J. Berry, L.U. 1325.

Wm. Hnidan, an Edmonton architect, J. H. Forest, an Edmonton contractor, and J. Johnston of the Apprenticeship Board acted as the contest judges under Coordinator Paul Rudd.

Following the contest the contestants and the joint committee were the guests of the Edmonton Construction Association at a buffet dinner where the winner was announced and the awards presented by Mr. V. Dantzer, Mayor of Edmonton, Mr. K. A. Pugh, Deputy Minister of Labour and Mr. F. Whittle, Director of the Alberta Apprenticeship Board.

The competition was sponsored by Local Unions 1325 of Edmonton and 1779 and 2103 of Calgary and the Edmonton and Calgary General Contractors Associations. The Apprenticeship Board assisted the joint competition committee by having the manipulative project plans and specifications printed and the judges score cards prepared.





WASHINGTON STATE

On the floor of the Spokane Coliseum, eight fourth-year carpenter apprentices and two fourth-year millmen apprentices studied plans and worked feverously to complete the assigned projects of the Eleventh Annual Washington State Carpenters and Millmen Contest.

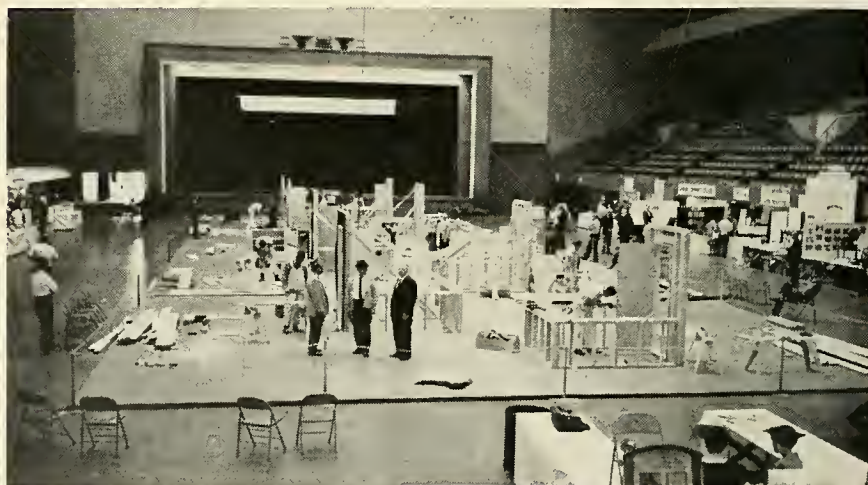
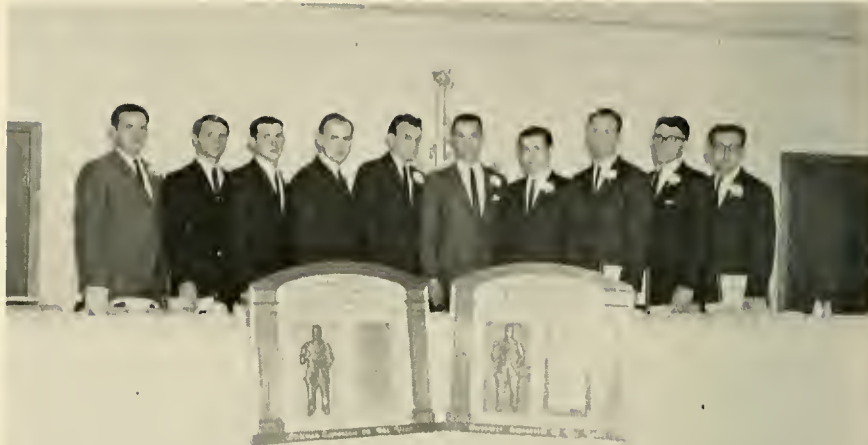
Each carpenter apprentice was given plans to frame an eight-foot section of wall with a rough opening for a door. Then proceed to install jamb and casing and hang the door. This was followed by building a short set of stairs to a prebuilt wall; then cut and frame a hip roof on top of the prebuilt walls.

The millmen apprentices were given plans for a three-shelf birch cabinet which was completed by both apprentices.

Surrounding areas were used by Joint Apprenticeship Committees for the carpenters, operating engineers, millwrights, pile drivers, iron workers, sheet metal workers and electricians displaying their programs in attractive and informative booths, showing movies, slides and handing out pamphlets containing apprenticeship information.

Live television at the Spokane Community College booth drew crowds as students learned that by appearing in front of the booth they were on camera.

In the photos surrounding this column, starting at the top left and moving clockwise, we see Dan Roos with his project nearing the completion stage; the ten apprentices who competed in the Washington State contest; First Place Winners Jerry Blakely (left), Millman's Local 338, Seattle, and Roger C. Bennett of Carpenters Local 1289, Seattle.



MINNESOTA

Seven new journeymen were officially taken into the Carpenters Union at recent ceremonies at Bemidji. The new members are graduates of the Home Building Training Program which has been conducted on the Red Lake Reservation. During the nine-month course, 10 complete homes were constructed. Pictured above, left to right, standing: Philip May, Charles Fairbanks, Floyd Jourdain, Jim Neadeau and Jim Beaulieu; seated: Donald Lussier, Business Agent Ed Burud, Project Director Jerry Smith, Financial Sec. Jarl Severson and Tony Wells. A new course will be started on the reservation shortly.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Shown above are members of the Washington, D. C., and Vicinity locals who received their apprentice completion certificates. The new journeymen include:

John R. Anderson, George T. Auth, Jr., Clevis R. Baker, Jr., Leo D. Balsor, Ollie E. Barry, Charles J. Bemusdaffer, Richard M. Bennett, Joseph Bertoni, Melvin L. Bowles, James W. Brechbill, Dudley R. Brown, Anthony Bugeja, Carroll L. Burgee, William J. Burke, Jr., Eric E. Carlin, Wallace A. Cash, Kenneth R. Cavey, Douglas P. Clarke, Ernest C. Clay, Jr., Wayne W. Croson, Chester A. Dailey, Jr., Claude L. Davidson, Claude F. Deninno, Norman L. Derflinger, Charles S. DeVore, Douglas M. Dudley, Gerald R. Ekebrecht, Clarence J. Ellsworth, Jr., Richard V. Erbe, Donald L. Ervin, Oliver J. P. Fischer, Jr., Robert J. Flynn, David F. Funk, Clifton E. Funk-

hauser, Lee R. Gatson, Erick G. Gifford, Richard J. Giles, Ronald T. Goodspeed, Alexander J. P. Gourlay, Jr., Walter W. Gribble, and William L. Groover, Jr.

Also Warren E. Halle, Earl D. Hambleton, Thomas M. Harman, Richard A. Harris, Roy L. Harris, Edward M. Harvey, Roy D. Hatter, Thomas L. Hawkins, Robert B. Heap, Jr., Paul D. Henkel, Kenneth R. Henson, William E. Higdon, Thomas M. Higgins, Ronald N. Hoffman, Charles Holt, Ernest N. Hurst, Robert A. James, William Jarvie, Edwin A. Jepsen, George E. Kazimer, Roy C. Kelley, Ronnie F. Kinna, James F. LaMar, Joseph Lancon, Luther A. Lane, Jr., Mackey R. Lzulis, Thomas L. Law, Frank E. Leeper, Nicholas Linatsas, Joseph P. Lindee, Antonio Mastroeli, James R. McCloskey, Albert V. McDonald, Paul F. Mitchell, Jr., Lawrence W. Morgan, Woodrow W. Mossburg, Jr., James E. Murphy, John F. Nichols III, Frank E.

Nicol, Galen E. Oscar, and Frederick E. Owens.

Douglas M. Parks, Emory C. Parks, Gary W. Payne, Robert W. Payne, Leonard E. Pearo, George E. Penn, James K. Pitts, Jr., Gerald W. Potter, Phillip E. Pursel, Stanley W. Queen, Peter C. Remsen, Vito Roca, Matthew J. Rosenbaum, Richard O. Rowland, Fred W. Ryder, Jr., Charles E. Sams, John D. Scarmazzi, Roger O. Schneider, Moffett L. Settle, Jr., Dennis R. Smith, Michael C. Smith, Robert E. Smith, Robert M. Snyder, Frank L. Stowell, Kenneth V. Studds, Jr., John E. Sulhoff, Jr., Roy K. Swann, Jr., Thomas E. Sweeney, James R. Swift, Thomas W. Sydnor, John P. Thomas, David B. Thompson, Kenneth W. Thurston, Roger P. Triggs, John K. Verhine, James E. Viars, Carey L. Waff, Joseph L. Wells, Jr., William White, Robert F. Wilburn, Harold J. Wills, and Francis Zimmerman.



ARIZONA

The Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee recently held its Seventh Annual Contest for Apprentices.

Statewide in scope, each participant had won a contest in his own area in order to be eligible. Sherman Orton (cen-



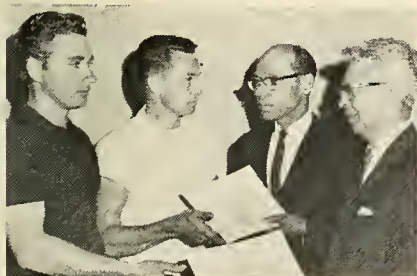
ter photo), a twenty-five-year-old Phoenix apprentice was the winner. He was named the "Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice in Arizona for 1966" and will represent the carpentry trade at the annual Awards Ceremony, December 3rd, sponsored annually by the Arizona Apprenticeship



Council. He will also represent Arizona in the Western Regional Contest.

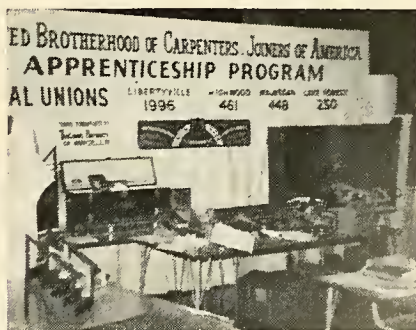
Gary Helm (right photo) of Tucson won second place and becomes the alternate for young Orton.

Jerry Harvick (left photo) of Yuma, finished third.



IDAHO

First and second place awards are presented two of Idaho's top carpenter apprentices, Larry Lucas, Pocatello, runner-up, left, and Harry Foster, Boise. Presentation was made by H. R. Watkins, secretary of the apprentice trust fund committee, and Lloyd Miller, Idaho Falls, chairman.



ILLINOIS

In an effort to attract young men into the trade the Chicago District Council recently held a "Career Night" to give interested young men some insight into our trade. In the photo at the left are some of the tools of the trade that were



on exhibition. On hand to answer questions on training procedures were the following Local 1996 members (l. to r.): President Harry Dietz, Apprentice Tom Braumaster, and Trustee Cornelius Benness. John Carson served as chairman of the "Career Night."

making the most out of scrap plywood

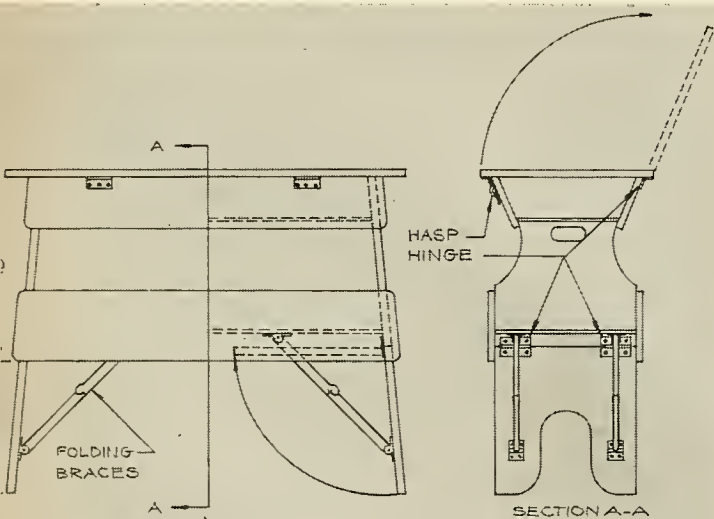
Union Carpenters and Millmen continue to suggest new uses for an industry 'by-product'

Several months ago, The CARPENTER announced to members of the United Brotherhood that the American Plywood Association was looking for ideas for uses of scrap plywood and would pay \$15 for each idea accepted. The response was tremendous, indicating that a skilled union carpenter knows how to make the most out of the materials at hand.

Encouraged by the response, the Industry organization has asked us to inform Brotherhood members that it is now seeking ideas for using plywood in concrete forming. It's still paying \$15 for each such idea accepted.

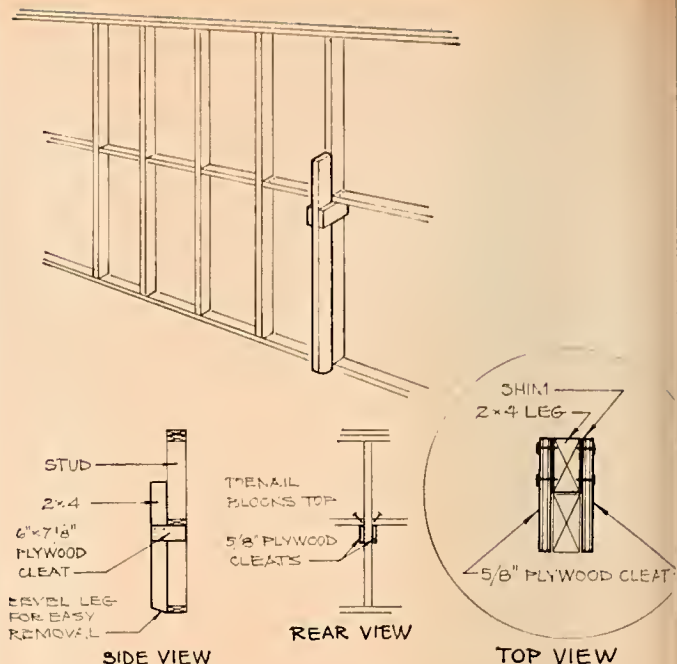
Send your suggestions for concrete forming to American Plywood Assn., c/o The CARPENTER Magazine, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington D. C. 20001.

Idea below submitted by Thomas Palolo, Local 1593, Maynard, Mass.



TOOL BOX-SAW HORSE

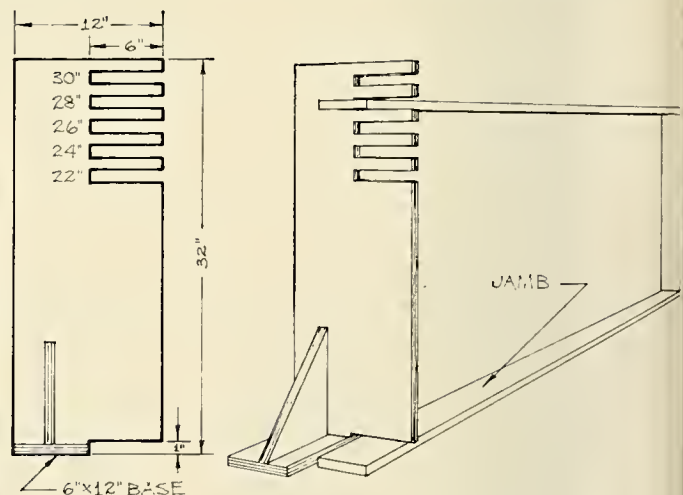
The legs fold up on this handy box to make it easy to fit into a car trunk and still high enough to serve as a useful saw horse or work bench. Using ½-inch plywood, the box is strong enough to be fully-loaded with tools.



MIDWAY BLOCKING JIG

This simple device was originated primarily for "pickup" work, where much fireblocking has been left out or removed. The jig makes possible a uniform job and makes toe-nailing of the blocking easy. Plywood cleats should be used because the plywood will not split out from pressure or nails.

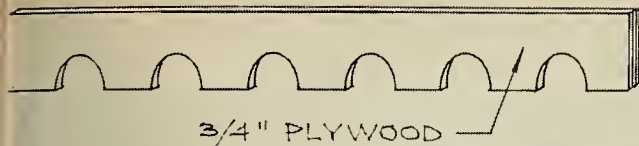
Idea submitted by B. J. Kenneally, 377 Palomar Dr., Daly City, Calif., Local #162.



JAMB NAILING JIG

This self-explanatory jig is designed to hold jambs of any width for easy nailing. Slots in the jig are cut to fit the stock being used. Plywood should be used because the thin fingers of wood left after slots are cut won't break off easily, since the grain in veneers of a plywood panel travel in both directions.

Idea submitted by Leo Yrjanainen, Rt. 2, South Range, Wis., Local #775.

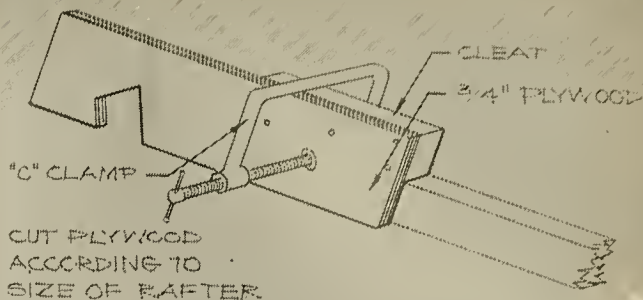
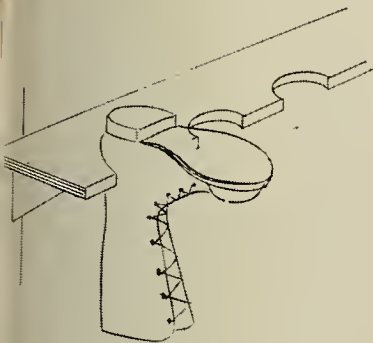


3/4" PLYWOOD

BOOT HANGER

This simple device can be hung on vertical studs in an on-site construction shack to get boots out of the way and make drying fast and easy. The cut-outs should fit the smallest boot and others can be squeezed in.

Idea submitted by Alphonse S. Zimba, 4304 Rhawn St., Philadelphia, Pa., Local #1856.

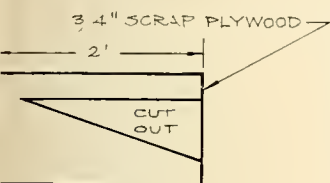


CUT PLYWOOD ACCORDING TO SIZE OF RAFTER.

RAFTER JIG

To make this jig, just notch a piece of 3/4-inch plywood to fit over the ridge piece and nail on a cleat to rest on the rafter. One man can place rafters by hooking the jig over the ridge piece and clamping to the rafter. The free end can then be easily nailed.

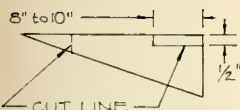
Idea submitted by Dan R. York, 210 Goss St., Terrell, Texas, Local #2848.



3/4" SCRAP PLYWOOD

2'

CUT OUT



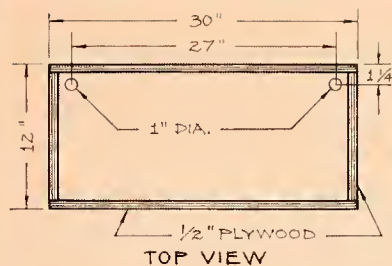
EDGE OF PLANK TO BE PLANED

NAIL CLAMP ON PLANK Laid ON SAW HORSE

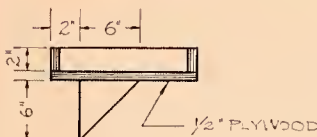
SIMPLE BENCH VISE

A couple of pieces of scrap plywood can be used to make this instant jig for planing or drilling edges of stock. The jig can be made as shown in the drawing, or it can be made with an open end, rather than a "V" cut so the stock can slide through it for more support. The jig can be nailed to a plywood base to make it easily portable or nailed permanently to a workbench.

Idea submitted by Walter P. Roach, 714 Brennan Ave., Collinsville, Ill., Local #295 and by Floyd Woodard, 47 E. Center St., Muskegon Hts., Michigan, Local #100.

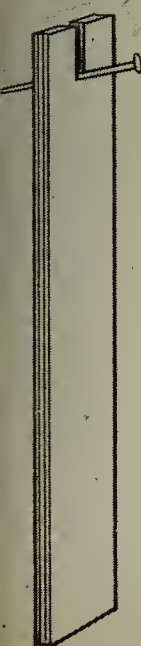


TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

FOR USE WITH ROLLING SCAFFOLD. EASILY PLACED OR REMOVED. NO FASTENERS NEEDED.



SAW SLOT

1/4" PLYWOOD ABOUT 20" LONG 1 1/2" WIDE

NAILERS HELPER

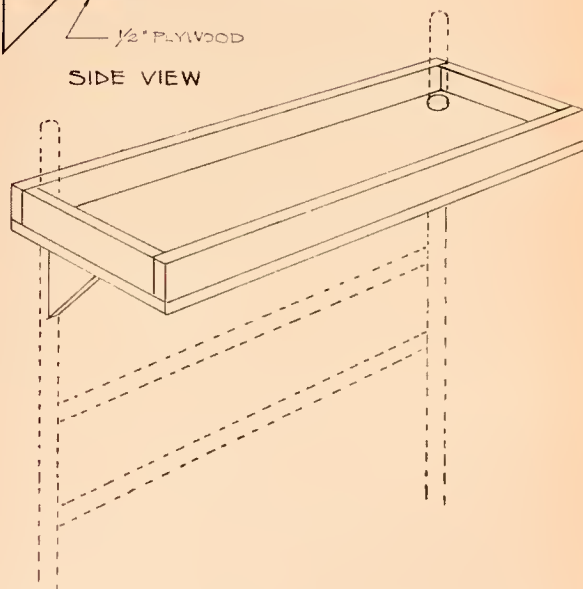
Simply cut a slot in a narrow scrap of plywood to make this device for nailing areas that cannot be reached with both hands.

Idea submitted by Dan R. York, 210 Goss St., Terrell, Texas, Local #2848.

SCAFFOLD TOOL TRAY

This portable tool tray was designed for use with a rolling scaffold; however, the idea could also be used for any type of ladder with variations. The box can be simply made with 1/2- or 3/4-inch plywood. No fasteners are needed with this design to keep the scaffold on the ladder because the weight of tools in the tray will exert pressure on the bottom bracket to keep the tray from slipping down.

Idea submitted by John G. Rappold, 2115 Dartmouth St., Gretna, La., Local #1846.



Minutes of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee Winter Meeting, January 14-15, 1966, Mountain Shadows Hotel, Scottsdale, Arizona

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee met in four sessions on January 14-15, 1966 in Scottsdale, Arizona. The first session was an open meeting followed by three executive sessions.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Allan called the meeting to order at 9:20 a.m. on January 14, 1966. Mr. Ed Wasielewski opened the meeting by welcoming the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee to Scottsdale on behalf of the Arizona Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee. Chairman Allan then welcomed Mr. Joe Miller as the new member of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee representing the National Association of Home Builders.

2. ROLL CALL

Committee Members:

Representing the United Brotherhood: Mr. Finlay Allan, Committee Chairman.

Mr. Stuart Proctor, Mr. Nicholas Loone, Mr. John McMahon, Mr. Leo Gable.

Representing the A.G.C.: Mr. Arthur Schmuhl, Committee Secretary.

Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Ray Shoemaker, Mr. Ed Wasielewski.

Representing the NAHB: Mr. Joe Miller.

Guests:

Also present were Mr. Harold Jennrich, representing the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and Mr. John J. Riley, representing the National Association of Home Builders. During the opening session of the meeting there were 32 additional guests representing labor, management, and government agencies.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

Because minutes of the August 18, 1965 meeting had been sent to Members of the Committee, a reading was waived. A motion to approve these minutes was made, seconded, and adopted.

4. SKILLED MANPOWER SHORTAGES

It was the sense of the Committee that shortages of carpenters do exist in some areas but that these shortages are not universal. It was felt that if the industry's need for carpenters is to be met, apprenticeship training activity should be doubled as soon as possible. The current ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the United States is 1 to 18.5 and throughout the entire jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood the ratio is 1 to 20. The number of apprentices in training must be at least doubled. The matter of existing ratio requirements was discussed and it was generally agreed that ratios should be lowered when needed.

The Committee agreed to review all existing programs in terms of their realistic approach both in the related classroom and the on-the-job segments and to recommend needed changes if any.

The Human Investment Act was discussed and the Committee was informed

that National AGC has been working with Sen. Prouty's office to insure that the provisions of this bill would not exclude construction industry training.

The concept of split card or specialty training for the carpenter was considered at length. It was felt that this approach might have merit in an emergency situation but that such training is not generally desirable because the industry needs well-rounded and fully trained carpenters. It was pointed out that there has been a tendency toward specialization in urban areas; but no solution has been found to the problem of how a specialist, who can perform only one or two functions of the trade, secures employment once work in that specialty runs out. There would probably be a great many peaks and valleys in the specialist's annual income.

It was generally agreed that it would be wise to engage in a continuous study of the carpentry occupation at present as well as what it might be in the future considering technological change. Such a study is essential if the industry's future needs for carpenters is going to be adequately projected. The Committee was advised that the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training is sponsoring a study of apprenticeship training being conducted at Purdue University.

A representative of the National Forest Products Association spoke of the need for training mechanics and recommending the increased use of wood in construction. It was pointed out that many local building codes should be revised to permit wider use of fireproof and laminated wood. The National Forest Products Association is willing to help local JAC's by providing whatever information it can supply. The Association has prepared a booklet entitled "Carpentry as a Career." The Committee expressed an interest in having copies of this publication.

5. NEED FOR JOINT PARTICIPATION AT THE NATIONAL LOCAL LEVEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

a. Promoting and Improving the Apprenticeship Program

In the interest of expanding its apprenticeship activities, the United Brotherhood has appointed Mr. Leo Gable to serve as Director of the Education Department and his staff will be expanded. Both National AGC and NAHB have each recently appointed an additional man to work in the training field.

Carpentry apprenticeship programs must be improved and expanded and joint participation by labor and management must be encouraged to achieve this end. The National Joint Committee adopted a motion stressing the need for Joint participation of labor and management as opposed to unilateral apprenticeship standards and activity.

b. Coordinating Apprenticeship Activities

It was agreed that the National Joint Committee should make a thorough study of existing apprenticeship programs to gather information which will be helpful

to all programs, both old and new. The National Joint Committee should also have this information so that it can recommend how training might be improved.

c. Developing Audio-visual and Other Training Materials

It was recommended that all participants on the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee and local JAC's should notify the National Joint Committee of audiovisual, text, promotional and other materials available in each area so that a list of such material can be compiled and forwarded to all local committees. The United Brotherhood pointed out that they have developed a number of training films which are available now, and part of their revised apprenticeship program will concentrate on the development of additional audio-visual aids.

January 15, 1966

6. REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF QUALIFYING TEST FOR CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP

It was stated that some areas have complained that the "Qualifying Test for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants" is too difficult. It was explained that the test is geared to the tenth grade level, but in many cases it is not properly administered. In Indiana and California the test has been given to 1,342 apprentices and journeymen. The average score in these states was 74% and the average time to take the test was between 1½ and 2 hours. Younger applicants generally did better than older applicants.

The Committee then discussed specific questions in the test which seemed to be most difficult for applicants to answer. After considerable discussion a few changes were recommended.

The Committee recommended that the time to take the test should be limited to 2 hours and that the passing score should be set at 70%. It was also recommended that the test should be weighted so that those with no trade experience might have the same chance as those with trade experience.

7. POSSIBILITIES OF A NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST FOR THE CARPENTRY CRAFT

It was agreed that serious consideration should be given to having an International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. Such a program could be held with from 50 to 60 participants. The country might be divided into ten districts which would hold their own elimination contests to determine who should be sent to the National Contest.

A Subcommittee was appointed to consider the possibilities and ramifications of a National Contest. Named to the Subcommittee were: George Johnson and Frank White, AGC; Joe Miller, NAHB; John McMahon, Nick Loope, and Leo Gable, United Brotherhood. This Subcommittee was requested to study the problem and report its recommendations.

tions to the Las Vegas meeting of the full Committee in August.

8. THE AVAILABILITY OF INSTRUCTIONAL PAMPHLETS AND BROCHURES

It was agreed that a study should be made to determine what literature is available. A list should be compiled and distributed (see 5c above).

9. TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS AND COORDINATORS

After considerable discussion of training for instructors and coordinators it was agreed that such training, could best be carried out at the state and local level rather than at National Level. The National Committee might, however, provide guidelines for uniform instructor training throughout the country. The National Committee might also gather and distribute information on what government funds are available for instructor training. The Perkins Bill and the various vocational educational education acts should be investigated as possible sources for federal funds.

10. NEW BUSINESS

a. Need for Uniform Selection Procedures and Simplified Recordkeeping Forms

Several requests from the field have indicated a need for the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee to prepare

uniform and simplified selection procedures including sample recordkeeping forms which would meet the requirements of both state and federal laws. Committee members were requested to submit their suggestions and comments on this matter to Mr. Gable and Mr. White as soon as possible. Mr. Gable and Mr. White will serve as a Subcommittee to review these suggestions and submit its findings to the National Committee in August.

b. Updating of Statistical Information on Carpentry Apprenticeship

It was recalled that several years ago the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training prepared a complete list of all local and area JAC's indicating the trades covered, the name and address of the local joint committee, and the name and address of the key person to contact in each local committee. This information was gathered by the Bureau during July and August of 1963 as a result of a directive sent to all BAT Regional Directors.

The National Committee requests that the Bureau update this survey and recommends that the following additional information be included: the geographical jurisdiction of each JAC; when the local JAC's meet and how are they financed; the number of apprentices currently being trained under each program;

the number of apprentices who completed their training under each program in the past year; how many apprentices began their training during the past year. The committee expressed the hope that this information could be summarized and distributed to committee members by August 1, 1966.

11. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the National Joint Committee will be held at the Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada on August 17-18, 1966. This meeting was arranged so that it could be held in conjunction with the Western Region Apprenticeship Contest to take place in Las Vegas on August 18-20, 1966.

12. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Allan expressed the appreciation of the National Joint Committee for the kind attention and hospitality extended to the Committee by the Arizona Apprenticeship Council, the Arizona Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee and Mr. Ed Wasielewski. The meeting was then adjourned at 3:20 p.m. January 15, 1965.

Submitted by,
FRANK J. WHITE, JR.
Secretary
National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee

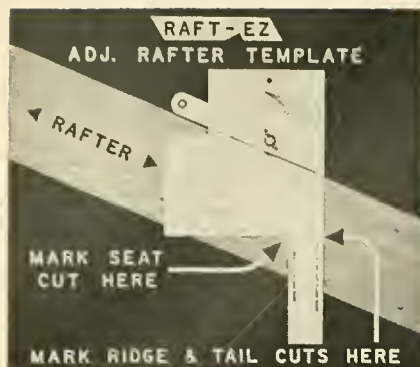
Southern States Organizers Confer in Washington, D. C.

Brotherhood organizers from 11 states, stretching from Virginia through Louisiana, assembled in Washington, July 2, to take stock of their work and plan future activities. They were particularly interested in an organizing program among the more than 18,000 workers in approximately 60 plywood plants newly built in the South. Leading the discussions were the men in the foreground in the picture at right: Brotherhood Director of Organization J. L. Rhodes, West Coast Coordinator Kenneth Davis, and Southern States Director James A. Parker. The group heard brief talks by General Treasurer Peter Terzick, Second General Vice President William Sidell, and staff officers at General Headquarters.



Conference participants, left to right: below: Tommy S. Gibson, Sr.; Clifton C. York; Gene P. Hill; Harvey L. Wilkins, W. J. Smith; Edd Guilliams, Clarence S. Whisman; Adrien O. McKinney; Craven L. Deese; Grover U. Seale; Nay M. Vickers; T. Larue Carlton; E. R. Dougherty, Jr.; W. Ried Stewart; James A. Parker, Southern States Director; Kenneth Davis West Coast Coordinator; J. L. Rhodes, Director of Organization; Embra Young; Wendell Lee; and Floyd R. Doolittle.





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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS—Two children of Brotherhood members were among 121 high school seniors awarded Presidential Scholarships for the year 1966. They are Anne Catherine Bittner of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Michael Philip Roca of Phoenix, Arizona. Each was selected after an exhaustive series of tests which eliminated hundreds of thousands of other competitors. After the recent formal ceremony at the White House, the youngsters had a cook-out and party as guests of the President. Mrs. Johnson, their daughters, and top-ranking officials of the Administration.

Anne, who is the second girl in her family to receive a Presidential Scholarship in as many years, lived for a month in Holland with a Dutch family. She was very active in extracurricular activities and plans to major in psychology at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. She taught handicapped children while a freshman.

Michael, whose father is not only a member of Carpenters Local 189, but a practicing attorney as well, will attend Yale University where he will study English. He has been active in both school and Boy Scout activities and currently teaches scouting to a group of retarded boys.



Anne Bittner with the President

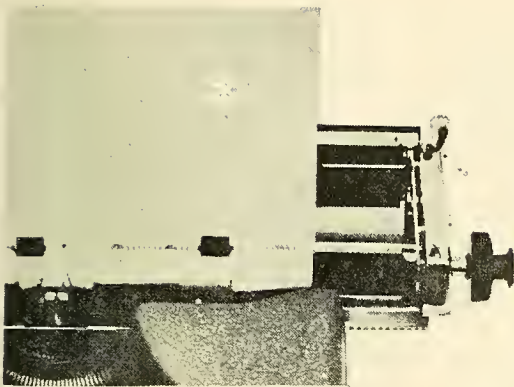


Michael Roca receives his award



HENRY SPOTHOLZ of Local 15, Hackensack, N. J., recently was reappointed to the Board of Adjustments for the City of Hackensack. A member of the United Brotherhood for more than 41 years, Brother Spotholz was honored by a testimonial dinner upon his retirement as financial secretary of Local 15.

Officers of Local 15 and guests at the Spotholz Testimonial Dinner included, left to right, seated: Gen. Rep. Robert Ohweiler, Henry Spotholz, and Gen. Exec. Bd. Member Raleigh Rajoppi. Standing, Trustees: Bernard DeBree and Rudolf Hartenstein, B.A. Alex Prodigio, rear, B.A. Louis Petrie, Vice Pres. Anthony DeSomma, Sec'y. Treas. Bernard Johnson, Warden Richard Callaghan, Trustee Albert Anderson, Conductor Julius Piergrossi, Pres. Carl Weininger and B.A. Henry Frank.



EDITORIALS

* **'Let Me Do It Now'**

William Young, Local 1040, Eureka, California, knew he was going to die.

For 45 of his 66 years he had been a union carpenter—ever since he was 15. The last few years of his life had been hard ones. He had learned to live with pain. He had had complete heart surgery and survived with artificial replacements. His right leg had to be amputated at the knee, and then six months later the left leg was amputated, also at the knee, because of his heart condition. But Brother Young tenaciously maintained a will to live.

Finally, three months before he died last December, he sat down and wrote a touching plea to his fellow members of the Brotherhood to consider their responsibilities to themselves and their fellow man. He requested that his final thoughts be read at his Memorial Service. We feel that they may have some meaning for others and have reproduced them below as read at the services.

Fellow Trade Unionists and Friends:

I would like to start my last message to you with a quotation from one of the founders of our great country, William Penn:

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

I think this is the creed that I adopted early and have tried my best to live by. Since I started out as an apprentice carpenter at the age of 15, more than 45 of my 66 years have been devoted to the trade union movement. I have never been shy about making my contribution to discussions on important—and not too important—issues that labor faced. Some of my suggestions had merit, and others not much, but all of them represented an honest effort—based on my own experience—to move the trade union movement forward. In asking for the privilege of the floor on this occasion, I am hoping that you will once more listen to my views and think them over.

Today, many people seem to think that the trade union movement has fulfilled its function—that the worker's economic rights are now accepted and protected and that unions as such have no further role to play. They see a rosy future in which a simple committee of workers within each industry will sit down periodically with management and readjust wages to meet increased costs of living.

Needless to say, the great majority of employers are delighted to encourage this rosy view. but, unfortunately, it also finds support among union members and leaders.

Some of us forget, and some have never known, that all our gains have been achieved through struggle; that militancy has built the trade unions from 3 million members in the early 30's to over 14 million today; and that when struggle and militancy were abandoned, the unions were promptly saddled with the Taft-Hartley Law and the Landrum-Griffin Law. As a result of these reverses, Labor came to understand the necessity for political action, and to realize that the trade unions must continue to fight for the rights of man—of all men.

Far from having "fulfilled its function," the work of the trade union movement is more critical and challenging today than it ever was before. What shall we do about Automation? Unemployment? Poverty? Civil Rights? Disarmament? Peace? As trade union members we should be vitally concerned about these problems.

Our advances in the economic field have brought gains to our country and its people, and put us in a position of social and political responsibility. Let us pledge ourselves to take this responsibility seriously; to search for answers to the problems we face; to work for the brotherhood of man we believe in, and let us do it now, and not defer it, remembering that we "shall not pass this way again."

Fraternally yours,
BILL YOUNG

* **Occupied Youth**

Two million youngsters between 14 and 19 found jobs in June. Last month, thousands more found employment.

The success, this year, of teenagers in securing more jobs than in the past has kept the overall unemployment rate at 4 percent, and results of the drive to get jobs for teenagers is gratifying.

However, the overall question of youngsters and jobs and their effect on the economy needs a great deal more study. Far too many kids are hanging around street corners idle in our explosive city slums, and far too many more are playing havoc with law and order at beach resorts across the nation . . . out of sheer boredom and rebellion against the status quo. Additional schooling . . . or even "make work" . . . is better than the present situation for many juveniles.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Recent column item about big stripers being caught on the East Coast, prompts a query from R. P. Sullivan of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, who wants to know how the stripers on the West Coast compare for size.

Since the original planting of 132 baby stripers in Karquinas Strait, Martinez, California, in 1879—they were transported cross-country over the uncertain rails of early America by pioneer fish culturist, Livingstone—the striped bass has thrived and moved north from their new home, up the Pacific shore into key coastal waters as far north as Coos and Winchester Bays on Oregon's central coast.

But the world record still belongs to C. B. Church who nipped a 73 pounder from Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, in 1913. However, in recent years it appears that the West Coast stripers are gaining ground, and, conceivably, in the next decade or two, a larger striper could be taken from one or more of the Pacific tidal streams, sloughs or inlets. Following is a photographic record of large stripers taken by West Coast anglers.



Mrs. A. Carley of Coos Bay eases a 54-lb. striper from the nearby Millicoma River on Oregon's central coast.



Vance Freeman of Springfield, Ore., displays 62-lb. striped bass he took from lower Coos River on 15-lb. test line.

■ Paul Pulls Pike

Paul Niemela of Warren, Michigan, a member of Local 1433, recalls a day at Chasell Bay when he and friends were walking along the lake shore and heard someone call his name. He scurried down to the bank and saw it was his son. "I've got a big one," cried Paul, Jr., "come and help me." Paul, Sr., walked back toward the house, thinking his boy had hooked a snag and was just pulling his leg. But as Paul, Jr., persisted in calling for help he decided to come to his aid, and it was lucky they did: Paul, Jr., had engaged—and eventually landed—the biggest fish of his life, a great northern that measured 3 ft. from nose to tail. Above is a pic of Paul, Jr., and brother-in-law, Frank Beltram, also a member of Local 1433, with the reluctant pike.

■ Military Marksman

C. Hobart McKarns of Bryan, Ohio, a member of Local 2180, Defiance, Ohio, for 20 years, says the best hunting he ever had was when he served in the U. S. Army and was stationed near Weisbaden, Germany, an area which abounded in wild game.



Paul Niemela and son with pike.

Issued special license by the military, he racked up the following record: 12 red deer, 1 wild boar, 12 fox, 6 pheasants, 10 Belgian hare and one large European stag. He hunted with an 8 mm. '98 Mauser. Here's a pic of Brother McKarns, taken shortly after he downed the elk-like stag.



Military Marksman McKarns.

■ Lucky Number Five

C. D. Moreland of Bethesda, Maryland, an avid bass angler, is convinced that his lucky number is "5". Here's why: On his 5th cast, around 5 p.m., he hooked and landed a chunky large-mouth bass from "Unowhere Lake" that tipped the scales at exactly 5 pounds.

■ Steelhead Statistic

Outside of the giant Kamloops rainbow of Lake Pend Oreille in Idaho, the largest member of the rainbow clan is the steelhead, sea-run member of that species on the West Coast. Largest steelie taken in many a day was the recent 22-pounder taken by Doug Lane of Bellevue, Washington from the Stilliguamish River

near Arlington. It appears to be a column record. Anyone have a larger steelhead to report?

■ Junket Jackpot

V. E. Bloomberg of Klamath Falls, Oregon, hit the angler's jackpot on a recent weekend junket to the rapids of the Rogue River below the Gold Ray Dam near Medford. He and the Missus both limited on Chinook salmon, a combined catch of eight which, conjunctively, weighed close to 150 pounds.

■ Determined Deerstalker

We hear that John "Big Jack" Quallich of Carnegie, Pennsylvania got his deer this past season, his 22nd deer as a matter of fact, in 25 years of hunting the Kane area of his state.

■ Augmented Antelope

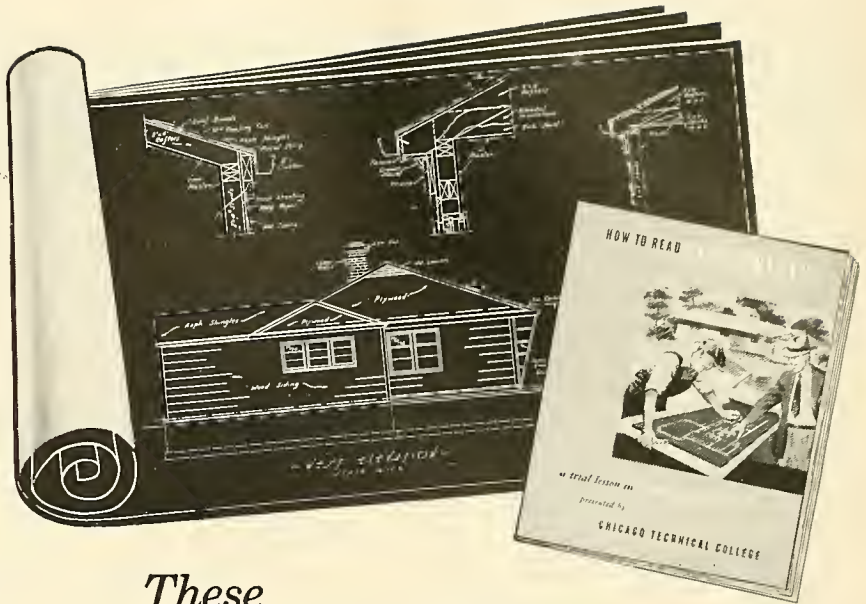
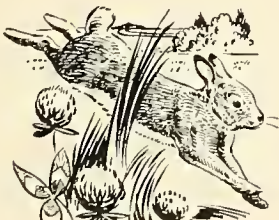
It's a matter of record that in 1922 there were about 12,000 antelope counted throughout their natural habitat in the west. It was an alarming situation: battle-lines were drawn and seasons curtailed in many areas. Now, I note with encouragement, that over 500,000 antelope have been counted in a recent, western-states survey and wide-open to limited seasons prevail in most areas of the west. In some instances, there now are antelope where there were no antelope—a noteworthy development in this day and age of declining wildlife stocks.

■ Tips on Tularemia

Rabbits are bouncing, twisting targets and they are the most sought-after species of small game in the land. They offer hunters a good chance in many areas to keep that shooting iron in good working order. In most cases they are good eating, even jacks, although the large jacks are oftentimes tough and stringy.

Invariably, when the subject of rabbits comes up, the conversation meanders to the disease, common to them and other small animals, namely: "tularemia." This disease can be passed from animal to man but not, normally, through the digestive tract. If the rabbit is cooked well, there is no danger of infection but it is advisable to clean the game with gloves as the germ can be transmitted from the animal to an open cut or scratch in the human flesh.

All animal-borne diseases are at an all-time low during the cold months. It must be noted that "tularemia" is not confined to rabbits. Also affected are the squirrel, porcupine, fox, beaver, grouse, coyote, sheep—even the house cat.



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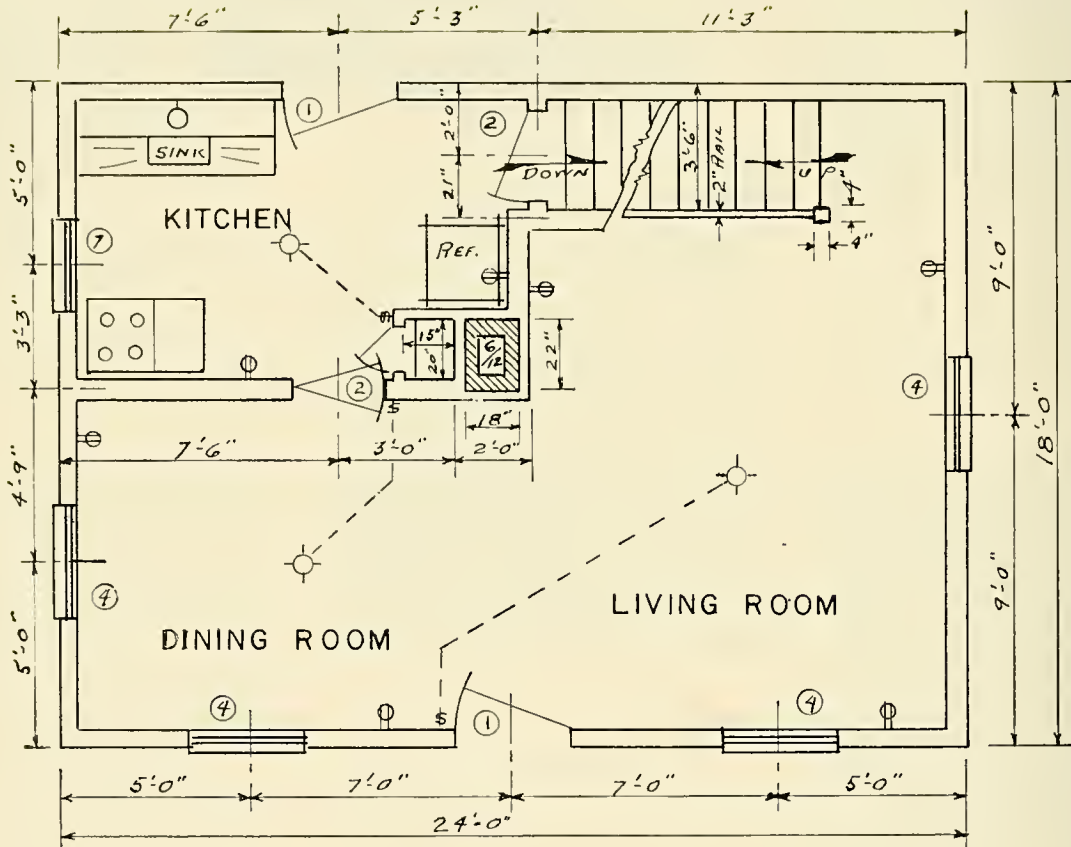
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____



HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING—UNIT III



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

This Unit has been designed to familiarize you with two floor plans of a small home. There are no sections or specifications included. However, there are door and window schedules. The plans show how dimensions are given and how the different symbols are used.

If you have never had the opportunity of examining a floor plan, you will find that answering the questions on this Unit is a challenge.

Some of the questions involve estimation. By using the mathematical skills previously developed, you should have no difficulty with these answers. Remember, plan reading and estimating go hand in hand!

Regardless of how simple to some this Unit may seem, it is an important part of the blueprint course.

DOOR SCHEDULE

①	3'-0" X 7'-0"
②	2'-6" X 6'-8"
③	2'-0" X 6'-8"

WINDOW SCHEDULE

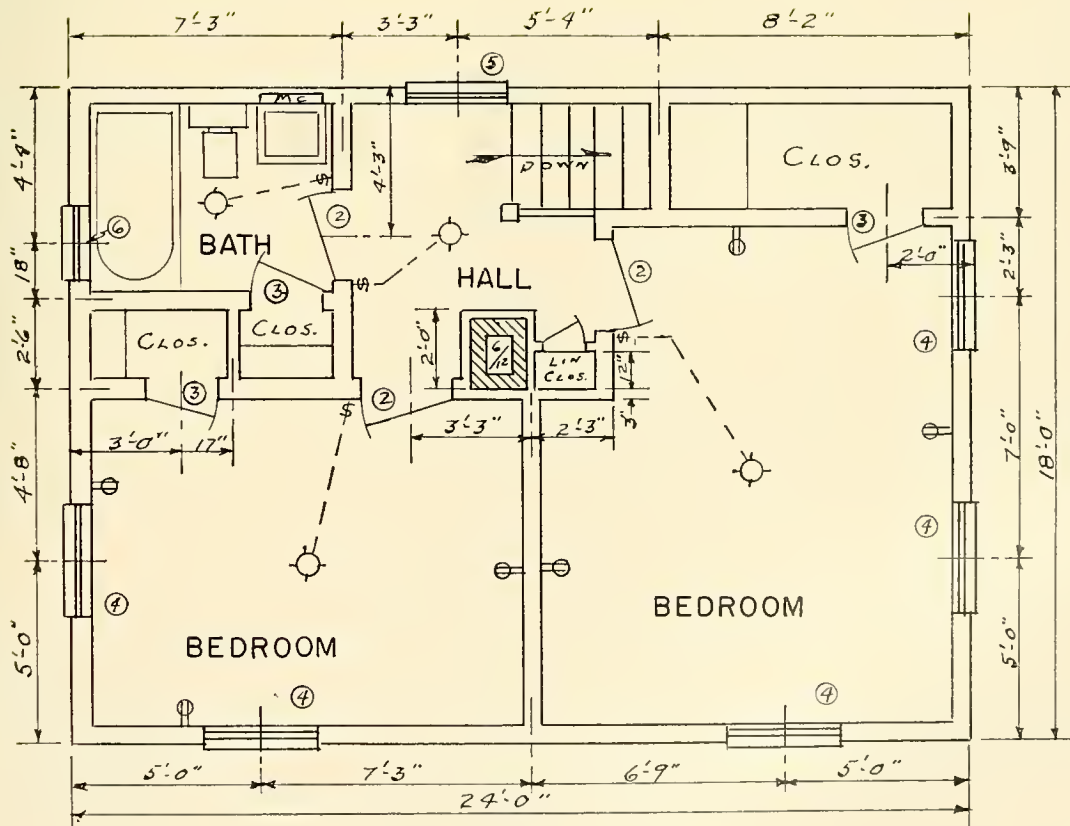
④	DOUBLE HUNG 3'-0" X 4'-6"
⑤	DOUBLE HUNG 2'-6" X 4'-6"
⑥	DOUBLE HUNG 2'-0" X 3'-4"
⑦	DOUBLE HUNG 2'-6" X 3'-6"

NOTICE—The Blueprints and Specifications for the Home Study Course in Blueprint Reading and Estimating are now ready for distribution to all interested in the course. They may be purchased through the General Secretary's Office, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001 for the price of \$2.00.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the over-all length of the house?
2. What is the over-all width of the house?
3. What size are the living room windows?
4. What size and type is the door between the dining room and the kitchen?
5. How many duplex convenience outlets are in each bedroom?
6. What type of lights are in the kitchen?
7. What type of stove; gas or electric?
8. Is there a medicine cabinet in the bath?
9. If so, where?
10. Is there a telephone outlet on these plans?
11. If so, where?
12. What are the newel post and stair rail sizes?
13. What size is the window in the bath?
14. What are the outside dimensions of the chimney?
15. How thick is the back wall of the linen closet in the second floor hall?
16. How deep are the shelves in the same closet?
17. The center of the front door is how far from either outside corner of the house?
18. What is the size of the closet in the bath? Center to center of all partitions.
19. The inside dimensions of the closet in the kitchen are?
20. What size is the front door?
21. How many square feet are there on the first floor? (Outside dimensions)
22. How many bedrooms are there?
23. Does each room have a ceiling light?
24. How many doors on the 2nd floor?
25. How many 2'-6" x 6'-8" doors on first floor?
26. If this house had a gable roof on a 4/12 pitch with a 2'-0" overhang, what stock length 2" x 6" would it take to cut the common rafters?
27. How many 3'-0" x 4'-6" windows are needed for this house?
28. How many windows are in the larger bedroom?
29. What is the perimeter of the house?
30. What is the combined cubic content of first and second floors of this house? (Outside dimensions with 8'-0" ceilings)

Answers to Questions will be found on Page 23.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Unions Fight Injunctions

The use of court injunctions in labour disputes is seriously agitating the trade union movement in Canada today. The problem is most acute in British Columbia and Ontario. It is positively a burning issue in Ontario, with 25 trade union members sentenced to jail for participating in a mass protest demonstration.

Early this year, the Oshawa unit of the Toronto Newspaper Guild won a strike with the help of the Oshawa unions, who staged mass demonstrations in support of the strikers and against the granting of a court injunction limiting the number of pickets.

At the same time a strike was in progress at the Tilco Plastics plant in Peterborough just north of Oshawa. Here a judge granted an *ex parte* injunction prohibiting picketing. The union, TWUA, was simply informed of the decision after it was made with no opportunity to state its case.

The union appealed to the court and was allowed a limited number of pickets. Members of unions affiliated with the Peterborough and District Labour Council staged a mass demonstration in protest of the one-sided injunction. Twenty-six of them were arrested, charged in court with criminal contempt (violating the court order limiting picketing), found guilty and sentenced.

Five of the men—the president, vice-president and recording secretary of the labour council and two textile union staff—were given two months. Twenty-one others were given 15 days with one sentence suspended on account of illness.

These harsh sentences were in striking contrast with the sentences handed down in the Reesor Siding case. In February 1963, three lumber and sawmill pickets were shot down. The killers were fined \$100 each.

In the Peterborough case the judge said that fines were not enough. Only jail sentences would be a real deterrent.

Naturally the labour movement is deeply concerned. The Ontario Federation of Labour is paying the costs of the Peterborough court actions, including the appeal which has been

launched and time off for the convicted Peterborough men.

But this is only part of the fight. Court injunctions have been consistently used in Ontario as a strikebreaking weapon. The Federation has made numerous appeals to the Ontario government, proving abuse of a law which was never intended to be used in industrial disputes. The government has not acted.

However the latest appeal to Premier Robarts has elicited a promise to set up an enquiry. But a legislative committee a few years ago did investigate the issue and recommended that *ex parte* court injunctions be eliminated. Why didn't the government act on this recommendation?

The Federation is meeting with the Canadian Labour Congress this month to figure out what more can be done. The slogan now is, if the government won't change the law, change the government.

Good Settlements So Far This Year

The tide of labour-management battles in collective bargaining has been running strongly in favour of organized labour so far this year.

A series of settlements, some won after strikes, some without strikes, has produced some of the best wage gains on record.

The Longshoremen, representing 4,200 workers at three ports in the province of Quebec, struck for five weeks but won almost everything they asked for. The shipping federation was prepared to concede a good wage settlement but coupled with it a demand for the elimination of about 15 percent of the work gangs.

The union refused to sacrifice any of their members, especially since many who might have been eliminated were older workers whose pensions would be lost in the shuffle.

The result was a contract for 80 cents an hour over two years with no loss of workers during the life of the agreement.

The Seaway workers were all set to strike when the government which has to pay the shot stepped in with a wage packet which the union, CBRT and GW, accepted. The package included a 30 percent boost in two years, plus fringe benefits, bringing them close to

their counterparts on the U.S. side of the St. Lawrence.

In British Columbia, the woodworkers were also set to strike when the government appointed a mediator who proposed a settlement which the union accepted. The companies balked—but finally gave in. The package was for 40 cents an hour over two years plus fringe benefits.

A number of major disputes are still outstanding at this writing. About 115,000 non-op rail workers are determined to match the Seaway settlement. The carpenters in B.C., the steelworkers in Ontario and at the iron ore mines in Quebec, the packinghouse workers at the Big 3 packing plants, are still in the negotiating stage, maybe the strike or settlement stages by the time this appears.

Federal Step-up of Retraining Pay

The federal government is now paying a flat basic allowance of \$35 a week to all enrolled in retraining courses.

In addition the federal treasury pays to the provinces 90 percent of allowances beyond the \$35 a week.

This new boost means that married trainees will be getting as much as \$90 a week in some provinces.

Two Weeks' Vacation After 36 Months

The Hours of Work and Vacations of Pay Act in Ontario has been amended. Effective July 1st, 1966, two weeks' vacation after 36 months employment is the law.

This means that four percent vacation pay is now the rule instead of two percent.



CLC Study Shows 'Labour Cost' Lag

A recent study by the Canadian Labour Congress has shown that, at least up to 1964, labour costs in Canada have not been inflationary. In fact in some cases they have not even kept up with increases in productivity.

Wage gains in Canada have averaged on a percentage basis about the same as the United States (4.4%) and have been less than in almost every other industrialized country.

Meanwhile, there is a booming economy with profits at record levels. In 1965, profits increased 13.5 per cent over 1964. In 1964 they were 14.6 per cent over 1963 and so on.

The feeling among the rank-and-file members of unions, and they need little encouragement from union leaders, is that now is the time to catch up with the wage-lag of years past and to nail down some form of job security.

ILO Conference Sept. 12, Ottawa

For the first time a major conference of the International Labor Organization is being held in Canada. The 8th Conference of the ILO's American Region is being held in Ottawa from September 12th to 23rd.

Answers to

HOME STUDY COURSE

See Page 21

1. 24'-0"
2. 18'-0"
3. 3'-0" x 4'-6"
4. 2'-6" x 6'-8" Double Acting
5. 3
6. Ceiling and Wall Bracket
7. Gas
8. Yes
9. Over Lavatory
10. No
11. Isn't any
12. Newel Post 4" x 4" Rail 2"
13. 2'-0" x 3'-4"
14. 18" x 22"
15. 3"
16. 12"
17. 12'-0"
18. 2'-6" x 2'-10"
19. 15" x 20"
20. 3'-0" x 7'-0"
21. 432 Sq. Ft.
22. 2
23. Yes
24. 6 + Lin. Clos.
25. 2
26. 12'-0"
27. 9
28. 3
29. 84'-0"
30. 6912 Cu. Ft.



Want to stop splitting? Even when toe-nailing 2 x 10 floor joists?

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ARMCO STEEL



PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

to the

CONSTITUTION and LAWS

"All amendments to the Constitution and Laws submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than sixty days preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

In accordance with this constitutional provision, the following proposed amendments are published in the August 1966 issue of THE CARPENTER. The 30th General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, September 19, 1966.

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

Delete Section 5, Paragraph B:

Resolved: that the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood take the necessary steps to make suitable provisions for the few remaining members until their decease and dispose of the property adding any funds resulting in the sale to our present Pension Fund.

Submitted by Local Union No. 28, Missoula, Montana.

Delete Section 5, Paragraph B:

Resolved: (1) That the sale of said Home be effected as soon as possible. (2) The retired members now in the Home, be placed in private care homes at the expense of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the rest of their natural lives. (3) The proceeds from the sale of said Home, citrus groves and etc. be used to care for these members in private care Homes (4) That the members presently in the Home be given the prerogative of returning to their home state within the continental U.S.A. (5) That the present operating and administrative allocations to be channelled into an increase in the pension for retired members.

Submitted by New Brunswick Provincial Council.

Delete Section 5, Paragraph B:

Resolved: That the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida be sold and the funds used for its operation be used to increase the Pension from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Delete Section 5, Paragraph B:

Resolved: That beginning January 1, 1967, the Home be closed to accepting new occupants, and

Resolved: That the Home be phased out and closed at the earliest practicable date; that the last few remaining occupants be placed in other suitable homes for the remainder of their lives and the cost be borne by the Brotherhood, and

Resolved: That all assets, accumulated monies and future earnings from investments in all Home and Pension accounts be used exclusively for pension purposes.

Submitted by Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 6, Paragraph B, to read:

"The right is reserved to the United Brotherhood through the International Body to regulate and determine all matters pertaining to the various branches and subdivisions of the trade, except where local or Auxiliary Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils are involved in, or executing collective bargaining agreements, unless Locals or Auxiliary Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils request or invite the assistance of the United Brotherhood or the International Body."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2078, Vista, California.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, to read:

"Nominations for General Officers and Executive Board Members will be on the third day of the first week of the Convention. Elections will be at a special meeting called for that purpose in each Local Union of the United Brotherhood in the last week of October following the Convention, at which time members will vote for all officers and for the Executive Board candidates from their own District."

Delete following words "and same shall be reported to the Convention" from Section 9, Paragraph C.

Proposing a new Section 9, Paragraph D, to read:

"In the year of the Convention, the October issue of THE CARPENTER shall be designated the "Election Issue" and shall be mailed to the membership no later than the fifth day of October. Each candidate for office shall have available to him two pages in that issue for a personal resume of his qualifications and background, which have been submitted by him to the Election Committee no later than the final day of the Convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton, Pennsylvania

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

Resolved: That the election of General Officers be conducted by the General Office, but that the General Officers be elected by the rank and file members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Submitted by Local Union No. 430, Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

Resolved: To give the individual, card-carrying member of this Brotherhood his right to vote for the General Officers he so desires to lead his organization as guaranteed in Constitution of the United States, and the Parliamentary Procedure of the Dominion of Canada, by secret ballot.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council, Local Union No. 426, Payette, Idaho, and the Rocky Mountain District Council.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, to read as follows:

"The general officers, with the exception of the District Board Member, shall be elected at the general convention by a plurality vote of the delegates present and voting by secret ballot. The District Board Member shall be elected at the General Convention by a plurality vote of the delegates from his district, present and voting by secret ballot. . . ."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2078, Vista California.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, by addition of following words after present ending:

Resolved: that "Delegates will vote for the board member in their own district."

Continued on Page 26

Proposed Amendments to Constitution and Laws

Continued from Page 25

Submitted by Local Union No. 2078, Vista, California.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B, as follows:

Insert the words "general officers shall be elected by a general referendum vote in the month following the convention." This replaces the first sentence in Article B, and also delete the rest of the last sentence after the word "and" and insert "members vote for board members in their own district."

Article C shall be changed in accordance—delete the words "and same shall be reported to the convention."

Submitted by Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

"The election shall be conducted by an Election Committee, the members of which shall be appointed by the General President. No nominee for General Office shall be eligible to serve on said Committee. Upon completion of the tabulation of the votes, the Election Committee shall report to the General President the names of the General Officers elected and same shall be reported to the Convention, and those elected shall hold office for a term of four years, commencing April first, following election and continuing thereafter until their successors are duly chosen and qualified; with the exception that no person shall be elected to the office of the General President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as General President, for more than two (2) years of a term to which some other person was elected General President shall be elected to the office of the General President more than once."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1388, Oregon City, Oregon.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph G, to read as follows:

"A member to be eligible for nomination, and elected as a General Officer must be present at the time of nomination, or in the anteroom on authorized business, or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present in which case shall submit a letter of acceptance if nominated, nor shall the member be eligible unless under retirement age of sixty-five (65), a journeyman working at the trade or employed by the organization and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing in his Local Union and a member for five (5) years immediately prior to nomination and shall be required to establish his eligibility to the Election Committee to qualify

under these provisions of the General Constitution at the time of nomination."

Submitted by Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Six resolutions in one.

Amend Section 10, Paragraph N, to read:

"The General President shall receive one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per week salary."

Amend Section 1, Paragraph D, to read:

"The First General Vice-President shall receive six hundred seventy-five (\$675.00) per week salary."

Amend Section 12, Paragraph C, to read:

"The Second General Vice-President shall receive six hundred twenty-five (\$625.00) per week salary."

Amend Section 13, Paragraph H, to read:

"The General Secretary shall receive six hundred twenty-five dollars (\$625.00) per week salary."

Amend Section 14, Paragraph D, to read:

"The General Treasurer shall receive six hundred twenty-five (\$625.00) per week salary."

Amend Section 15, Paragraph M, to read:

"The members of the General Executive Board from each district shall each receive a salary of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per week."

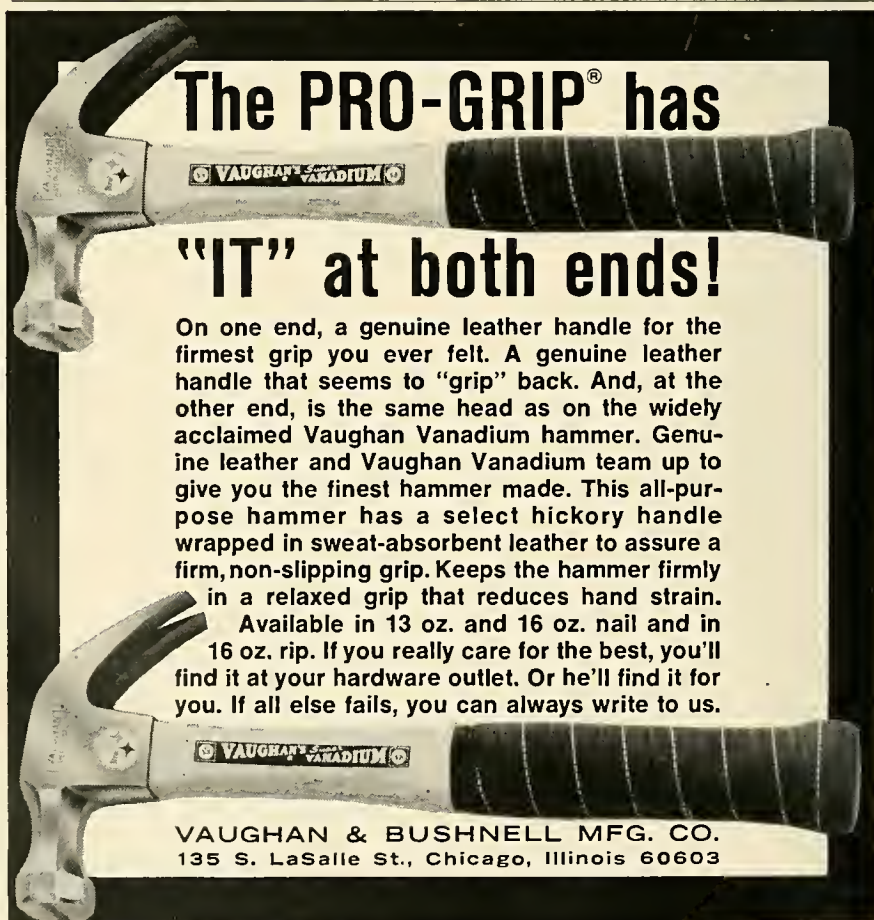
Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Local Union No. 426, Payette Idaho, and the Rocky Mountain District Council.

Amend Section 15, Paragraph A, by the following change to last sentence: "One member of the general executive board shall be elected from each district, BY THE DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION FROM HIS OWN DISTRICT."

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

To amend Section 15 by addition of paragraph to read as follows:

Resolved: "The General Executive Board Member in each District shall set up an office (the expense to be borne by the United Brotherhood) at a conveniently located city within his District. It shall be his duty and responsibility to coordinate the activities of the United Brotherhood within his respective District. All requests for assignment of General Representatives within each District shall be directed through the District Board Member's office and he may assign General Representatives in such manner as to accomplish the most and best results for the United Brotherhood. The District Board Members



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duties and responsibilities may be extended or curtailed from time to time as determined by the General Executive Board."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph C, by the following:

Resolved, that the delegates to the General Conventions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be established on the membership basis of each local union and permitting One vote or delegate per 100 members or fraction thereof.

Submitted by California State Council.
Amend Section 18, Paragraph C to read as follows:

Resolved: "A Local Union shall be entitled to representation in the Convention for members in good standing on this basis: One hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and less than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates. Upon payment of a special per capita tax of \$50.00 per year, State, Provincial, and District Councils shall be entitled to representation by election of one (1) delegate. The General Officers of the Brotherhood (as set forth in Section 9, Paragraph A) shall receive full accredited delegate credentials to the convention from their respective Local Unions."

Submitted by Michigan State Council.

To amend Section 18, Paragraph C, by addition of following sentence:

Resolved: "In the case of the District Councils, State and Provincial Councils, these bodies shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote"

Submitted by Local Union No. 318, San Jose, California.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph D by the following:

Resolved: To include the Executive Officers of the District Councils.

Submitted by Connecticut State Council.

To amend Section 18, Paragraph F, as follows:

Resolved: The Business Representative and President shall be included as delegates to Convention.

Submitted by California State Council.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph H, as follows:

Resolved: "Each delegate shall establish claim to a seat by credentials and due book, duly signed by the Pres-

ident and Recording Secretary of the Local Unions and/or State, Provincial, District Council the delegate represents, with seal of said Union attached."

Submitted by California State Council:

Amend Section 18, Paragraph J, as follows:

Resolved: "The mileage and expenses for the attendance of said delegates shall be defrayed by the Local Unions and/or State, Provincial, or District Council they respectively represent."

Submitted by Local Union No. 666, Mimico Ontario, Canada:

Amend Section 18, Paragraph J:

Resolved: That this General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America establish a system that will enable wider representation of all Local Unions, to the General Convention.

Resolved: That a per capita tax increase of five cents (.05¢) per member per month be established to initiate such a system.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1966, Miami, Florida, Local Union No. 2024, Miami, Florida, Local Union No. 1208, Lake Worth, Fla., Local Union No. 1947, Hollywood, Florida, Local Union No. 1510, Tampa, Florida, Local Union No. 2261, Ft. Myers, Florida, Miami District Council, New Brunswick Provincial Council and Colorado State Council.

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A, by the following: Deleting all references to members of Locals or percentage of membership represented and that there be added in place of the above deletions: "Where State and Provincial Councils are organized it shall be mandatory for all Local Unions and District Councils to affiliate with said Council."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Sections 26 and 27 by the following:

Resolved: That all District Councils, State Councils and Provincial Councils base their representation on the membership basis of each Local Union and permitting ONE vote or delegate per hundred members or fraction thereof.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1669, Port Arthur, Ontario.

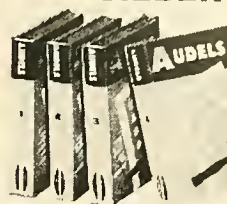
Amend Section 27, Paragraph A by the following:

Resolved that: To require mandatory affiliation of all local unions and district councils to the State or Provincial Council.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Continued on Page 28

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Proposed Amendments to Constitution and Laws

Continued from Page 27

Proposing the following for Section 31.

Resolved: "That candidates, to qualify for nomination or election, should possess, be familiar with and have practiced the true meaning of Unionism for a period of time to insure understanding of the principles involved and that any member desirous of nomination and/or election not be considered unless said member has proven himself to be interested and active in the affairs of his Local Union to the extent that he has attended (bona fide excuse excepted) at least one half of the regularly scheduled meetings of his Local Union for twelve (12) consecutive months prior to nomination in the Local Union."

Submitted by Connecticut State Council.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "A Business Representative shall be a member of the Executive Committee with full voice and vote."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "The officers of a Local Union shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, Warden and three Trustees. The officers and elected Business Representatives shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Local Union. No members shall be eligible to be an officer or business representative, delegate or committeeman unless such member is a citizen of the United States or Canada, and the member, to be eligible to serve in any such capacity, must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council

Amend Section 31, Paragraph B, to read as follows:

Resolved: "All officers and elected Business Representatives shall serve for a term of not less than two years, nor more than four years, when and where permitted, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed. Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee"

Submitted by Local Union No. 262, San Jose, California.

To amend Section 31, Paragraph B, by changing first sentence to read as follows: "All officers shall serve for a term of not less than three years, nor more than four years. . ."

Submitted by California State Council.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C to read as follows:

"Business Representative (s) may be elected or appointed by Local Unions or District Councils. Where the Business Representative of a Local Unions or District Council is elected, re-elected, appointed, or re-appointed, his qualifications, nomination, election or appointment shall be governed by the provisions of this section. Examining Boards may be established by District Councils or Local Unions, where no District Council exists. They shall examine candidates for the office of Business Representative as to their qualifications for the office, whether elected or appointed, and must report their finding in writing to the Local Union and/or District Council, 30 days prior to nomination or appointment. The examination shall consist of a practical test on the provision of the General Constitution, Local Union By-Laws and/or District Council By-Laws, the Agreement under which the members are employed, and the basic State and Federal laws governing conduct of a Labor Union. A candidate for Business Representative shall have attended not less than one-half of his Local Union meetings during the prior twelve month period to be eligible for nomination or election or appointment. Such elected Business Representative shall serve for a term of not less than two (2) years, nor more than four (4) years (unless re-elected)."

(Eliminate the last sentence of 31C).

Submitted by Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph D, by the following:

Resolved: That Par. D., Sec. 31 be enlarged to provide for this situation, and that where Par. D now reads: "The nomination of officers and elected Business Representative(s) shall take place in May," the following shall be added: "In districts where nomination of district officers or Business Representative(s) is by balloting in Local Unions, nomination of candidates for such balloting shall take place in April."

Submitted by Local Union No. 751, Santa Rosa, California.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E, to read as follows: add "except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business, out on official business, away on an approved Local Union vacation, or leave of absence, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1402, Richmond, Virginia, Local Union No.

2834, Denver, Colorado, and Local Union No. 2430, Charleston, West Virginia.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E: allowing for members to cast an absentee ballot at Local Union elections for Officers and Business Agent.

Submitted by Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ontario.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for three years immediately prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time therein required. Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have elapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

Submitted by Local Union No. 262, San Jose, California.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E to read as follows:

Resolved: That the words "Retired members excepted" be stricken from section 31, Paragraph E, Line 8, of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as amended January 1, 1963, thereby bringing Section 31 into compliance with Section 9, Paragraph G in a democratic manner.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1388, Oregon City, Oregon.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

Resolved: "A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present, nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three (3) years immediately prior

to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. Non-Beneficial members and all members past the retirement age of sixty-five (65) are not eligible to hold office or be a Delegate; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have elapsed following notification by him to his Local Union in writing that he has ceased contracting."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

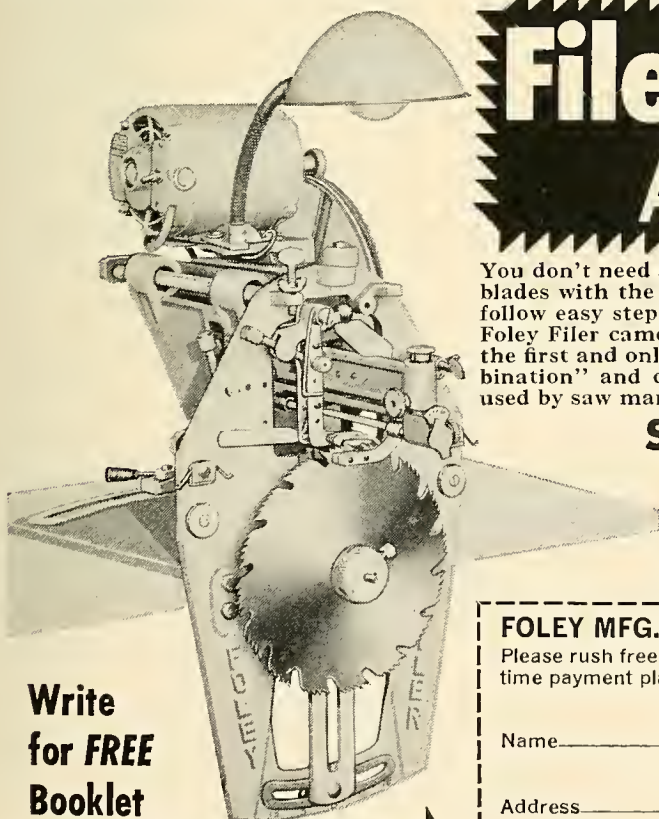
Amend Section 35, Paragraph B, to read as follows: "The Recording Secretary shall send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers to the General Secretary, also all changes, and report to the Local Union the expenditures at the close of each meeting, and perform such other duties as the Local Union may direct, or as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by California State Council.

Amend Section 35, Paragraph B, by the following:

Resolved: That the General Constitution and Laws of our Brotherhood be amended to provide that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each

Continued on Page 30



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Proposed Amendments to Constitution and Laws

Continued from Page 29

District Council or the Recording Secretary of each unattached Local Union to provide the General Office Research Department with copies of all contracts, agreements, memorandums or stipulations of understandings existing within their jurisdiction.

Submitted by Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ontario.

Amend Section 35, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

Resolved: "The Recording Secretary when properly instructed by Trustees shall notify all members of the Local Union to present their due books to the Trustees during the first month of each quarter for the purpose of comparing them with the books of the Financial Secretary."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 36, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "The Financial Secretary shall receive all moneys paid into the Local Union and immediately make entry of same in the Day Book and shall, at the close of each meeting, pay the same to the Treasurer, who shall give a receipt for money received. The Financial Secretary shall keep a record of all applications for membership and a correct account of each member, with full name and address."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 36, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

Resolved: "All books, records and other property shall be kept at the office of Local Unions having an established office and full time employed Financial Secretary. All correspondence shall be addressed to this office. Local Unions may delegate such duties to the Financial Secretary as may be deemed expedient for proper transaction of its business."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Add new Paragraph G to Section 36 to read: "The Financial Secretary shall, by direction of the Treasurer, deposit all moneys collected in the name of the Local Union in bank or banks as may be designated by the Local Union."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing in Section 36, Paragraph H, that the word "Treasurer" be deleted and reworded to read "The Financial Secretary," and that Section 37, Paragraph C, be deleted from "Duties of the Treasurer" and become Section 36, Paragraph H, under "Duties of the Financial Secretary."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that the first four lines of Section 37, Paragraph A, be deleted.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that Section 37, Paragraph C, be deleted and transferred to Section 36, Paragraph H.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 39 to read as follows:

Resolved: "The warden shall take charge of the doors at the meeting and see that no one but members with the current quarterly Password shall enter. Members, in good standing, without the Password, shall be referred to the Vice-President for the current quarterly Password."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend first sentence of Section 40, Paragraph B, to read as follows:

Resolved: "It shall be the duty of the Trustees to see that the Treasurer or Financial Secretary deposits all monies received by him, in such bank (s) as the Local Union designates."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 40, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

Resolved: "The Trustees, or qualified Public Accountant, shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer and audit all receipts and accounts of any other person authorized to collect funds quarterly. The Trustees shall examine the bank book(s) monthly and report to the Local Union in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary on forms supplied by the General Office. The Trustees shall perform such duties as are provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood or as the Local Union may direct. Local Unions having annual receipts amounting to Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000), or more, from all sources shall engage a Certified or Public Accountant for periodic audits not less than once a year. Such audits shall be examined by the Trustees."

Submitted by Western Ontario District Council.

Amend Section 40, Paragraph C, by the following:

Resolved: That all State, Provincial, District Councils and Local Unions having annual receipts of \$25,000.00 per year be required to engage the services of a certified public accountant.

Submitted by Western Ontario District Council.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph A, by the following:

Resolved: To include membership for all Foreign bona fide trade union members who are qualified and can produce a clearance card from their home organization at an initiation fee of 25% of amount charged by the Local Union or District Council.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Propose the following change in Section 42, Paragraph J:

Resolved: That the words, "must furnish proof by affidavit of their intention to become citizens of the country where they make application for membership", be reworded to read: "or furnish United States alien registration card information before making application for membership".

Submitted by Local Union No 857, Tucson, Arizona.

Proposing that Section 42, Paragraph K, be amended by the following:

Resolved: That the age limit for apprentices be advanced from twenty

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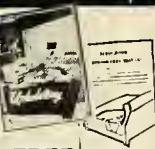
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six (26) years to twenty eight (28) years of age, and that special dispensation of an additional five (5) years be granted for previous Military experience.

Submitted by Oregon State Council.
Amend Section 42, Paragraph K, by the following:

Resolved: To be commensurate with Federal and State Statutes, where State Laws apply, so that local joint Apprenticeship Committees may take in over age Apprentices where all qualifications other than the age restriction are met and complied with.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing an additional paragraph to Section 42, Paragraph K, to provide for

Resolved: Additional fees to be collected by the Local Union when an apprentice has been evaluated and/or advanced by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; 20% of the journeyman fee shall be required on being advanced from first year to second year; 20% of the journeyman fee shall be required on being advanced to third year; 20% shall be required on being advanced to fourth year and the final 20% shall be required upon being advanced to journeyman status.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph P, to read as follows:

Resolved: "The President of the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists, shall appoint a committee, of which the Financial Secretary and the Business Representative shall be a member, to be known as the Apprenticeship Committee. The duties of said Committee shall be to examine all applicants for apprenticeship to see that they receive the prevailing scale of wages and fair treatment from employers and have all possible opportunity to secure regular employment. The Committee on Apprentices shall make a quarterly report, showing the number of apprentices in their district, where employed, and the conditions under which they are working."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2035, Kings Beach, California.

Proposing that Section 43 in whole and Paragraph D in particular of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be studied to give consideration to changes to provide a more firm and equitable and uniform method for all locals to follow in handling applications and initiation fees.

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A, to read:

Resolved: "A candidate qualified and who desires to become a member of any Local Union or District Council of the United Brotherhood must fill out and sign the regular application blank in duplicate and have same certified by two as vouchers of the applicant's fitness to become a member. The vouchers must belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a period of three (3) years and a member in good standing of a Local Union or District Council for a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months, except where a Local Union or District Council has not been in existence the time herein required. The vouchers for the applicant must be so advised to be present when the applicant is to be initiated, unless excused by an authorized official of the Local Union or District Council receiving the applicant. After the applicant has been initiated, the Financial Secretary shall send the original application to the General Secretary at the close of the meeting. The duplicate shall be filed away by the Recording Secretary for future reference."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "A candidate qualified and who desires to become a member of any Local Union of the United Brotherhood must fill out and sign the regular application blank in duplicate and have the same certified to by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member. After the applicant has been initiated, the Financial Secretary shall send the original application to the General Secretary at the close of the meeting. The duplicate shall be filed away by the Financial Secretary for future reference."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California, and Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles, California.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A, by the following addition: "Provided that no application for membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America shall contain any question concerning political opinion or affiliation."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1789, Bijou, California.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph B, as follows: (1) to compel each applicant for membership as a journeyman carpenter to pass a comprehensive and standardized written examination formulated by the General Office of the Brotherhood; and,

(2) That such an examination be sectionalized to embrace the general classifications of carpentry work such as Class A, framing, interior and ex-

terior finish, mill and cabinet, bridge and heavy construction, etc., to adapt to increasing specialization in the trade; and,

(3) That an applicant for journeyman membership be required to pass one or more sections of the examination to qualify for membership and worthy for referral to a job in the classification(s) in which he has demonstrated adequate knowledge.

Submitted by Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph C:

In order that there be no misunderstanding in identifying the due book owner with the person presenting same, a picture of the union member must be fastened on the cover of the member's due book. The member is to assume responsibility for having his picture renewed every four years. It will be the responsibility of the Secretary to make certain that the new picture is placed on the cover of the newly issued member's due book.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Candidates failing to appear before the members for action on application within four weeks after their applications have been presented by the Financial Secretary to the Local Union, shall, unless good and sufficient reason is given to the Local Union, forfeit any initiation fee paid."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

Resolved: "When a candidate has been rejected for three consecutive meetings in the Local Union in which application was first made the initiation fee shall be returned to the candidate and the Financial Secretary shall notify the General Secretary of such rejection. The candidate's application shall not again be accepted until six months from the date of rejection."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph I, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Each member is required to keep the Recording Secretary or Financial Secretary properly notified of correct place of residence and any change of same under penalty of one dollar (\$1.00) assessment."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing following change in Section 43, Paragraph K:

Resolved: That the sum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) be increased to Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and the Ten Dollars (\$10.00) be forwarded to the Local

Proposed Amendments to Constitution and Laws

Continued from Page 31

Union where membership was formerly held.

Submitted by Lake County District Council. Also by Indiana State Council and Local Union No. 1102, Detroit, Michigan.

Add to Section 43, Paragraph L, as follows:

Resolved: "District Councils or Local Unions where no district council exists may issue temporary working cards to non-members who cannot pass a legitimate examination on questions pertaining to the trade or lack experience at same when sufficient members of the United Brotherhood are unavailable to service employers in the area. The non-members shall pay to the District Council or the Local Union an amount equal to the regular dues paid in the district by regular members plus a starting fee of \$10.00 which shall be forwarded to the General Secretary.

"District Councils or Local Unions shall also forward to the General Secretary One Dollar and Eighty Cents (\$1.80) per month for each temporary working card issued to such non-members.

"The General Secretary shall provide District Councils or Local Unions with forms for remitting the starting fees and monthly remittances to his office.

"The ten dollar (\$10.00) starting fee shall be payable again any time the non-member is unemployed for 90 days or more and wishes to again work with a temporary card.

"A non-member working with a temporary card shall not be allowed to attend meetings or be entitled to the usual privileges of a regular member, but shall benefit from any fringe benefit programs which are paid for by contributions of the employer when he is eligible for same."

Submitted by Florida State Council.

Amend Section 43, by addition of the following:

Resolved: That a new paragraph be added to Section 43 allowing Local Unions to permit Carpenters who are not qualified to pass the examination, to work on permit. Permit fees would not exceed \$1.00 per work day;

Resolved: That the new paragraph would in no way prevent Carpenters who can pass the examination from becoming members.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, with the following:

Resolved: All beneficial members 65 years of age with 30 years membership in the organization and not working be exempt from paying per capita tax to the General Office.

Submitted by Local Union No. 769, Pasadena, California.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, by:

Resolved: Reducing per capita tax on retired, disabled and inactive members, both to the General Office and local District Councils, to compensate for the reduction in dues for the above members.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing a new sentence be added to Section 44, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Payment of dues for retired or sick members may be, partially or in full, by the Local Union, having permissive Local Union or District Council By-Laws, approved by the 1st General Vice-President."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members shall pay not less than twice the hourly rate of pay contained in the Local Agreement as monthly dues."

Submitted by Louisville District Council (Woodworkers).

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A, as follows:

Resolved: That the minimum local union dues be increased from three dollars (\$3.00) to four dollars (\$4.00) per month and that all local unions of the United Brotherhood, regardless of their present dues structure, be directed to increase their present membership dues in the amount of one dollar (\$1.00) per month;

Resolved: That the General Executive Board shall determine what part of the one dollar (\$1.00) is needed as an increase in per capita tax to the United Brotherhood with the balance to remain in the local union;

Resolved: That the effective date for these actions be also determined by the General Executive Board.

Submitted by Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 44, Paragraphs A and C, by the following:

Resolved: That Section 44, Paragraphs A and C, of the General Constitution shall be amended to provide that such 50 year members shall be exempt from further payment of per capita tax to the General Office.

Submitted by Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary \$2.05 every month for each member in good

standing. A balance of \$.85 is to be placed in a special fund for Pension purposes in order to give members \$30.00 per month."

Submitted by Local Union No. 2133, Albany, Oregon.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph F to provide:

Resolved: That a member must square all arrearage within 6 months or become suspended.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing the following language be deleted from the last sentence of Section 44, Paragraph G:

"... and receipts for the same be read at the meetings."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing addition to Section 45, Paragraph A, as follows:

Resolved: That anyone requiring an arrears notice be assessed One Dollar (\$1.00).

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing addition to Section 45, Paragraph C, as follows:

Resolved: That anyone requiring a suspension notice be assessed One Dollar (\$1.00).

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing the following for Section 45, Paragraph C:

Resolved: That when a member remains in arrears 12 months, he shall be suspended from membership.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1102, Detroit, Michigan, Local Union No. 2411, Jacksonville, Fla., Rocky Mountain District Council, and Colorado State Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph F, as follows:

Resolved: That the Convention delete the second sentence under Section 46, Paragraph (F) and adopt another paragraph to read "If the Local Union into which the member is clearing is in a different division or subdivision of the trade as set forth in Section 42 (F), he shall be a member at least four years in any other subdivision and shall be required to pass an examination required by the Local Union into which he desires to deposit his book."

Resolved: Any member clearing from a Local Union of the same subdivision into another Local Union of the same subdivision, not having been examined for qualifications equal to those of the Local Union he is clearing into, he must pass an examination of the Local Union he is clearing into, provided his membership is less than four years and he has been working at the trade.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend last sentence of Section 46, Paragraph F, to read as follows:

Resolved: "If the Local Union into which the member is clearing is a different division or subdivision of the trade, as set forth in Section 42, F, the member shall be given an examination as required by the area District Council or by a Committee of three, appointed by the President of the Local Union where his clearance is presented, before his clearance card may be accepted."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph G, to read as follows:

Resolved: "On entering a Local Union a member with a clearance card shall present same with dues book to the Financial Secretary. If the clearance card and dues book are in order, and the identity of the member established to whom the clearance card is granted, the member shall be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lock-out in effect in that District."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing that Section 46, Paragraph I, be deleted entirely.

Submitted by Los Angeles County

District Council.

Proposing that Section 47, Paragraph A, be deleted in its entirety. Further, the first sentence in Section 47, Paragraph B, be deleted in order to conform with any action taken concerning Section 47, Paragraph A.

Submitted by Rocky Mountain District Council.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph C, by the following additions:

Resolved: That a new paragraph C be added to Sec. 47, Page 46, as follows:

Resolved: "Any member having been a member for two or more consecutive years, and a member in good standing for the past 12 months, who is not working at any division or subdivision of the trade and yet desires to maintain membership, may apply for a Recognition Card. He must surrender his dues book and all current work cards, and must pay for such Recognition Card a sum of \$1.00. His dues book must be sent to the General Office for safe keeping.

"His Recognition Card may entitle him to attend Union meetings as a Brotherhood member, however, he shall have no voice in such meetings except by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote of the membership present, and shall have no vote on any matter. He shall be subject to charges and trials if he works at the Trade without first depositing his Recognition Card, or if he violates any provisions of the Constitution & Laws of the United Brotherhood or subordinate body. He shall not hold office, nor be appointed to any committee, other than political or educational, subject to approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the membership in any meeting where so appointed.

"If the Recognition Card is surrendered at any time prior to the expiration of one year from date of issue, he must pay all book dues and assessments of his local from date of issue to and including the current month. After one year he may become an active member only by surrendering his Recognition Card and the current months dues, plus \$1.00 reinstatement fee. The Recognition Card and the \$1.00 reinstatement fee shall be forwarded to the General Secretary who will return the dues book to the Local Union. However, all benefits, donations, and home and pension benefits in the Local Union and in the United Brotherhood shall cease on the date the member is granted the Recognition Card, and when reinstated these benefits shall begin as a new member as of the date of reinstatement."

Submitted by Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 48, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"The purpose of the Funeral Donation is to see that the deceased mem-

ber is respectfully interred; therefore, on the death of a member in good standing as defined in Section 45, the claim shall be paid to the estate of the deceased, or to the person presenting satisfactory proof that he or she has paid the funeral bill. However, when a member voluntarily donates his body to the advancement of medical science or to aid his fellowman the normal funeral donation shall be paid to his legal heirs or stipulated beneficiary."

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California.

Amend Sections 48, 49 and 50, as follows:

Resolved: That a portion of the language of Section No. 48, Paragraph A be deleted so that it will read "On the death of a member in good standing as defined in Section No. 45 the claim shall be paid to the estate of the deceased, and

Resolved: That Section 49 be retitled to read "Beneficial Members' Funeral and/or Death Donation" and that wherever the word "funeral" appears in Sections 48, 49 and 50 of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood that the following be added "and/or death."

Submitted by Local Union No. 447, Ossining, New York.

Proposing that Section 49, Paragraph C, be amended as follows:

Resolved: That the Beneficial Members Funeral Donation, as per Section 49, Para. C a line be added: Ten years membership or more—\$1,000.00 and

Resolved: That the per capita tax be raised proportionately to cover the increased costs for such a donation.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

Resolved: That the donation for beneficial members between the ages of 17 and 50 be increased accordingly—after one year's membership, \$200; after 2 years' membership, \$400; after 3 years' membership, \$600; after 4 years' membership, \$800; after 5 or more year's membership, \$1,200, and

Resolved: That there be an adequate increase in per capita tax to take care of this additional donation.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1913, Van Nuys California and by Local Union No. 2288, Los Angeles California and Local Union No. 769, Pasadena, California.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, as follows:

Resolved: The Section and Paragraph as aforesaid, be deleted of the figure of Six Hundred (\$600.00) as the maximum Funeral Benefit and that the figure Twelve Hundred (\$1200.00) be inserted therein as the maximum Funeral Benefit.

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Proposed Amendments to Constitution and Laws

Continued from Page 33

Submitted by Local Union No. 301, Newburgh, New York and by Local Union No. 729, Liberty, New York and by Local Union No. 574, Middletown, New York.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be:

One year's membership\$200.00
Two years' membership 400.00
Three years' membership 600.00
Four years' membership 800.00
Five years' membership or
more 1,000.00

Section 44 Paragraph C To be revised upward to take care of proposed changes above.

Submitted by Local Union No. 727, Hialeah, Florida.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, by the following:

1 Yr. Membership\$ 200.00
2 Yrs. Membership 300.00
3 Yrs. Membership 400.00
4 Yrs. Membership 600.00
(Or More)\$1,000.00

Submitted by Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, by the following:

Resolved: "Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be: One year's membership, \$200.00; Two years' membership, \$400.00; Three years' membership, \$600.00; Four years' membership, \$800.00; Five years' membership or more, \$1200.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1449, Lansing, Michigan.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C, to read as follows:

Resolved: "Donations for beneficial members admitted between the ages of seventeen and fifty shall be: One year's membership, \$150.00; Two years' membership, \$250.00; three years' membership, \$350.00; four years' membership, \$450.00; five or more years' membership, \$700.00."

Submitted by Local Union No. 849, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 49, Paragraphs C & E, and Section 54, Paragraph D, through the following proposal:

Resolved: that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America through its Officers and General Executive Board Members be instructed to secure the services of an actuary and be prepared to submit to the 31st General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a resolution whereby the Funeral Donations and Pension benefits can be increased to

an amount whereby both are consistent with the times; and

Resolved: This resolution include the necessary amount of increased revenue which would be needed to make the increased benefits a reality.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1449, Lansing, Michigan.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

Resolved: Donations for members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years shall be:

Two years membership\$ 75.00
Three years membership 125.00
Five years membership 175.00
Ten or more\$300.00

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E, as follows:

Resolved: That the donation for non-beneficial members between the ages of 50 and 60 years be increased accordingly—after 2 years' membership, \$100; after 3 years' membership, \$200; after 5 years' membership, \$300; and after 10 years' membership or more, \$500.

Submitted by Local Union No 1449, Lansing, Michigan.

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

Resolved: The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:
One years membership\$.75.00
Two years membership 125.00
Three years membership\$175.00

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, as follows:

Resolved: "The husband or wife funeral donation be increased accordingly—after 1 year's membership, \$100; after 2 years' membership, \$200; after 3 years' membership or more, \$300.

Submitted by Local Union No 301, Newburgh, New York, and Local Union No. 574, Middletown, New York, and Local Union No. 729, Liberty, New York.

Amend Section 50 Paragraph D, to read as follows:

Resolved: The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:
One years' membership\$100.00
Two years' membership 200.00
Three years' membership \$300.00

Section 44, Paragraph C, to be revised upward to take care of proposed changes above.

Submitted by Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, as follows:

Resolved: The husband or wife funeral donation shall be:

One years' membership\$100.00
Two years' membership 200.00
Three years' membership or
more\$600.00

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D, to provide that:

Resolved: An increase be made in the pension and funeral donations to the members and their wives.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1704, Carmel & Kent, New York.

Amend Section 51, Paragraph E, by the following addition:

Resolved: It should be added, a limit charge of Fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each Doctor.

Submitted by Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 51, Paragraph G, as follows:

Resolved: The disability donation shall be:

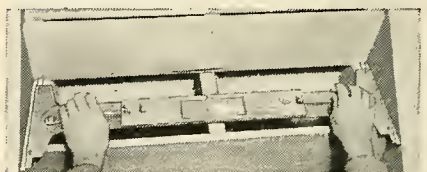
One years' membership\$ 100.00
Two years' membership 200.00
Three years' membership 400.00
Four years' membership 600.00
Five years' membership or
more\$1,000.00

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Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

To amend Section 54, Paragraph A, as follows:

"That the age requirement in this Section and paragraph be lowered from sixty-five to sixty-two, and

"That any required per capita tax increase be adjusted as determined necessary after a thorough cost study has been made."

Submitted by Local Union No. 357, Islip, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A as follows: change the age 65 years to read 62 years of age.

Submitted by Local Union No. 616, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A as follows:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age and 25 years a continuous member to be eligible to the Home and Pension Fund."

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing the following for Section 54:

"That beginning January 1, 1967, the Home be closed to accepting new occupants, and

"That the Home be phased out and closed at the earliest practicable date; that the last few remaining occupants be placed in other suitable homes for the remainder of their lives and the cost be borne by the Brotherhood, and

"That all assets, accumulated monies and future earnings from investments in all Home and Pension accounts be used exclusively for pension purposes, and

"That Paragraphs C and D of this Section be deleted from the Constitution."

Submitted by New Jersey State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A: lower the age for pension benefits for its members to age 62, with full benefits.

Submitted by New Jersey State Council.

Amend Section 54 to provide:

That this 54th Convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, herein assembled, petition the General Officers and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to set up a committee to survey, study and actuate whatever increase in per capita tax would be necessary to raise the present \$15 per month pension after 30 years of membership in the Brotherhood; to \$50 per month for those with 25 years of membership;

That such appointed committee would report to the General Executive

Board from time to time, as may be necessary, but nevertheless, be prepared to offer a final report to the 1966 general convention for their action.

Submitted by Local Union No. 225, Atlanta, Georgia.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide:

That the General Executive Board proceed immediately in securing the necessary financing and proceed with the construction of three hundred (300) one and two bedroom units to be rented to eligible members and their spouse in lieu of a pension; and said rental be established on a non-profit basis;

That the General Executive Board draw up the proper amendment to Section 54 and regulations governing the rental of said apartments and after completion, full occupancy, and a reasonable observation and study of this undertaking, if in their opinion it would warrant, they would be empowered to construct other such apartments in Lakeland and/or other sections of the country where they deem advisable.

Submitted by Michigan State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide for an increase substantially of the retirement benefit of pension members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

The members of the General Executive Board be instructed, by the General Membership, to devise ways and means to increase the amount of the Pension paid to eligible members to a level commensurate with the prevailing costs of living.

Submitted by Local Union No. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Proposed to amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that the Executive Committee:

"To take whatever action that might be necessary in order to increase the pension for retired members to an amount that would be equal to the cost of maintaining a retired brother at the home at Lakeland, Florida, which was the intent of the 1928 Convention in establishing said pension rights."

Submitted by Local Union No. 422, New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

An increase be made in the Pension and Funeral donations to the members and their wives.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

A study be made to look into the feasibility of raising the monthly pension benefits for our retired members from \$15.00. Local Union 1050 is willing to pay its share in raised revenue,

The Per Capita tax be raised sufficiently to cover the increased cost of the pension fund.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

All pensioned members with 30 years membership have their pension raised from the present \$15.00 per month to \$20.00 per month.

Submitted by Connecticut State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D as follows:

The Monthly Pension be increased from Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) to Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) payable quarterly and the Per Capita Tax to the Brotherhood be increased Ten Cents (10¢) per member, per month to be applied to the special fund for the Home and Pension.

Submitted by New Brunswick Provincial Council.

Section 54, Paragraph D be amended to provide:

That the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida, be sold and the funds used for its operation be used to increase the Pension from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per month.

Submitted by Washington State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

Consider a proposition of a raise to a minimum of \$25.00 per month for retired carpenters who have qualified for a retirement pension through that office.

Submitted by Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

To substitute \$25 (twenty-five dollars) for \$15 (fifteen dollars) a month. To amend section 44 Paragraph C to read \$2 (two dollars) per month per capita tax instead of \$1.80 (one dollar and eighty) a month. To cover the additional expense of the operations of the Brotherhood and pensions approved by Local 101 under the signature and seal of the Local 101.

Submitted by Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Section 54, Paragraph D be amended to provide:

That an additional Fifty Cents Per Capita Tax per month be paid into our Pension Fund to restore the financial status of the Fund and to increase

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the amount of the Pension, to Twenty-Five Dollars per month or Seventy-Five Dollars per quarter.

Submitted by Local Union No. 857, Tucson, Ariz.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D: Increase the amount of pension now paid retired members from the present \$15.00 per month to \$25.00 per month.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D as follows:

A pension of \$15.00 be raised to \$25.00 at the national convention.

Submitted by Los Angeles County District Council.

Proposing the following for Section 54:

That the monthly pension benefits should be increased from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month and if the financial situation in the pension fund does not allow it, the per capita assessments should be increased to provide better protection for the aged members that built our Union.

Submitted by Local Union No. 225, Atlanta, Georgia.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D by: Deleting \$15.00 per month and inserting \$30.00 per month; and

That Section 44-C be amended by increasing the per capita Tax .50 for each member in good standing and said increase to be placed in the Home and Pension fund to defray the cost of the increased pensions.

Submitted by Miami Valley District Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide:

To increase the monthly per capita tax on each Beneficial Local Union to one dollar and one (1.01) cents for the Home and Pension fund, so that in January of 1967, the Pension can be raised from fifteen (15.00) dollars per month to thirty (30.00) dollars per month.

Submitted by Local Union No. 769, Pasadena, California.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to increase the monthly pension from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per month.

Submitted by Local Union No. 301, Newburgh, New York and by Local Union No. 574, Middletown, New York, Local Union No. 729, Liberty, New York, Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York, Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach, Florida and Local Union No. 847, Natick, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed Thirty Dollars (\$30.00) per month, payable quarterly."

Section 44 Paragraph C To be revised upward to take care of proposed changes above.

Submitted by Local Union No. 727, Hialeah, Florida.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D as follows:

Pension to increase from \$15.00 per month, paid quarterly—to \$30.00 per month, paid quarterly.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide:

That the "fifteen dollars (\$15.00)" in Section 54D be changed to "thirty dollars (\$30.00)";

That the first sentence in Section 44c read: "Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Ten Dollars (\$10.00) on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, Two Dollars and forty cents (\$2.40) per month for each member in good standing. That the last sentence in Section 44C read: "The balance of One Dollar and twenty cents (\$1.20) together with monies received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension purposes.'"

Submitted by Local Union No. 1966, Miami, Florida, and Local Union No. 2261, Ft. Myers, Florida, Miami District Council and Broward County District Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide:

That this Convention here assembled in Kansas City, Mo., establish a committee to study and propose to the Convention assembled, a plan to at least double the retirement benefits for these retired members not in the home from the present Fifteen Dollars a month to Thirty Dollars per month and

That this committee also study the feasibility of the relief of retired members with Thirty or More years of continuous membership being relieved of paying further dues thru the medium of a lifetime membership card.

That if necessary, the forementioned plans be submitted to the General Membership for their Governing thru a Referendum Vote.

Submitted by Local Union No. 71, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, to

provide that the Pension be:

Increased to \$50 per month. Submitted by Local Union No. 275, Newton, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

The International Convention take the necessary action to increase the amount of the pension to \$50.00 per month.

Submitted by Local Union No. 430, Wilksburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to provide that:

The General Constitution be amended to guarantee these brothers a monthly pension of Fifty Dollars per month.

Submitted by Local Union No. 616, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home shall receive a Pension not to exceed \$50.00 (fifty dollars) payable quarterly beginning October 1, 1966."

Submitted by Local Union No. 1102, Detroit, Michigan, and by Local Union No. 2411, Jacksonville, Florida, Local Union No. 985, Gary, Indiana, and the Colorado State Council.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D, to provide that on pension amount the Convention:

Change this amount to a minimum of \$25.00 a month, or a maximum of \$100.00 per month, and

That our three elected delegates present this Resolution to the Convention and urge upon them prompt action be taken in the matter.

Submitted by Local Union No. 430, Wilksburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph H to provide that:

The General Constitution be amended to grant these Brothers a life-time paid up membership card guaranteeing them all of the benefits they enjoyed while a regular per capita member.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph H to provide that:

A committee be set up to study the feasibility and cost of granting to members with 50 years continuous membership a life membership and the local union with such members not be required to pay per capita on these members; and

That the committee established, to study this matter, report findings to the Executive Board and the Executive Board be empowered by this convention to take such action as they

deem fitting and proper to grant life memberships.

Submitted by Local Union No. 1275, Clearwater, Florida, and by Local Union No. 531, St. Petersburg, Florida, Local Union No. 696, Tampa, Florida and the Gulf Coast District Council.

Amend Section 54 to provide that:

"A member with fifty years continuous membership shall be furnished a fifty year pin by The United Brotherhood upon request of the local union in which membership is held."

Submitted by Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas and Texas State Council.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A (11) by the following:

(11) Failure to deposit clearance card or secure a working permit before going to work in the jurisdiction of a Local Union other than his own.

Also in that there are several Sections and paragraphs in our Constitution that are not covered in Section 55.

We recommend #13 read as follows:

(13) Violating any Section or part of any Section of the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood.

The present paragraph 13 should be changed to 14.

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A (12) by adding the following:

That the words "subcontracting labor and/or doing piecework" be inserted immediately after the word "lumping" in section #55, paragraph "A" subparagraph 12 of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California, and Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles, Calif.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph A, by the following addition:

At the end of clause 13 Paragraph A, Section 55 shall be added these words; "Provided that the obligation shall contain no statement or question concerning political opinion or affiliation".

Submitted by Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas and Texas State Council.

Amend Section 55, paragraph B, to read as follows:

"Any member charged with violating the By-Laws and Trade Rules of the locality in which he is working, may be notified in writing to appear before the Executive Committee of the Local Union or District Council as the case may be. If it appears to the

satisfaction of the Executive Committee that the violation occurred, the Executive Committee may reprimand the member and make such action a part of the records of the Local Union or District Council or may recommend that the charges be processed in accordance with Section 56."

Submitted by Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas and Texas State Council.

Amend Section 55, Paragraph C, by the following:

That the last sentence in Section 55, paragraph C be changed to read:

"If found guilty after trial, the member may be fined in an amount not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) by the Local Union or District Council having jurisdiction of the offense."

Submitted by Local Union No. 316, San Jose, California.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph D, of the General Constitution to allow sixty days for processing charges.

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, California.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph D to provide:

That the wording of paragraph "D" of section 56 of the General Constitution be changed, by adding, after the word "charges" in line 9, the following language "with the exception of charges alleging piecework"; and after the word "processed" in line 11 insert the words "All charges alleging violation of By-Laws or Trade Rules which prohibit piecework must be filed within 30 days after the complaining party has ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE of the facts giving rise to the charges".

Submitted by Local Union No. 1966, Miami, Florida, Local Union No. 2024, Miami, Florida, Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, Local Union No. 1947, Hollywood, Florida, Gulf Coast District Council, Miami District Council, and West Palm Beach District Council.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph I, as follows:

To provide for the best interest of all concerned, by allowing either the Defendant or the Prosecutor to demand a Court Reporter providing however that the full cost of the Court Reporter be paid by the party making the demand.

Submitted by Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ontario.

Amend Section 57, Paragraph A, as follows:

That an appeal against a Not Guilty Verdict for offences under Section 55, Paragraph A 4 of the Constitution and Laws be allowed to the General President.

That the General President be empowered to fully investigate the circumstances surrounding the charges, trial, and the verdict and summon and



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enforce attendance of witnesses to give oral testimony and/or evidence by affidavit.

That the General President be given the power to impose the penalty upon the accused if the evidence so warrants, subject to the appeal to the General Executive Board and the General Convention.

Submitted by Western Ontario District Council.

Amend Section 57, Paragraph F to provide:

That on all appeals to the General President, the General President must give his decision within thirty days from the time all material is so referred to him.

Submitted by Washington State Council.

Amend Section 58, Paragraph B, as follows:

That the last sentence of Section 58, Paragraph B of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be revised to read as follows:

"All members who have been at least twelve consecutive months a member of the Local Union and in good standing at the time of voting, shall be eligible to vote."

Submitted by Bay Counties District Council.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph F, as follows:

When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of Trade Rules is contemplated by a Local Union or District Council each eligible member (as provided under Section 42, Paragraph V) must be notified by mail, with a clear statement of the issues or matters on which a vote is required. The vote may be conducted at a special meeting of the Local Union or by a mail referendum of the eligible membership. If the vote is to be at a special meeting any member failing to be present and vote when so notified, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, shall be assessed not less than One Dollar (\$1.00), or more than Five Dollars (\$5.00). If the vote is by a mail referendum, similar penalties shall be assessed against any member failing to return his ballot, unless the notice sent to

him is returned as undeliverable or unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident. In the case of a mail referendum vote, an election committee shall supervise all preparations and mechanics of the vote including the preparation of lists of eligible members, drafting or the election notices, preparation of ballots, mailing of the election materials, setting the final time for return of the ballots, selection of a safe repository for the mailed return ballots (which should be a locked post office box), picking up the ballots, verifying eligibility of voting members, counting and tallying the ballots and all other necessary details of the referendum. The double-envelope system for return of ballots shall be used, with the member's name and identification on an outer envelope that will include a sealed inner envelope that is blank or imprinted only with the words "Ballot Envelope" in which the marked ballot must be enclosed. The inner envelope must be separated from the outer envelopes and opened and tallied only after the outer envelopes have been counted and verified. In the case of the District Council where more than one Local Union participates, the mail ballot returns from each Local Union shall be tallied separately and the results published separately. When a Local Union or District Council decides to take a vote on a trade demand they shall at once apply to the General Secretary for a Schedule of Inquiry, if financial aid is requested.

Submitted by Western Ontario District Council.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph Q (new), to provide:

That our General Constitution include a provision that a strike Fund be established and that a Special Assessment of \$5.00 per year per member be allocated for said strike fund and that suitable laws be drafted to govern the use of the Fund.

Submitted by Local Union No. 35, San Rafael, Calif. Local Union No. 769, Pasadena, Calif., and Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles, Calif.

Revise the Oath and Obligation of membership.

That the upcoming Convention be urged to revise the Oath.

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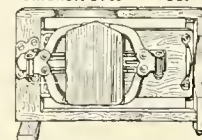
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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Tight Money Doesn't Build Houses

EVIDENCE of a "tight money" situation is all around us this summer.

Daily newspapers are filled with advertisements of banks and savings and loan institutions, competing for depositors by offering 4½% and higher dividends.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the Consumer Price Index has risen 1.7% in six months. The average Carpenter and his wife realize this when they look over the week's grocery bills. Food prices remain high, while doctors and dentists' fees and health insurance charges rose seven-tenths of one percent.

On July 25, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange suffered their worst loss in 2½ years.

Auto sales, an economic barometer, are off from the level of 1965, because of a tightening in installment credit activity.

Of primary concern to the building and construction trades are indications that mortgage money for home buyers is costing more. It's almost impossible to obtain home loans for less than 6% in many parts of the United States. Consequently, home construction is falling off.

These are clues to a troubled economic situation which have caused many economists to urge the Federal Administration to take corrective action.

Last December, at its convention in San Francisco, the AFL-CIO urged the Federal government to maintain a liberal money policy. An easy money policy is necessary to encourage economic growth.

AFL-CIO President George Meany warned of dire results when Federal Reserve Chairman McChesney Martin raised the discount rate allowed lending institutions from 4 to 4.5 percent. President Meany predicted that a tightened money situation would slow down the expanding economy and bring about just what is happening today.

Labor has long felt that all sectors of our society,

including labor and the consumer, should be represented in the operation of the Federal Reserve System. Today's economic situation indicates that the time for that representation is now.

The average worker's "real" earnings today—that is, what the dollar will buy at the grocery store—was down about 25 cents in June and two-tenths of a point in the Index over the year. As far as buying power is concerned, many workers have lost ground.

There is legislation in Congress to put a ceiling on interests rates paid by banks on relatively short time deposits. This and similar legislation merits the Administration's close attention before Congress adjourns.

The Johnson Administration tried to hold the line of Federal fiscal policies by putting a 3.2% wage-increase ceiling on labor. It tried also to convince certain industries that they should hold the line on prices and reexamine their expansion plans. Both efforts met with little success.

Labor is still getting only a meager portion of the mushrooming profits in some industries. Efforts to obtain a greater share of these profits actually can bring about a healthier economic situation for the country generally. Unions point out that a wide-spread purchasing power is still a great deterrent to inflation and a necessity in an expanding economy.

Consequently, the 3.2 wage ceiling was not an answer to tight money problems.

Basically, what is happening on "the money market" is that there is a wild scramble on the part of lending and investment institutions for surplus money and for the savings and investment money of the American people.

Because of a tight supply of funds to finance home-building, few commitments and new starts are evident in this type of construction. Home builders are pleading for Federal assistance. Such assistance—either directly or indirectly—is needed now.

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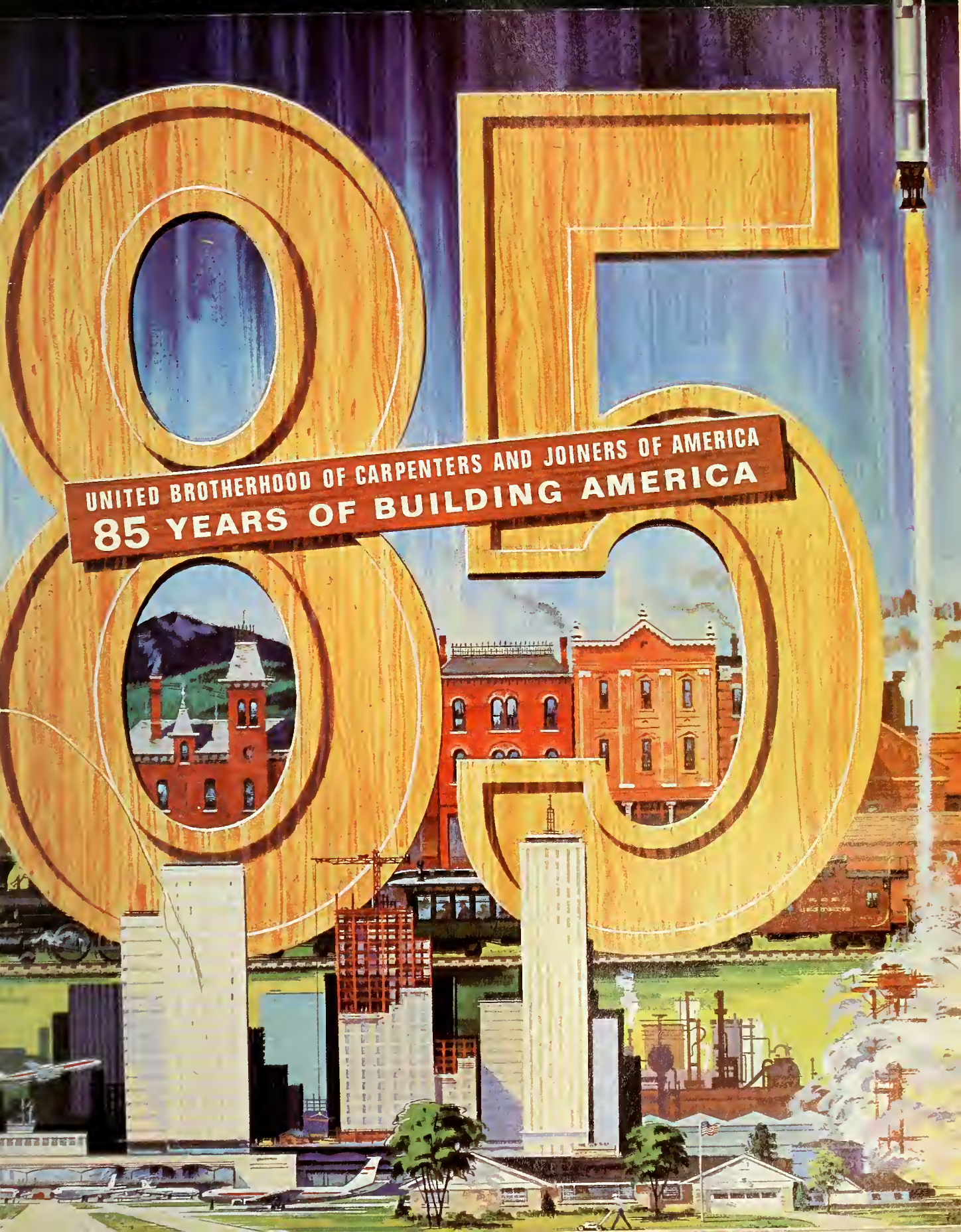
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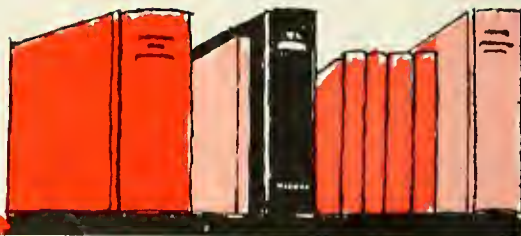
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SEPTEMBER, 1966



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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor



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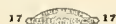
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THE COVER

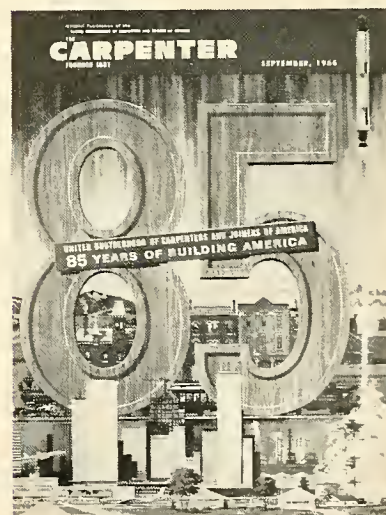
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had its eighty-fifth birthday last month.

This month, its delegates assemble in Kansas City, Mo., for the Thirtieth General Convention.

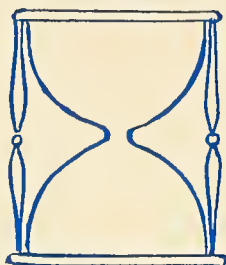
It is a time for the hundreds of thousands of union carpenters, joiners, millmen, and millwrights across North America to reflect on what they have achieved as craftsmen and as a union. It is a time, also, to draw up a blueprint for the future, so challenging in its problems, so rich in its opportunities.

Our September cover indicates past and future for us. It is a panorama of America's progress since 1881, when the Brotherhood was founded. In a maze of detail, it takes the viewer from the age of the big-funnel steam locomotive to the age of the Atlas-Agena rocket, from the smoke-stained city of the nineteenth century to the gleaming metropolis of an atomic tomorrow.

Our cover artist is Paul Wehr, an Indiana artist whose work has appeared in THE CARPENTER before. An example of Mr. Wehr's work was distributed all over the United States earlier this year, as the State of Indiana commemorated its 150th anniversary. Wehr was the designer of the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commemorative Stamp, which was described and illustrated in the April issue of THE CARPENTER.



85 YEARS



OF BUILDING

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

From humble beginnings in a small Midwestern union hall, our Brotherhood has risen to the front ranks in the American building and construction trades.

THE foundation for this great international union of ours was laid in a small union hall in Chicago, just 85 years ago, last month—August 12, 1881. The date appears on the official seal of the Brotherhood.

The first meeting didn't get much attention in the scattered newspapers of the day. *The Chicago Tribune* noted that "the Knights of the Bench and Sawbuck" were meeting at No. 192 Washington Street. It commented, too, that much of the time in session was spent in developing a constitution.

There were 36 delegates from 14 local unions in 11 cities. They represented 2,042 carpenters. They came from Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kan-

sas City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, New York City, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago—certainly a good representation of America's growing cities.

The beginning was modest, a pioneering effort in the days of early trade unionism. Carpentry is one of the oldest crafts of man. Guilds of carpenters were formed back in the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, none of the scattered groups of skilled carpenters had successfully united in the common cause until Peter McGuire and his associates founded the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that day in 1881.

In those days a carpenter worked

for \$2 a day. The average work day was 10 hours, and the average work week was 6 days.

Peter McGuire described the tenor of the times in the first issue of *THE CARPENTER*.

"In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization,

the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

"The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

There was strong determination to achieve their goals among the founders of the Brotherhood. Eleven of the charters issued to local unions during the first year are still in effect today.

But times were hard, and the Brotherhood operated on a veritable shoestring for many years. A provisional headquarters was established at St. Louis, but in December, 1881, the General Office moved to 185 Williams Street, New York City.

In 1884 it had moved west again, to Cleveland, Ohio. The only address shown in *THE CARPENTER* at that time was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O."

In January, 1887, Brotherhood headquarters was in the City of Brotherly Love and the home of Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa. The address was 476 North Sixth Street. A year later it was at 124 North Ninth Street.

Eleven years later, the organization was in the Lippincott Building, 46 North 12th Street.

At the convention of 1903 it was voted to move the headquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana, the population center of the nation at that time.

Most members know the final move in 1961 to our present location in the nation's capital, a permanent home for a strong and growing union.

Our history is not only one of changing facilities, of course. While our early leaders were becoming administratively and financially established, they were also taking the lead in the young American labor movement.

When the American Federation of Labor was founded in 1886, the Carpenters were well represented with a delegation to the founding convention.

OLDEST AGREEMENT?

In recent months, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has directed a search for the oldest labor-management agreement still existing in document form in the United States.

According to reports, the oldest joint contract turned up so far is one between a molders union and its employers about 1881.

Since the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in 1881, it may well be that some of our older local unions, or perhaps some carpenters' union now defunct, actually was the first to put a labor-management agreement on paper, and that document may still be in existence.

If any of our readers knows the whereabouts of a contract dated in the 1880's or earlier, drop a note about it to The Editor, *The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

In 1889 when the AFL decided to launch a fight for the eight-hour day it was the Carpenters who were selected to spearhead the fight.

The previous year the Brotherhood had amalgamated with the United Order of Carpenters, bringing 5,000 new members into the *United Brotherhood*.

We grew stronger in membership and in general funds. With these assets, our local unions began making strong representations to employers for improved wages and working conditions, and the results were soon evident.

From \$1 per 10-hour day union carpenters moved up to \$2.25 and \$3.00 per 8-hour day (1888). In time we began measuring wage gains

in cents per hour and, finally, dollars per hour.

Today a union carpenter, millwright, piledriver, or millman usually drives a car to work. He has his own home, and his wife and kids are properly clothed and fed.

You may ask yourself at times: How much of this relative prosperity is due to union membership? Are your union dues actually bringing these results?

It would pay us all, if it were only possible, to go back in some science-fiction time machine, and observe the carpenter of 1881 as he began his day's work. He carried his lunch pail and perhaps enough money to catch a trolley to the job site. His tools were purchased by scrimping here and there for months. His apprenticeship was long and hard, but, as is often the case today, his employer cared only for results.

He worked from sunup to sunset as weather permitted, and at the end of the day he picked up his tools and trudged wearily home, with an extra dollar in his pocket.

He might be fired tomorrow by a boss who didn't like to see men chewing tobacco or dipping snuff. If he died, his "proper burial" depended upon a passing of hats among his friends. If they were lucky, and could afford school books, his kids might get an education.

Yes, these conditions existed for many people . . . union and non-union alike.

But with the coming of the Brotherhood, things began to change for the better. Union members got representation and bargaining. Lock-outs and yellow dog contracts were overcome. "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" began to have meaning.

This month, with our 30th General Convention at Kansas City, Missouri, we move into our 86th year of "union building," with new plans and renewed determination.

It has been a long, hard struggle. But what man who looks at the record can deny that it has been worth it.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD



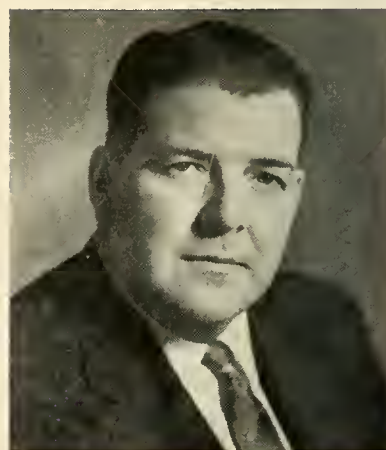
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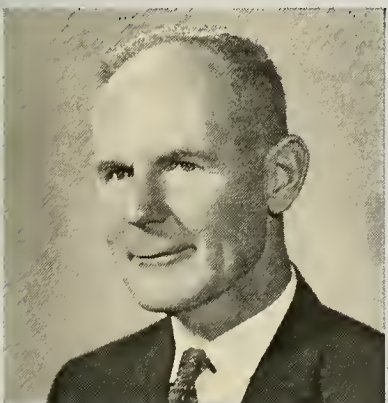
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Washington **ROUNDUP**

DISASTROUS TRAFFIC—Washington's lawmakers have learned there has been a 28.5 percent increase in traffic fatalities since 1960; teenage drivers make up 10 percent of licensed drivers, are involved in 14.5 percent of fatal accidents; the traffic death rate is 5.6 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles; 50 percent of the people whose licenses are revoked continue to drive.

BABY'S FRINGE BENEFIT—One of its local unions has won a 75-cent-an-hour babysitters' allowance for mothers required to work on weekends and holidays, the Office Employees International Union reports.

NOW—PAPER HOUSES—The National Geographic Society recently reported that people in the United States are actually living comfortably in paper houses. According to the report, some cottages in mild climates are almost exclusively paper. In Los Angeles, the Society reports, some houses have "paper core" walls, which are made of kraft paper stiffened with resin and honeycombed into six-sided cells. The paper honeycomb is then covered with paperboard that is fire-, water-, and termite-proof. A new church in Florida has a paper-core roof and walls. People who live in paper houses can strike matches, throw stones, and now, even pray a little. But they'll never replace wood!

INCREASED SOCIAL SECURITY—Senators Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.) have co-authored a bill to provide a new source of money for Social Security and to increase the benefits, particularly the payments to widows. The bill would tap the funds in the general tax reservoir for financing. It would mean almost a 50 percent increase in retirement payments and a 20 percent increase in payments to widows. The bill would provide for an increase in the living cost payments whenever there is a rise in the cost of living, and would allow payments to widows at a younger age.

PROFITS CLIMB AGAIN—Second quarter profits for the months of April, May, and June were 13 percent higher than the same period in 1965. Price increases caused most of the climb while unit labor costs were virtually static. At the same time, the inflationary trend in the American economy resulted in a 25-cent per week decline in the actual buying power of the average worker.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION STANDARDS—The Senate passed by a 53 to 31 vote a proposal first advanced by President Roosevelt when the Social Security Act was passed in 1935. The bill would provide jobless benefits of 50 percent of the worker's wage or 50 percent of the state's average weekly wage, whichever is lower. It would require that states pay at least 26 weeks in jobless benefits to workers who had been employed at least 39 months. It would also require that any worker who has worked at least 20 weeks in a year must be made eligible for the unemployment benefits. Only 18 states now meet these standards, and a hard fight is expected in the House.

PENSION LOSS PROBE—The loss of workers' pension rights through the closing of plans or numerous other unexpected occurrences will be investigated by Congress in the near future. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz noted recently that while two and one-half million workers are now receiving pensions under private plans, perhaps an equal number will never receive those benefits. The probe will be held on behalf of a bill to create a self-supporting federal re-insurance program.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE—The unemployment rate for July was down to 3.9 percent as compared to 4.5 percent last year. However, a drop in the workweek and in average hourly wages caused a decline in the weekly earnings of the average factory production worker. His wages went from \$112.75 per week to \$111.25.

Birthday Greetings

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
PHONE: NATIONAL 8-3870

August 17, 1966

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
Carpenter's Building
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear President Hutcheson:

Please extend to all the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America my best wishes on the 85th birthday of their strong and vigorous union.

During these 85 years, the workers of America have made tremendous progress and all of us in the trade union movement can take just pride in the contributions our unions have made to this history of achievement.

It is typical of the trade union movement, however, that while we pay well deserved tribute to past victories, we are not satisfied. We intend to do even more to improve America and the standard of living for all her people.

As we march toward those goals, I am confident of the support and the leadership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has always demonstrated vigor and dedication to the principles of free and democratic trade unionism.

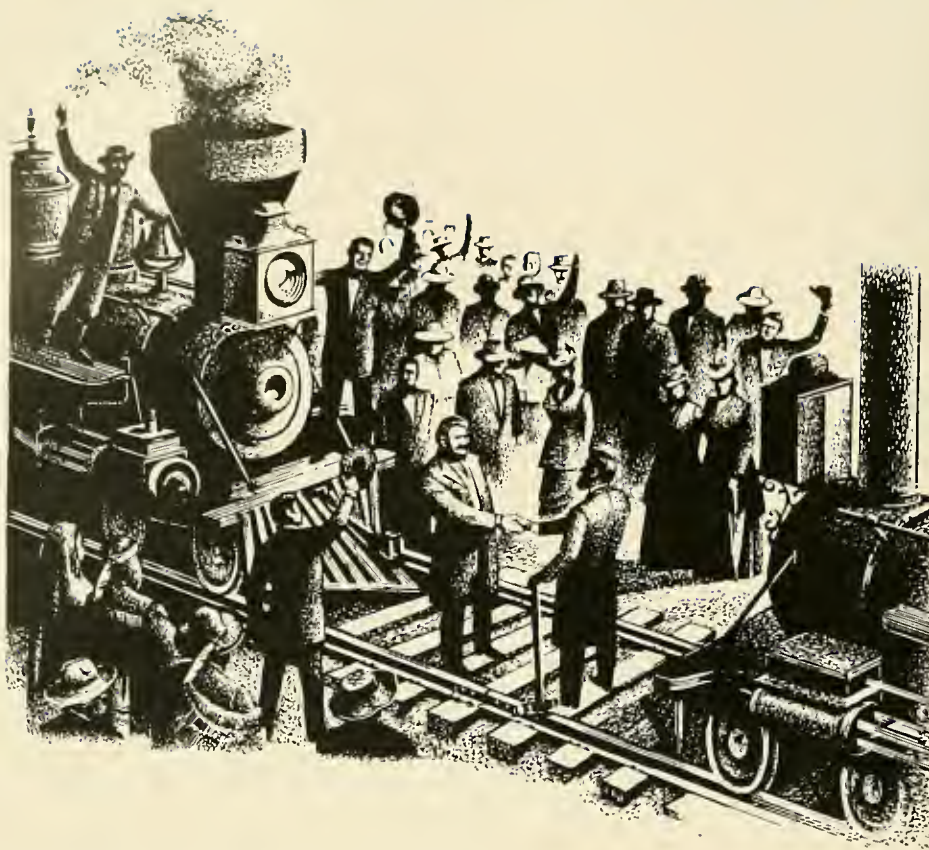
So as you mark this anniversary of achievement, let me extend my sincere wish that your future will be even more successful than your first 85 years.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
George Meany
President



President Meany

THE SPIKE THAT UNITED A NATION



On a spring day in May, 1869 two men rained sledgehammer blows on a golden ceremonial spike. When the spike was driven home it marked the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. For five long, hard years work crews from the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads worked through searing desert heat and raw, biting western winters. But on that May 10th day ninety-seven years ago all the sweat and blood somehow seemed worth it. Through their cooperation and effort they had opened up the west—the new land of opportunity.

Now Another Great Effort

Today organized labor . . . and the United Brotherhood . . . are engaged in a legislative war; fighting reaction; resisting the assaults of anti-labor forces which would take away the social and economic gains we have achieved through legislation. Every day we must carry our causes to Congress. We must effectively support liberal legislators and defeat our legislative enemies as Samuel Gompers so wisely counselled. To do this requires money. We need the COORDINATED EFFORTS of all of our members. We need your voluntary contributions of money. If everyone does his and her part we, too, can achieve success; we can "Drive the Golden Spike" and open up the issues important to us as they come before Congress. Be GENEROUS when you are asked for a CLIC contribution by your local union's Financial Secretary or a local union committeeman named to work in behalf of CLIC. You will be wisely protecting your own interest when you do.



Give Generously to

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

Labor Day Message of C. J. Haggerty

President, Building and Construction
Trades Department, AFL-CIO



FOR MILLIONS of citizens, Labor Day marks the end of the vacation season and the termination of the comparatively leisurely pace of industry and commerce.

But for the craftsman in the building trades and, to a certain extent their employers, Labor Day constitutes an entirely different signal. It is a grim calendar reminder that fast approaching are the harsh days of winter and, with them, the customary four-month "off-season" of less work or no work.

Hasn't the time now come for America's best business, government and labor minds to undertake a coordinated effort that could solve one of our nation's most irksome, damaging and unnecessary problems—the seasonality of construction employment?

One-fifth of total unemployment in the United States is seasonal. Unemployment in the construction industry alone accounts for half of this one-fifth.

There has been and no doubt will continue to be disagreement between the employer and the worker whenever negotiations for pay rates are being established.

Yet those of us on the labor side seemingly never have been able to get general acceptance of the simple fact that the development of an adequate work year for building and construction tradesmen would go far to alleviate the controversy.

Reliable spot-check studies show that the average work year of a construction worker in the United States runs between 1,300 and 1,400 hours. If he worked 40 hours a week and were entitled to a two-week vacation, which is the pattern of most employ-

ed Americans, he would have a 2,000-hour work year or 700 hours more annually than he now has.

If some are inclined in rebuttal to say that the construction worker's "high" hourly pay makes up for his shorter year, may I point out that \$4.20 is the average hourly rate for a building trades craftsman? Multiplied by 1,400 hours, this makes his pay \$5,888 for the year—not a very large amount for the man who has to live and raise his family in any large city.

Weeks, perhaps months, of additional work each year are obtainable if there is a conscientious attempt to achieve them. And even a few weeks slice out of the four-months "off-season" would tremendously reduce the problem.

Winter construction has come to be a well-accepted feature of the construction industry in Canada. A number of great engineering projects, including the St. Lawrence River power programs, have been carried out during severe winter period. Even the smallest construction projects, such as home building, can be executed.

The government of Canada is so convinced that seasonal unemployment can be drastically reduced that it has set up a winter homebuilding incentive plan which gives a \$500 bonus to owner-builders of first purchasers of winter-built homes.

It would seem from the experience of Canada and of certain Scandinavian countries that the root of the solution to the seasonality problem is the organization and scheduling of work. Bluntly speaking, this means better planning, especially by the public agencies responsible for con-

struction. It means institution of modern management systems by contractors. And it means use of advances in technology, of which transparent plastic material for shelters is one small example.

But very careful and detailed planning must come first. It must include access roads, drainage, services, land clearing and excavations, some of which can be difficult, if not impossible, once winter has set in. Arrangements also must be made for water supply, temporary power, space and shelter for the storage of building materials and for the protection and maintenance of tools and equipment.

Many construction men agree that additional costs of winter construction would be negligible if the job were closed in before the winter months arrive. In fact, there are cases where lower costs result because of the availability of labor, building materials and equipment, not to mention uninterrupted work and quality control.

A great deal of research already has been done to provide a greater knowledge of concrete, which is used in construction throughout the world. It has been demonstrated that if concrete is not allowed to freeze and is placed and cured at low temperatures above freezing it develops higher ultimate strength and greater durability than concrete placed at higher temperatures. Other materials may offer this same potential.

On this Labor Day of a year of scientific "miracles," is it not asking very little to have established a plan that would keep trained craftsmen working in cold weather?

The Wandering Carpenters of Germany



**Ancient customs from a bygone era
Still carried on by a small band of
Black-suited journeymen craftsmen**

WITHIN a lifetime man has been witness to some amazing technological advances. The airplane, the motorcar, radio, television and now we are on the threshold of flying through space to another planet.

But over in Europe a band of men travels dusty roads on foot, dressed in a strange costume seemingly unconcerned about our computerized contemporary society. These men simply call themselves the "Strange Journeyman Carpenters." And to most they must seem strange indeed as they travel from town to town with their berliner or knapsack on their backs, carrying the traditional walking stick or stenz in their hands. On his head he wears a broad brim hat that affords protection from the sun.

Although all members of the Brotherhood of Strange Carpenters are also members of bona-fide trade unions they joined the "strangers" to fulfill a longing to give glamour to the trade.

Today the main office of the brother-

hood is in Bremen. Whenever seven "strangers" get together they may "open the book," which means establish a local society of "Strangers." The head of the brotherhood is called *altgeselle* or foreman; the secretary is called *buchgeselle* or journeyman of the book.

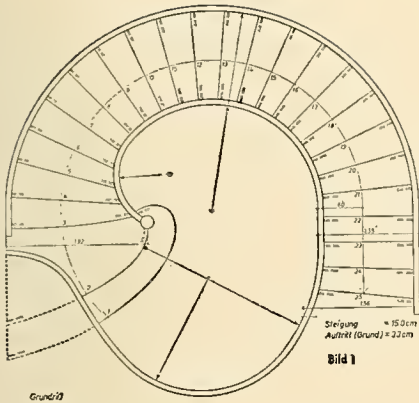
Every three years the strangers hold a meeting which is attended by the foremen and members of local societies and new regulations and provisions are discussed.

When an apprentice has served his time he then asks for admission to the honored Brotherhood. If accepted, he is entered in the book and after having paid his initiation "fee" of a jug of beer (2 quarts) he is then a "stranger" or "Geschriebener," a registered brother.

The meetings take place in the so-called "Handwerksaal" (trade hall) which used to serve, and sometimes still does, as a dormitory for bachelor "Brothers". This hall is part of the

lodge which is by no means an ordinary inn. In the old days every craft in every town had its own lodge, often even its own guild house, which openly displayed the insignia of the guild on its outside. Today any suitable inn is chosen as a lodge and the trade hall is usually just an ordinary back room with its own entrance in which the coat of arms, generally showing axe, compass, square, and mattock, and decorated with colored ribbons, is set up.

When after some time the young Brother has been introduced into the secrets of the "Strangers" and has acquired some manliness in his association with them, he will remember the actual reason for his being a "Stranger" and will set out on his travels. As a rule, he works everywhere for just a short period of time as his real aim is to see the world. Every time he leaves a town the local Brotherhood presents him with a piece of cardboard on which is printed: This is to certify that the strange journeyman carpenter



Fritz Biel has been registered here in the "Book of the Strangers".

The cardboard is framed by a revised saying originating from Goethe: "Who shall be master? He who is qualified. What shall a Stranger be? A loyal man. Who shall be journeyman? He who is qualified. Who shall be apprentice? Everybody."

If a "Stranger" has run into debts he receives a different paper on which simply his debts are written down. At the next local society into which he clears he has to produce this paper instead of his ordinary paper of identification and not before all his debts have been paid will he receive the printed piece of cardboard that restores his rights and respectability as a Brother of the "Strangers".

Failure to pay bills and similar misdemeanors are severely punished and a member who has offended the honor of the "Strangers" and compromised the Brotherhood may receive a thrashing from any local society or any "Stranger" that lays hands on him. It is executed, it seems, with less formality today but with much more vigor.

When a "Stranger" has seven "papers", of which three have been received in a foreign land, his travel time is over. If he has been registered in societies away from his town for three years he may now return home and become a "Altgeselle" (foreman).

Before knocking at the door he has taken off the "Berliner" and covered it with a red handkerchief and closed the three buttons of his coat. In the old days the coat had to be buttoned over his stick in a manner that the stick showed at both ends, a custom which is still observed by a few enthusiasts.

When the "Stranger" is asked to come in he enters and asks: "With your permission, is this the lodge of the honorable strange journeymen carpenters?" Those present will answer: "That is laudable". Without uttering another word the newcomer now goes over to the table reserved for new ar-

rivals, throws his "Berliner" and his walking stick under it and sits down behind it, underneath the coat of arms, so that he faces the room. If several "Strangers" arrive that day the travel bundles under the table will pile up high since they have to remain there until their owners go to bed.

If a journeyman falls sick he is entitled in the seventh week to have a collection taken up on his behalf. All these provisions show clearly the social character of the Brotherhood.

If a "Stranger's" shoes are worn out he can have them repaired at the cost of the society. He is not allowed to enter a town without soles on his shoes—something that may easily happen what with a lot of walking and small funds



With their packs on their backs and their ornate walking sticks in hand, three brother carpenters set out in search of work. Photos courtesy Holzbau Magazine.

—so that sometimes he has to tie the soles to his shoes with a piece of wire before coming into a town. In the same way, his coat has to have always the customary three buttons even if it is falling apart. Never is he allowed to travel without his hat and never to roam the roads carrying it in his hands, not even on very hot days.

All these rules may seem shallow and meaningless but that is far from being true. The three buttons and tied-on sole for instance are doubtless to signify decency. His strict observance of formalities is to distinguish the "Stranger" from the ordinary craftsman who has run to seed and give him something to hold onto. He is not allowed to take off his hat so that he will not get a sunstroke, and the above-mentioned red handkerchief and the buttoned-in stick surely had their deeper meaning too, at one time. Perhaps the buttoned-in stick had the purpose

to get the newcomer's hands free for the welcome since he had also to carry his "Berliner". The act with the handkerchief goes probably back to the days, not too long ago, when not everybody owned one; displaying one would thus have indicated a higher standard of living. The "Stranger" has to cover any object with it that he is carrying in town even if it covers the object only incompletely. Great attention is paid to these details and anyone who violates these rules is severely punished when caught.

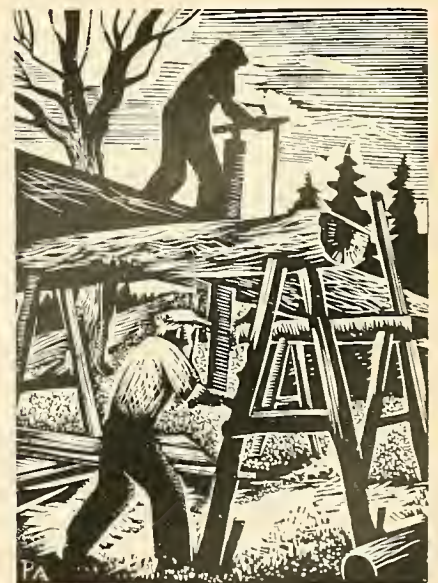
Soon the newcomer starts looking for a job. He will address only master craftsmen who belong to a guild and who have been named to him in the lodge.

If the master craftsman does not have a job available he usually gives the journeyman some money. If the journeyman gets a job and holds it for a fixed length of time to the satisfaction of the master he sometimes receives a so-called "Gesellenbrief" (journeyman's letter) before he departs.

In the Middle Ages this letter did not only certify that he held a certain job for a certain length of time but served also as a paper of legal identification with official authorities. It was the forerunner of the travel book of later days. Today it is of no practical importance and hence is called an honorary certificate. Similar to all honorary certificates, it represents the artistically done insignia and symbols of the Brotherhood.

The sentimental and romantic streak in the "Strangers" is also revealed in the ceremony that accompanies the de-

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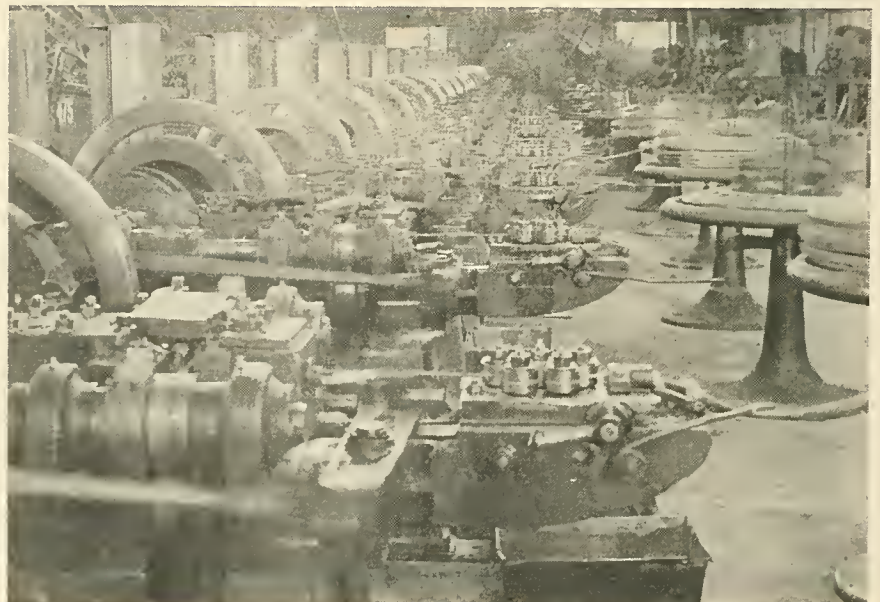
For Want of a Nail The Jobs Are Lost

A SIGN over the stockroom door of a large builders' supply house proclaims: "We Sell Only American-Made Nails." There are other supply houses without that sign and their nails, imported from cheap-labor countries, sell for less. A builder, faced with constantly-rising costs, looks for every avenue leading to lower expenses. It is not surprising that many buy the foreign-made nails.

The impact of this condition on the nail-making sector of the American steel industry has been significant. Increasing amounts of foreign iron and steel products are landing on our shores as prices continue to rise and our import duties remain level or are reduced.

Early this year the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation's nail plant at Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, closed down, ending 113 years of nail-making. The productive equipment, much of it less than 10 years old, now idled, must be disposed of.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation produced its last nail on this equipment at the Aliquippa, Pa., Works on March 31. The end of J&L nail making, after 113 years in the business, is due to competition from foreign producers, whose imports of nails were equal to 98 per cent of all the nails produced in this country, William J. Stephens, J&L President, said. This now-idled equipment, some of which is less than 10 years old, formerly produced about 6,000 tons monthly of about 1,000 different sizes and types of nails.



This is only part of the straight economic loss. The more tragic loss on the human side sees 70 workers uprooted from their jobs. It is to J&L's credit that all the employees were re-located at other jobs in the big (14,000-worker) steel complex 20 miles north of Pittsburgh. But some were inevitably down-graded and long-term job opportunities were lost forever.

Somewhere in Japan and Belgium, the two major foreign exporters of nails to the U.S., comparable job opportunities possibly opened up. But this is small comfort to the union men and women of Aliquippa.

The impact of imports on steel producers and nail manufacturers in this country is understandably considerable in view of the fact that fully 50 percent of all the nails used in the U.S. are foreign-made. Putting it another way: as many nails are shipped into this country from abroad as are produced in this country.

J&L officials have laid blame for the shutdown on the imports. With a production of 6,000 tons monthly, 72,000 tons a year, the plant had a potential coming close to 25 percent of all U.S. nail production.

Import statistics disclose that foreign nail imports in 1950 totalled 65,807 tons, representing only 7 percent of all the nails used in the U.S.

Contrast this with the import picture in 1965 when foreign nails totalled 314,000 tons . . . half of our domestic consumption!

Now that J&L's considerable production has ceased, how will the gap between our domestic nail needs and the supply be closed? Will more foreign nails flood in? Or will the remaining U.S. producers increase their output per man-hour, reducing their unit cost enough to beat back the flood of foreign nails? Only time will tell.

International trade is essential to prosperity and peace all around the world. With that no one may logically take issue. But it appears to us that, when imports begin to equal domestic production, it is time for our government to act to protect that domestic industry and the jobs of the workers who man it.



Highlights of the 85-Year History Of The Brotherhood

- 1882—January 30—Brotherhood of Carpenters issues first charter to Local Union No. 1 in Washington, D. C.; 29 charters in 22 cities issued first year.
- 1882—March—Financial balance sheet of new national union shows a surplus of \$4, but locals are reporting success in organizing and in securing better wages and hours.
- 1882—August 1—Second annual convention held in Philadelphia. Convention adds two pages to THE CARPENTER (for German language use); endorses 9-hour day, urges locals to take active part in building trades councils.
- 1883—By mail ballot union members through THE CARPENTER vote to forego convention this year. Dues are being increased to 50 cents monthly and initiation fee generally \$2; many locals introduce sick and accident benefits.
- 1884—Edmonston introduces in Federation of Labor Convention series of resolutions calling for 8-hour day to take effect May, 1886.
- 1884—August 5—Fourth annual convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and adopts official emblem; rule, compass, jack plane within shield; Headquarters moved to Cleveland; 8-hour day a lively issue.
- 1886—American Federation of Labor is founded with Carpenters participating; Carpenter headquarters moved to Philadelphia about this time.
- 1888—Fifth convention in Detroit, Mich., 100 delegates from 78 locals present. United Order of Carpenters is amalgamated with Brotherhood of Carpenters. (United, founded in 1872, had 5,000 members). New organization called "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Brotherhood jurisdiction divided into seven districts and with seven vice presidents. Wages reported from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day.
- 1889—AFL Executive Council selects the Carpenters to spearhead fight for 8-hour day because they are best organized.

- 1894—Eighth general convention held in Indianapolis: panic of '93 still affecting economy; tight money, unemployment, wage cuts and political action are prime topics.
- 1896—Ninth general convention held in Cleveland.
- 1900—Eleventh general convention held in Scranton, Pa., in which general secretary reports "wonderous increase in membership and marvelous growth in local unions. A Brotherhood label for use on all union-made products is adopted.
- 1901—July 23—General Secretary-Treasurer Peter McGuire is retired, taking from the scene one of grand old men of labor. Retirement made permanent April 30, 1902. Frank Duffy, New York, succeeds him, beginning official career lasting next 47 years.
- 1902—Atlanta, Ga., convention decides to move headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., and that general officers of United Brotherhood include president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, plus a General Executive Board of seven members.
- 1904—September 19—Thirteenth general convention held at Milwaukee, Wis., 497 delegates present and 25 cents monthly tax voted for general office.
- 1906—September general convention held in Niagara Falls, N. Y.; delegates vote to buy site and erect own building.
- 1908—September 21—Fifteenth general convention meets in Salt Lake City, Utah, with only 284 dele-

gates present; several financial proposals are vetoed in referendum.

- 1909—July 22—New headquarters building is dedicated at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis.
- 1912—September 16—Samuel Gompers gives chief speech at seventeenth general convention in Washington, D. C. About this time General President William D. Huber resigns after almost 13 years, saying, "The salary you pay your general officers is insufficient. I have been a pauper for 12 years. That is long enough for me. I have been on the road about two-thirds of the time and allowed only \$1.50 a day spending money, and I have met Presidents, Congressmen, from the highest to the lowest."
- 1912—Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union, which competed with the United Brotherhood for 25 years, is absorbed by the United Brotherhood.
- 1915—October 8—First Vice President William L. Hutcheson becomes General President upon the death of President James Kirby. Hutcheson begins career extending to 1952.
- 1920—September 20—Twentieth general convention held in Indianapolis with 636 delegates present.
- 1920-1923—Problem of a Home for Aged Carpenters and an Old Age Pension program resolved during this period. Membership approves idea of a home and the pension program. A suitable site is bought in Polk County, Florida (1,684 acres). Contract signed and payment of \$100,000, December 15, 1923. Construction completed March 1, 1928, at cost of \$1,494,000.
- 1928—October 1—Twenty-second general convention held at the Carpenters Home; official dedication takes place.
- 1929—January 1—Home is opened.
- 1931—Fiftieth anniversary year. Many celebrations held throughout U. S. and Canada.
- 1932—Due to depression conditions, the

PRESSTIME ERROR

In a rush to get to press prior to the convention, with our four-color anniversary cover, our printer inadvertently omitted the name of Cecil Shuey of the Third District from the listing of District Board Members shown under "Official Information" inside the front cover. Our apologies to Brother Shuey.

general convention scheduled for this year is postponed.

1941—August 18—Sixtieth anniversary of founding is celebrated in Chicago Stadium with President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany appearing.

1941—United Brotherhood wins Supreme Court case quashing efforts of Justice Department to bring unions under Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A tremendous victory for all labor.

1941—December 7—War breaks out and General President William L. Hutcheson pledges all-out support from United Brotherhood: 75,000 members serve in armed forces during conflict.

1942—June—Membership passes 500,000 mark.

1942—Brotherhood initiates a program that provides a million free cigarettes a month to servicemen for the duration.

1943—Seabees organized and many Brotherhood members serve in this unit which makes outstanding war record.

1946—April 22—Twenty-fifth general convention—first post-war convention—held at Lakeland, Fla.

1948—July 31—General Secretary Frank Duffy retires after 47 years of outstanding service.

1950—Sept. 5—Twenty-sixth General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1951—December — Membership reaches 800,000 mark.

1952—January 1—First General Vice President Maurice A. Hutcheson becomes General President by terms of our constitution when William L. Hutcheson resigns to become General President Emeritus.

1952—August 9—Memorial to Peter J. McGuire dedicated on 100th anniversary of his birth.

1953—October 20—William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, dies in Indianapolis.

1954—November 15 — Twenty-seventh General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1955—December—AFL and CIO merge after twenty years of conflict.

1955—August 3—Executive Board approves purchase of Mettler's Woods, 65-acre island of primeval forest 50 miles from New York City, as memorial to William L. Hutcheson. Under trusteeship of Rutgers University, the woods are to be a perpetual forest laboratory.

1955—July 11—General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy passes away at age 94 after 70 years in Carpenters Union.

1956—October 23—Twelve hundred attend seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at Washington, D. C.

1958—October 17 — Building site in Washington, D. C., purchased.

1959—December — Construction begins on Headquarters Building.

1961—The International headquarters is

established at 101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1963—August—The General Executive Board, meeting in special session, reaffirms policy of non-discrimination and directs all local unions to comply with stand.

1964—May — Brotherhood contributes \$50,000 to Alaskan earthquake relief.

1964—June—General President Maurice Hutcheson's 50th year of membership commemorated.

1964—August—Lakeland Home Groves exempted from Internal Revenue taxation, as host of Congressional friends push through enabling legislation.

1964—August—First General Vice President John R. Stevenson retires.

1964—November — Brotherhood donations to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund go over \$100,000 mark.

1965—March—Brotherhood among signers of White House document establishing new National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

1965—May—Aid to Red Cross Disaster Relief amounts to \$375,000 since 1906.

1965—June—Apprentices produce book boxes in "Books for Appalachia" poverty project.

1966—January—Carpenters, Iron Workers, Kaiser sign interchangeable oil platform work plan.

1966—August—Monument to members who died in Reesor Siding fusillade is dedicated.

Carpenters' Unions

FOR MORE THAN 600 YEARS



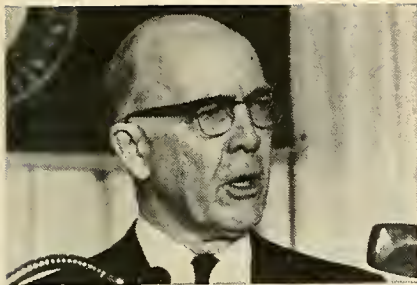
IN THE YEAR 1333, in London, England, a group of carpenters founded their own labor organization. They called it the Carpenters' Guild of London and it is now one of the oldest existing social institutions in Great Britain. Part of its charter reads as follows: "Guild of Carpenters of London. This is the Book of Ordinances of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of London made the first day of September, in the seventh year of the reign of our Lord King Edward III after the Conquest." It continued, saying that, "the good men carpenters had arranged a Fraternity to be held in the churches of St. Thomas of Acon, and of St. John the Baptist of Holywell beside London."

The guild required each member to attend mass in midwinter to pay dues amounting to one penny per man. The ordinances also provided for attendance at funerals of deceased members and made provision for the guild to pay for the services for poor members. Sick members were to be assisted, as were those who were out of work. The guild was to be governed by four wardens, elected annually, who would assess dues four times a year.

The Carpenters' Guild received a formal charter from the Crown in 1477—144 years later. The carpenters made themselves a coat-of-arms which is shown on this page. The full title of the brotherhood was now "The Master Wardens and Commonalty of the Mistry of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London." It was reorganized to consist of a Master, three Wardens, and a body of Freemen. In order to guard against any attempt to treat this Royal Grant as being void or out of date, the members had the charter reaffirmed by each subsequent ruler. This was customary at the time, for, in the reign of Charles II, all the city companies were declared illegal, including that of the carpenters. However, the charter was reaffirmed by Queen Mary.

The guilds of London came, in time, to be called "companies." The duties of the Carpenters' company as defined in its charter were to superintend the construction of wooden buildings and to prevent the use of substandard materials.

CREST SHOWN ABOVE: The Arms of the Carpenters' Company, 1477. The three compasses were the universal English symbol for carpentry.



Howard Pyle
President, National Safety Council

Some Plain Talk On Automotive Safety

AMERICA is "a nation on wheels." The automobile which was at first a novelty, later an adventure, next a luxury and then a status symbol has now become a real necessity for almost everyone.

But the nearly 100 million licensed drivers of the nation are killing off each other and pedestrians at such a rate that authorities are becoming alarmed. Last year 48,500 men, women and children died to the sound of skidding tires and shattering glass and another 4,100,000 suffered injuries in auto crashes.

The life-and-death question: what can be done to significantly reduce the hazards so we may continue to enjoy our automobility without the accompanying excessive automortality?

If every one of those nearly 100 million drivers would, without fail, do the right thing behind their steering wheels and never make an error in judgment, there would never be another traffic death. But this is not in the cards. The best which may be expected from the most intensive educational campaign is a more or less significant decrease in the deaths and injuries. The inexpert driver, the speed merchant, the lawbreaker and the drunken driver are types which will predictably be with us regardless of educational campaigns and law enforcement measures.

There has been much in the public press recently about unsafe features of auto construction. Most of them, however, are factors which come into play after the crash, such as doors flying open due to insufficient latches. Despite all the furor regarding construction weaknesses, the fact remains that it is "the nut that holds the steering wheel" which is the most unsafe feature of any car at any speed.

Many authorities believe that simple lack of good judgment brings on many auto accidents. And the younger drivers, having had less time in which to develop judgment, quite expectedly cause more than their share

of accidents. Drivers under 25 constitute only 18 percent of all licensed drivers, yet this 18 percent was involved in more than 30 percent of all fatal accidents, 28 percent of all non-fatal.

The principal organization working to achieve auto safety in the United States is the National Safety Council, Chicago. This organization spends \$7 million annually promoting safety on the job, in the home and on streets and highways. Policies of the organization are set by a board of directors which includes officials from the automotive industry, related industries such as gasoline and oil, insurance companies, education, farm groups, youth groups, religion, public information media and other areas of American life, including considerable representation from the ranks of organized labor.

Recently the Safety Council's president, Howard Pyle, prepared a list of the most-frequently asked questions relating to traffic safety. His answers to those questions are listed below.

QUESTION: How much of the National Safety Council's support comes from the automotive industry?

PYLE: "In monetary terms, about \$250,000 of

our \$7 million annual budget comes from the automotive industry—that's a little under 4 percent. In terms of who sets our policies, we have a 201-member board of directors, of whom only 13 are employed by auto manufacturers. Another group of 14 might be considered auto-related, if you include tire and oil people, a trailer manufacturer, a Georgia auto finance company, and two men from Du Pont (which once controlled General Motors Corporation and undoubtedly still sells them such things as paint and glass laminates). All these 27 together make up only about 13 percent of our board of directors. The remaining 87 percent come from government, insurance, labor, education, farm groups, youth groups, religion, public information media, and many other areas of American life."

QUESTION: What is your reaction to all the books, Congressional hearings, and other attention being given to traffic safety lately?

PYLE: "That all this attention is good. The traffic-accident problem is a very serious one that has long needed exactly the kind of nation-wide attention it now is getting. Everyone is having his say: authors, Congressmen, lawyers, doctors, researchers, engineers, auto makers, safety authorities. In short, the entire national community very properly is contributing to the dialogue as part of the search for better answers to the problem. And that's the way decisions are arrived at in America. The real test of it all, of course, is how much safety will emerge when all the talking is over. After the many months of discussion come to an end, the American public has the right to expect substantial results. The responsibility here is very grave. We—meaning all of us—must not fail to convert the good intentions of all concerned into substantially more safety on our highways, and this will take a comprehensive, expensive and disciplined approach."

QUESTION: How safe are today's cars?

PYLE: "Judging from accident rates, they are safer than they have ever been, but they are not as safe as they should or could be. We believe that further progress along this line can be expected and should be made. We do know that many large fleets of passenger cars operated by businesses that carefully select, train, and supervise their drivers, have almost perfect no-accident records—200,000 miles per 'fender-scratch' accident."

QUESTION: Specifically, what do you think should be done to make cars safer?

PYLE: "Among the engineering changes we



Graveyard for wrecked cars. Are some of the drivers buried nearby?

have been recommending are these: improved brakes; standardized placement of instruments and controls; more effective equipment to defrost and clean windshields and rear windows under severe weather conditions; shoulder harnesses as standard equipment; less structural deformation in the passenger compartment in case of collision; suspension systems that will improve road-holding; improvements in steering control; collapsible steering columns; seating improvements to reduce driver fatigue; longer lasting exhaust systems to reduce the toxic effects of faulty exhaust; vehicle lighting that will communicate at all times the whereabouts of the vehicle in the traffic stream, the intention of the driver to change speed or direction, or indicate whether the vehicle is stopped, moving very slowly, or disabled. Most of these recommendations stem from the Action Program for Highway Safety, and they—like the entire Action Program itself—demand continuing review and updating. The Council also recommends that standard-equipment tires be safe at maximum loads and legal speeds. Thus, in case the purchaser of a new car does not specify what tires he wants, he will, in a sense, be fail-safe. We also believe that manufacturers of replacement tires should enable dealers and purchasers to know whether such tires are equal to the original equipment."

QUESTION: Would people want to buy a car that was totally safe? It might look unattractive.

PYLE: "Frankly, we don't know, and we don't think anybody else knows. But we are certain that today's highly capable automobile designers can cope with the problem of packaging safety attractively."

QUESTION: Then why doesn't the automotive industry build safer cars?

PYLE: "We can't speak for the automobile industry, of course, but it seems apparent that over the years they have not given safety a high enough priority, particularly as compared to styling. The current high level of interest in vehicles and accidents, however, has hopefully swayed the pendulum in the safety direction."

QUESTION: One answer often given to that last question is that safer cars have less sales appeal and that this gives an advantage to the manufacturer of a less safe car, which he can sell at a lower price than a safer one. Wouldn't governmental requirements that made all manufacturers put the same safety features into cars remove this "unfair" competitive advantage?

PYLE: "Perhaps so. But in any standards-setting situation there is always the danger that a standard intended to put a floor under performance may operate to put a ceiling on top of performance. That is, industry might well say to themselves, 'Well, if that's all we have to do.' This could easily stifle future innovation, and it's a certainty that what might make a car safer for today's conditions would not be indefinitely adequate. At present, moreover, the federal government already has the power—by setting very high safety standards for the many vehicles it purchases every year for its own use—to spur the installation of these same safety features in cars sold to the general public. This approach is presently showing results and, equally important, has the flexi-

bility to cope quickly with future problems and changing needs. At the same time, government—by always retaining the stand-by possibility of regulatory legislation—can, in effect, keep the manufacturers moving ahead. We believe this combination of maximum use of present authority and the possibility of future regulation will achieve the results for which we are all working."

QUESTION: Then what should the federal government do about the traffic problem?

PYLE: "There are a number of things that only government can do, of course, such as financing the building of roads. In addition, we recently spelled out to a Congressional committee a comprehensive list of activities for the federal government that could reduce the nation's traffic-accident fatalities by at least half. While it would require too much space to go into details about this here, the recommendations included adopting the principles in the Action Program for Highway Safety as national policy; stimulating the auto industry to provide more safety in motor vehicles (as described in the preceding answer); establishing accident-investigation teams; aid to the states

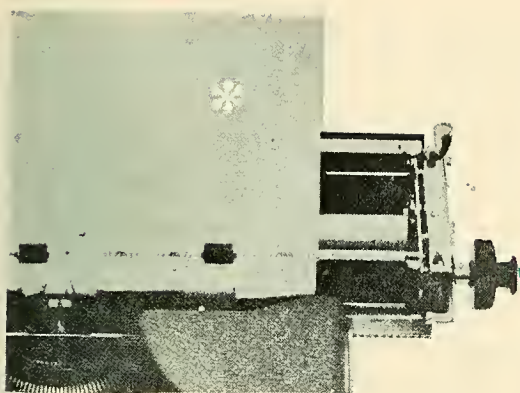
in several specific areas; increased support for research, and a continuing Congressional review of the national policy on traffic safety. We would be happy to provide full details on these recommendations to anyone interested in them."

QUESTION: What is the real solution to the traffic problem?

PYLE: "Only a comprehensive plan of attack on all aspects of the problem can give us the highest possible level of traffic safety. We have to strengthen all elements: cars, roads, and drivers. Just such a plan of attack is found in the Action Program for Highway Safety. The eleven action areas covered by this Program, as developed over the years by the country's leading authorities on safety, are: laws and ordinances; traffic accident records; education; engineering; motor-vehicle administration; police traffic supervision; traffic courts; public information; organized citizen support; research, and health, medical care and transportation of the injured. No single one of these is all-important, but taken together they comprise the only hope we have of materially reducing the waste on our highways."

The Ten Commandments for GOOD DRIVING

1. The good driver keeps his car in a safe condition for all weather conditions.
2. He drives only when sober and never when extremely tired or emotionally upset.
3. He keeps his mind on his driving and continually develops his driving skill.
4. He recognizes the hazards of night driving and lowers his speed.
5. He knows and obeys the traffic laws, although he might not agree with them.
6. He is considerate of other drivers for he knows that he is his brother's keeper.
7. He holds his temper, knowing that self-control is vital to car-control.
8. His care protects children and pedestrians, for over them he has the power of life and death.
9. He constantly remembers that courtesy is the first law of self-preservation.
10. He obeys the Golden Rule, driving with care, caution and courtesy he would have others use.



EDITORIALS

* ***Four Score and Five***

As we turn the pages of another issue of *THE CARPENTER* this month and consider that our Brotherhood magazine—like our International Union—has completed 85 years of service, we can't help but reflect on the significance of eight and a half decades of month-to-month production of news and features for the readers of such a periodical as this.

We are reminded of Abraham Lincoln's reflections on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., when he looked back on the four score and seven years that had passed since "our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation." In those 87 years the nation had enjoyed prosperity and suffered tragedy but it had survived and it had gone on to greater achievements.

Since 1881 millions of members of this Brotherhood have endured hardship and enjoyed measures of prosperity, as America went through hard times and good.

The four score and five years of our union and of our union magazine are an achievement in itself, but we know just as Lincoln knew at Gettysburg that this union will survive and prosper. We so dedicate ourselves this month in Kansas City, Mo., and in every city and hamlet where every member of the United Brotherhood works at his trade.

* ***Airlines Strike***

As this issue of *THE CARPENTER* went to press, announcement had just been made of a settlement between union and industry negotiators in the five-week-old strike of the International Association of Machinists against five major U. S. airlines. There are high hopes that the membership of the union will ratify the agreement.

An almost audible sigh of relief escaped from the economy, prompted not only by the pent-up pressures on the transport facilities of the nation, but also by fears that the nation's lawmakers would feel constrained to pass legislation of lasting harm to the process of free collective bargaining.

The extreme reluctance of both Congress and the White House to accept the onus of perpetrating a

strike-breaking bill is a strong testimonial to the political muscle power of American labor. The worker may not always realize his own balloting strength, but it is obvious that the nation's leaders do.

But it was a near thing. After juggling the hot potato of "remedial legislation" between Capitol Hill and the President's office since the rejection of the preliminary settlement by the Machinists on July 31, the law-making machinery had finally shifted into high. The House Rules Committee had been scheduled to meet the afternoon of the settlement to arrange immediate admission of a restrictive measure to floor debate.

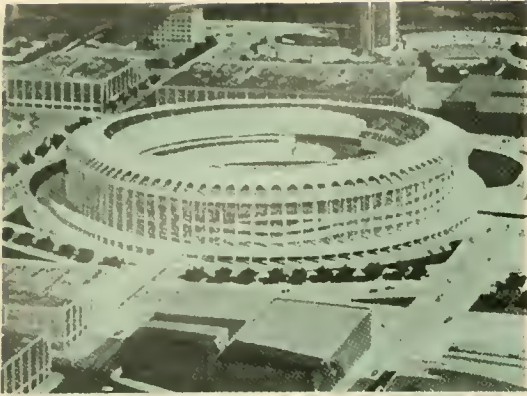
Such a law would have been a tragedy. In the words of President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, is the public interest served by "a statute which, for the sake of overcoming an inconvenience, would force free men to work against their wills for private, profit-making organizations? We say no. We say the preservation of freedom outweighs the elimination of an inconvenience. . . . The freedom of American workers to decide, collectively, the terms and conditions under which they will work, or will not work . . . is a basic freedom, for the alternative is involuntary servitude."

This painful crisis has served at least one good purpose. It has pointed up the cruel dilemma of sincere union negotiators, caught between the resentment of their members against the unrestrained profit-taking of industry and the executive pressures exerted upon them to observe the government's 3.2 per cent wage hike guidelines.

At this time, the terms of the proposed settlement have not been revealed but it has been implied that they do exceed the administration's guidelines. To quote Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, "If this settlement is an epitaph for the wage-price guidelines, then the President has an obligation to tell us so, and to recommend to us a workable substitute."

Everyone suffers when inflation takes the economic bit in its teeth and the guidelines were designed to check such a runaway. But no one segment of the economy, labor, can be expected to bear all the restrictions while its counterpart, industry, enjoys unrestrained and unparalleled profit-taking. Some better answer must be found.

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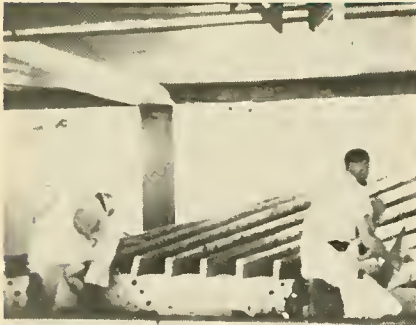


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New Busch Memorial Stadium Was a Union Carpentry Job

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Artist's rendering of the new Busch Memorial Stadium, located three blocks west of St. Louis' new Gateway Arch at the edge of the Mississippi River.

—2—

There are 50,000 seats for baseball use and an additional 5,000 for football games at the new stadium. Made of polyethylene plastic, the seats required a total of more than 700,000 nuts and bolts for setting them permanently into position.

—3—

At the May 31st game between the St. Louis Cardinals and the Houston Astros, the game at which St. Louis building tradesmen and their families were honored, August A. Busch, Jr., owner of the Cardinals,

leaned over from his first-base box to greet Joseph Clark (right), president of the St. Louis Labor Council, and Joseph Cousin (center), executive secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Building Trades Council—in the company of Stan "The Man" Musial and "Miss Redbird 1966."

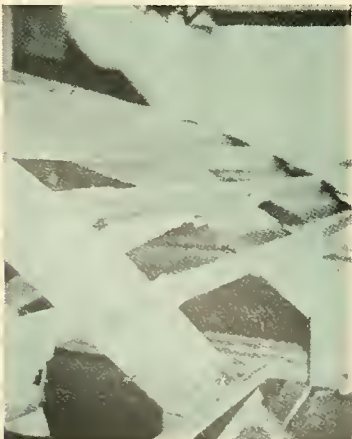
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Carpentry work on the roller-type barrel roof construction overhanging the upper seating deck was somewhat "different." The forms for the scalloped reinforced-concrete roof called for 2x8-in. rafters nailed to circular frames which were afterwards covered with 1/4-in. plywood.

—5—

A close-up of the barrel roof's framework.

5



Public Housing Is '50 Years Behind'

A senior civil servant has put on record the dim situation in Canada's housing for the low income groups.

Speaking to a public affairs conference, R. A. J. Phillips, Canada's war-on-poverty director, said that too many Canadians are "wretchedly housed", yet at the present rate it would take at least 50 years to provide the 300,000 homes required to improve the situation.

Appointed to his post within the last year, Mr. Phillips has probably been astounded by what he has found out about living conditions among the country's poorer families. In his speech he made it clear he wasn't thinking of homes with anything approaching luxuries. "I mean," he said, "a house with a can that isn't 50 yards out in the snow and I mean running water."

The grim state of housing for low income families has been condemned again and again, but it remains a matter of amazement how little gets done about it. The anti-poverty director claimed that while last year \$32 million was spent by people in keeping household pets, only \$26 million was spent on public housing by municipal and provincial governments.

He named vested real estate interests and ignorance of the National Housing Act which provides ample funds for the construction of low cost homes as the main obstacles to the provision of decent housing for all. (CPA)

Housing Pace Lags, Mortgages Slack

While all the evidence points to a substantial need for housing, both for sale and for rent, among the middle and low income groups, the pace of housing construction has been lagging this year. It is claimed that mortgage money is finding its way into projects that are more profitable for investors than homebuilding.

In other words the money is not necessarily going where it is most needed.

But it is hard to believe that housing is not profitable. Despite record additions to the number of dwellings and apartments in major centres like Metro

Toronto, the number of vacancies is unusually small. Prices are unusually high.

It is hard to believe too that the average home in this Metro area has been selling around the \$23,000 mark. Apartment rents, even for small families, are being boosted to the \$150 a month level and up.

If this keeps up, it will be cheaper to live in New York. Still they say that housing is not profitable enough, and most money is going into industrial and commercial construction.

Labor Day Outlook For Union Members

The outlook as of Labor Day is for continuing high employment levels for at least the rest of the year and into next.

The outbreak of strikes is not diminishing. Most settlements this year have been good. It is unlikely that the trend will be reversed.

The Carpenters Union in British Columbia, leading a drive for a seven and a half hour day, has been making good headway. As of August, 75 construction firms in the province have accepted the shorter work week plus a 40 cents an hour pay boost. This looks like the pattern which should settle the issue.

The Plumbers' Union in Hamilton, Canada's major steel city, recently got an agreement for what looks like the highest construction rate in Canada—to reach \$5.05 an hour. But this may be matched by others as more and more money is poured into the construction boom.

After 1967, the situation may change. A number of major projects like EXPO '67, the Toronto-Dominion Bank skyscraper, major pulp and paper mills and mining projects are brought to completion.

Another Tack Toward Parity

Just a few years ago everyone was worrying about unemployment. Some parts of the country are still in only fair shape, but it is significant that the federal government is making a survey of seven Ontario cities to determine the extent of the province's manpower shortage.

Industry has been clamouring for skilled and semi-skilled help. At the same time large advertisements by U.S. industry have been appearing in Canadian papers to lure away experienced people to the land of higher pay.

A number of unions are out for parity pay—to equalize Canadian wages with those in the U.S. This is not likely to happen in the near future across the board, but it is inevitable in some industries.

CLC Committee On Structure

The April convention of the Canadian Labour Congress directed the CLC officers to review the structure of labor organization in Canada. The last meeting of the executive council of the Congress named CLC Secretary-Treasurer Donald MacDonald as chairman of a seven-man review commission.

The commission is to report back in August, 1967. The executive council will digest the report and prepare it in final form for the 1968 biennial convention.

More Pension Money For Senior Citizens

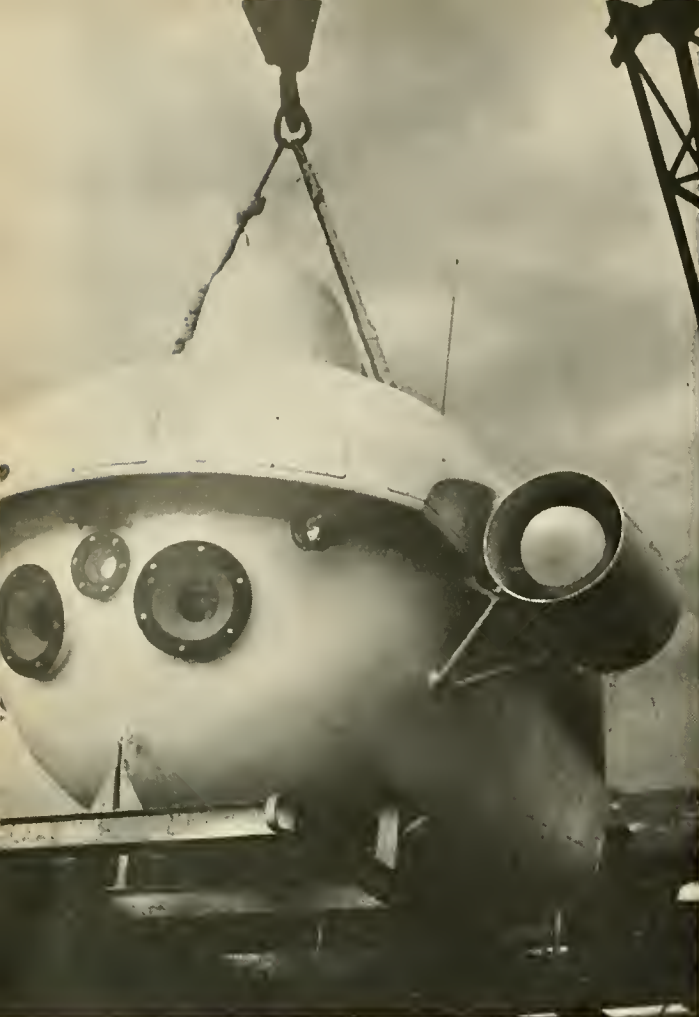
The federal government is going to pay supplementary benefits to old age pensioners who don't qualify under the new Canada Pension Plan which is contributory.

The intention is to pay a guaranteed minimum income of \$105 a month to old age security recipients who now get \$75 a month at age 69. They will get this amount next year at age 68, in 1968 at age 67, in 1969 at age 66 and in 1970 at age 65.

The new plan will include a "needs test", and was introduced by the government as an alternative to the opposition's demand for a flat payment of \$100 a month to all at age 65 . . . without a "needs" or "means" test.

Approaching Century

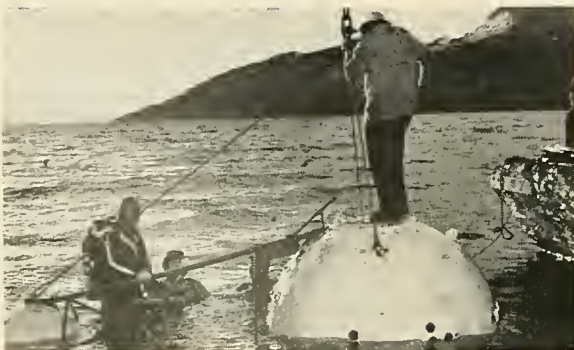
Canada now enters its 100th year of confederation, and 20 million Canadians from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island prepare for a centennial observance in 1967.



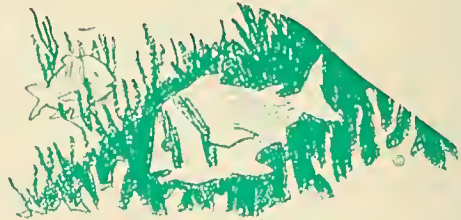
Seven ton Pisces is lowered into Vancouver's mountain-fringed Burrard Inlet for a night-time test dive.



Above: Toasting successful tests in the Burrard Inlet, designer Mack Thompson (L). Brothers Don Sorte and Al Trice "clink" paper cups. Below, Brother Sorte, in the water, checks Pisces over before its plunge to 2500 feet in Jervis Inlet for a pressure test. The streamlined glass fiber was not yet installed.



*Two members of the brotherhood
Help to hand-craft a two-man
Underwater vehicle which may be
The forerunner of a fleet*



A Submarine Of Their Own

IN September, if all goes well, a new kind of underwater vehicle will slip beneath the blue waters of Hawaii, to tackle scientific fisheries research. The vehicle's job site will be 2000 feet below the surface, where crushing water pressures will be almost half a ton for each square inch.

The vessel, called Pisces after the twin-fish sign of the Zodiac, joins a small fleet of very specialized submersibles, created to meet the growing need for more information and more practical work at deep ocean depths. Unlike all of the others, however, Pisces was created without the resources of a giant corporation behind it. Three divers, two of them members of the Brotherhood, are wholly responsible for a vessel which has left scientists from the underwater industry breathless with awe.

Five years ago, Don Sorte and Al Trice, members of Local 2404 of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders of Vancouver, were already professional hard-hat and SCUBA divers. They saw the importance of deep-diving craft to put working man at depths beyond the practical limits of the full suited diver, and become interested in buying a special-purpose submarine. A mutual friend introduced them to Mack Thompson, also a professional diver, who wanted to build one. They conferred, and decided to give Mack full reign in designing the vehicle. It was a bold decision, because Mack had no formal engineering training, although he admits to reading a lot and picking other people's brains.

When they were through they had an undersea work-horse, which takes a back seat to none. The Pisces is a pear-shaped 7-ton machine which is being outfitted this month (August) with its three controllable arms that can handle salvage, construction, cable laying and repair and scientific research tasks. Under the streamlined glass fiber shell there is a six-foot sphere for two at one end of an open tubing framework, and a smaller steel ball at the other end which acts as a counterbalance. Between the two rests a two-ton battery, which helps control diving angle by sliding back and forth on tracks.

To Sorte, Trice and Thompson, the first commercial assignment is, they feel sure, just the barest beginning. They foresee operation of a fleet of similar submersibles, manned by crews specially trained by them, in hopes of cashing in on the big boom in "inner space."



PLANE GOSSIP

Final Word

The sermon seemed to go on and on, interminably. Finally, the minister paused and asked: What more, my friends, can I possibly say?

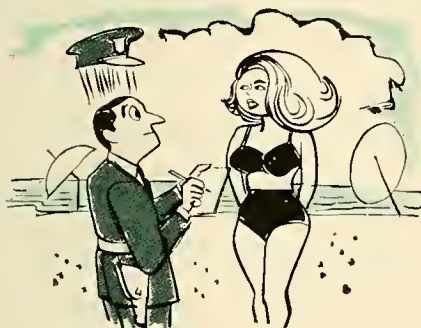
From the rear of the congregation came a voice: Amen!

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Wants A Boy

A young husband whose wife had just given him a baby daughter was disappointed and confided to a friend: "I really was hoping for a boy. I need help with the housework!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL



Pasing Question

Beach inspector: "Miss, two-piece swim suits are not allowed on this beach."

Curvey Cutie: "Very well, officer. Which piece shall I take off?"

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Not Much Help

A nervous hunter, afraid of being shot for a deer, climbed a tree. It was in vain; he was shot for a bear.

UNITED WE STAND

Quick Pickups

First traveling salesman: "How in the world do you meet expenses?"

Second T.S.: "Well, some I get introduced to . . . others I just happen to fall in with."

CONTEST RESPONSE

The response to our "Name the Little Carpenter Contest" has been tremendous. Postcards began pouring in soon after the July issue announcing the contest appeared. The contest closes September 1. All entries must be postmarked by that date. The name of the winner will appear in the November issue.

Love of Learning

The proud father was bragging that he had three sons in college; one each in Georgia Tech, MIT and Vassar. "But Vassar is a girl's school!" replied his listener. "Is that so?" asked the father. "No wonder that Bill doesn't ever come home on vacation!"

So it Seems

Worried Wife: "You've just got to cut down on the drinking, Sam. Five doctors have told you it's bad for you . . . and they ought to know."

Happy-go-lucky Hubby: "Yeah, but DO they know? You see a lot more old drunks than old doctors!"

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Or Use A Straw

"My grandfather lived to be nearly ninety and never used glasses."

"Well, lots of people prefer to drink from a bottle."

This Month's Limerick

There was a young man of Quebec
Who had to welcome the Duchess of
Teck.

So he bought for a dollar
A very high collar
To save himself washing his neck.

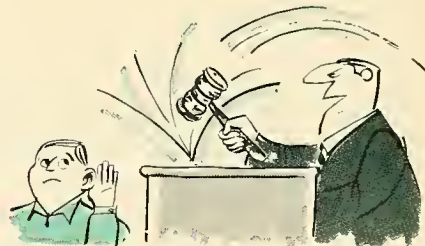
Water Needed

Electricity had finally reached the home of a backwoods family and a washing machine salesman lost no time trying to sell the housewife. After examining the strange contraption carefully the woman asked, "What's that there hole in the bottom for?"

"That's to let the water run out," replied the salesman.

"I knew this thing was a fake," said the housewife, scornfully. "It don't wash with electricity, you got to use water."

BE SURE IT'S UNION



Medical Miracle

Judge: So you tried to drive by the officer after he blew his whistle?

Defendant: Your honor, I'm deaf.

Judge: That may be true, but you'll get your hearing in the morning.

REGISTER AND VOTE

The Bald Truth

John: Have any of your boyhood hopes been realized?

Tom: Yes, one. When my mother used to comb my hair, I would wish I didn't have any.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

No Joke

Gert: I understand the boss's steno objects to practically any joke you can tell her.

Myrt: Does she ever! That gal is so narrow-minded, she can look through a keyhole with both eyes!



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Tribute to O'Sullivan and Local 22

CIVIC TRIBUTE—was paid to members of Local 22, San Francisco, when 1250 persons gathered at a dinner in the Fairmont Hotel on May 26.

The sellout crowd saluted years of volunteer service by hundreds of carpenters who labored on special projects for thousands of hours on behalf of dependent children.

Joseph M. O'Sullivan, business representative, accepted a large gold medalion on behalf of the volunteers from Catholic Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken. The dinner was conducted by the Advisory Board of Mount St. Joseph's Home for Girls, one of the institutions aided by the union.

Lawrence R. McDonnell, Awards Chairman, lauded the men by saying:

"After completing a tiring work week, these skilled craftsmen spent weekends in charitable imitation of Joseph—Patron of Workmen. Thanks to their efforts, dreary sections of the Mount were transformed into more homey quarters for appreciative little girls. New partitions, cabinets and vanity tables blossomed as if by magic."

Local 22 members have built houses for Hanna Center for Boys at Sonoma, the Convent of the Good Shepherd in San Francisco and facilities for the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Mentally Retarded Children and the Catholic Youth Organization.

Among the honored guests at the dinner was Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary of the Brotherhood.



From left to right—Nicholas M. Kavanaugh, Mrs. Joseph O'Sullivan, General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Joseph O'Sullivan, Archbishop Joseph T. McGucken.

Dinner in the Gold Ballroom of Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco California, Thursday, May 26, to honor members of Carpenters Local 22 being addressed by Joseph O'Sullivan.



San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley presenting to Brother Joseph O'Sullivan, the resolution and commendation by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.



WESTERN ARTIST—Reuel Deckard, a member of Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif., and a resident of nearby Hesperia, stands beside an original oil painting, "Through Cajon Pass," which he sold recently to a California buyer. Deckard painted a mural at the Outpost Cafe, a well-known restaurant on Highway 66, and operates his own gallery of Western paintings, portraits, and murals.

MUNICIPAL JUDGE of Milwaukee, Michigan, is Louis V. Winiecke, member of Carpenters Local 334 for more than 52 years. When the late general president of the United Brotherhood, Wm. J. Hutcheson, was business agent of Local 334 at Saginaw in 1912, Louis Winiecke was elected justice of the peace in nearby Carrollton, Michigan. He has been active in civic and labor affairs ever since. Winiecke is proud of the fact that his son as well as the husband of his granddaughter, Linda Lou Claus, are both members of Local 334 today.

LADIES HONORED—Oshkosh, Wis., Auxiliary No. 448 recently received a national citation for its work in AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades promotion. A plaque was presented at a special dinner at the local Trades and Labor Hall. Mrs. Alfred Thorson is auxiliary president.



Left to right are Major-General Don Strait, commander of McGuire AFB and guest of honor; Charles Papsian, Aldis Azolins, Robert Kinney, Daniel Washington, all Eagle Scouts; and Kurt Dubberke, Post Advisor and member of Local 620.

WE CONGRATULATE, cont'd.

SCOUTMASTER — If you think you've seen a picture like this before, you're almost right. One very similar appeared in our April 1965, issue, and it, too, honored Carpenter-Scoutmaster Kurt Dubberke and some Eagle Scouts. Kurt is a member of Carpenters' Local 620 of Madison, N. J. and is the advisor to Explorer Post 159 of Gillette, N. J. At a recent Court of Honor ceremony, Brother Dubberke had the pleasure of seeing four more of his 14 scouts reach the Eagle level in scouting.

At a ceremony last year, he presented five members with the Eagle rank—the highest rank attainable. It is a tribute to Kurt Dubberke's determination and selflessness that he gave of his own free time in helping these boys achieve their high rank.



CENTENARIAN — William C. Granlund, above right, is the only surviving charter member of Local Union 550 of Oakland, Calif., which was founded in 1900. His 100th birthday, last January 16, was marked by the presentation of a special plaque of tribute from fellow members of the local union. He is shown above with Emil H. Ovenburg, a 62-year member and former financial secretary of the local union.

CIVIC PRIDE—This month, we wish to call attention to the civic pride of Local 82 of Haverhill, Mass. The members recently provided the labor to build a 12-by-16-foot tourist information building for the community of Newburyport at their own cost and on their own time. The project is to be operated jointly by the City of Newburyport and the local Chamber of Commerce. Local 82 received letters of thanks from both city and Chamber officials.

The president of the Chamber said, "The Greater Newburyport Chamber of Commerce is most grateful to you and your members for the splendid gift you made of your time and talent to build our community tourist center building. Certainly, your parent organization must feel a deep sense of pride in the fine civic understanding your local shows, and in the unselfish manner they face up to the situations dictated by that civic pride. Our project could not have been so successful without your hours of toil."

COORDINATOR — William Friedson, a member of the Carpenter Apprentice Committee of Cleveland, Ohio, was recently named to the newly-created position of Apprentice Coordinator under the Manpower Development and Training Act. The Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Cleveland appointed Brother Friedson to the post, which will be administered by the United States Department of Labor.



Friedson

Brother Friedson's job will be to interest high school graduates in careers in carpentry. The new Apprentice Coordinator will visit schools in Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula counties to discuss these opportunities with the students and their guidance counselors.

For the fiscal year starting last month, Brother Friedson hopes to enlist 60 apprentices.

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THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems including stairbuilding and roof framing. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price \$3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 636 il. \$3.50.

OFF THE CHEST.—This book covers a wide range of subjects, first published in the Emporia Gazette, made famous by William Allen White. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. The book has 126 pages, is interestingly illustrated, and sells for \$3.00, postpaid.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only \$1.50.

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NOTICE.—You can't go wrong if you order the whole set.

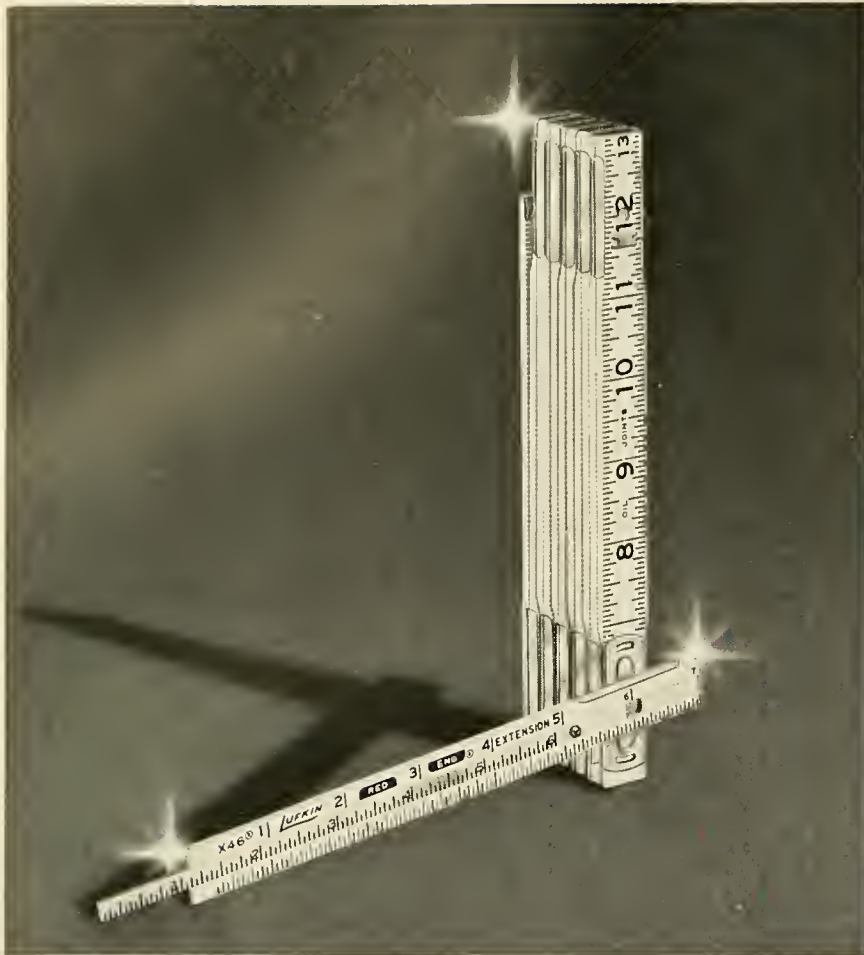
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Durable epoxy coating, proved superior to any other, gives extra protection for long wear.

Brass slide, with black-filled graduations and figures, makes it possible to take inside measurements.

Spring joints have mating slots and projections for triple locking that helps to prevent end play.

Bold figures, embedded in the wood, are easy to read; 16" (stud) centers are marked in red figures.

Solid brass strike plates on each section take all of the sliding friction, save abrasion of figures.

Look for Lufkin at your favorite hardware store or lumber yard.



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'WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE'



What have shorter working hours and longer vacations brought to America's union members? For thousands they have meant an opportunity to enjoy life and help others while making their communities better places in which to live.

See "When The Day's Work Is Done," a special documentary film to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day period. Narrated by Dave Garraway; comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. An AFL-CIO production.

Check your local TV listings
for time and channel

830-

Let's Build Safe Scaffolds

Since Carpenters build more scaffolds than anybody, we surely have a good share of the responsibility for building safe ones. Falls account for a large number of deaths and injuries in the construction industry; and scaffold failure causes many such accidents to our members and to members of other crafts. The following handy reference on scaffold planks will help you to be sure that the scaffolds you build are safe ones.

SCAFFOLD PLANKS

Safe Center Loads

Douglas Fir (Rocky Mountain Region), Sitka Spruce, White Spruce, Red Pine and Port Orford White Cedar. Extreme fiber stress of 1300 pounds per sq. in.

Span in Feet	Nominal size of plank in inches					
	2x8	2x10	2x12	3x8	3x10	3x12
6	230	290	355	610	775	935
8	170	210	260	450	570	690
10	130	165	200	355	450	540
12	105	130	160	285	365	440
14	80	105	130	235	305	365
16	70	90	105	200	255	310

SPECIFICATIONS and NOTES

For other species of woods as listed below, safe center loads may be determined by multiplying tabular load above by constant indicated for each group:

Species	Fiber stress in pounds per sq. in.	Constant
1. Balsam Fir, Eastern White Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine and Western White Fir	1,050	.80
2. Redwood and Tamarack	1,400	1.07
3. White Ash, Red Oak, White Oak and Baldcypress	1,500	1.15
4. Douglas Fir (Coast Region) and Southern Yellow Pine	1,750	1.34
5. Dense Douglas Fir and Dense Southern Yellow Pine	2,050	1.57

Above table applies to planks surfaced 4 sides, seasoned to moisture content between 15 and 8 per cent, free from shakes, decay or other defects. Slope of grain not steeper than 1 in. in 15. Knots in edge not larger than 1/8 of plank thickness. Knots in center of wide face not larger than 1/4 of plank width, with permissible size decreasing as they approach edge to 1/8 of plank width at edge. Sum of sizes of all knots in wide face in length equal to plank width not to exceed 1/4 of plank width. Average plank weight of 30 pounds per cu ft. included.

Based on data supplied by Forest Products Laboratory.

Testing



1. Examine plank for large knots, excessive grain slope, shakes, decay or other disqualifying defects.
2. Determine allowable load from table.
3. Place plank on supports about one foot high, spaced the same as span to be used.
4. Load plank (as near center as possible) with twice allowable load, leaving load on plank for not more than five minutes. Do not jump on plank.
5. Discard plank if there are any signs of weakness, or if obvious deflection remains after load is removed.
6. Mark accepted planks on top side as tested. Use them with that side upward.
7. Do not load plank in excess of allowable load while in use.

This material was collected and published in the Safety Newsletter of the Construction Section of the National Safety Council.



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HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING UNIT IV

By now you should have received Plan "C" and a copy of the specifications! Perhaps you have looked the drawings over, but have you read the specifications? If not, now is the time! Read them as often as is necessary to thoroughly understand them.

The questions in this Unit include information found not only on the drawings but also in the specifications. For example, "Who has to pay for the General Building Permit?" If you say the General Contractor, you are right. This answer is found in the specifications under SURVEYS, PERMITS, AND REGULATIONS, Section 12, Paragraph a. See why it is important to read the specifications?

In this Unit we will ask simple questions, and the answers will be comparatively easy to find. At the same time you will become better acquainted with the drawings. As the Units progress from month to month, the questions will become more difficult.

QUESTIONS FOR UNIT IV

1. From the Plot Plan, what are the dimensions of the lot?
2. The lot is located at the intersection of what streets?
3. What distance is the building set back from the East side line?
4. What distance is the building set back from the North front line?
5. How many trees have to be removed in order to build the buildings?
6. Who is responsible for all grades and elevations?
7. What is the depth of top soil to be replaced when the building is completed?
8. Is there a fireplace in the basement?
9. How many stairways go to the basement?
10. How many basement window areaways are there?
11. How many fireplaces are on the first floor and where are they located?
12. What covers the concrete areaways?
13. Who furnishes the accessories for the Powder Room and what are they?
14. Where soundproof partitions are used, what is the size of the top and bottom plate?
15. What type of insulation is used for the soundproofing?
16. What material is used for the hearth in the Living Room fireplace?
17. How many cars will the Garage hold?
18. The East wall of the Library is covered with what kind of material?
19. The East wall of the Serving Pantry is covered with what type of material?
20. Is there a Closet in the Hall?
21. How many complete baths are there on the second floor?
22. What type of wall covering is used in the Guest Bath?
23. What is on the door of the West wall of the Dressing Room?
24. Who supplies the Master Bath accessories and what are they?
25. What type of roofing is used for the Porch Roof off the Library?
26. How many Guest Bedrooms are there?
27. What type of roof covering is used over the Bay Window for the Living Room?
What is the Pitch of the roof?
28. What is the size of the Clothes Chute?
29. What material is used for the thresholds to the Bathrooms?
30. What is the thickness and width of the thresholds?
31. How many lights of glass are in the Garage Door?
32. What type of material is used for the window sills on the first floor?
33. What type of floor covering is used in the Kitchen?
34. What type of siding is used on the second floor?
35. What type of ceiling is shown in the Maid's Room?
36. What is the height from the finished basement floor to the finished first floor?
37. What is the distance from finished first floor to the finished second floor?
38. What is the ceiling height of the second floor?
39. How many flues are in the chimney at the roof line?
40. What material is used for the Shutters?
41. What is the size of the window at the stair landing?
42. The radiator recess on the stair landing is how high?
43. How many risers are there up to the landing of the Main Stairs?
44. What supports the porch roofs?
45. How many pairs of shutters are shown on the South Elevation?
46. How many pairs of shutters are shown on the West Elevation?
47. From what type of material is the saddle made?
48. What gauge metal is required for all flashings?
49. What type of screen is behind the wood louver shown on the South Elevation?
50. What is the pitch of the Garage Roof?
51. How thick is the footing under the basement wall?
52. How thick is the basement floor?
53. How thick is the basement wall?
54. What is the thickness of the areaway walls?
55. What is size and spacing of the joists on the second floor as shown on the typical wall section?
56. What is the size and spacing of the second floor ceiling joist, as shown on the typical wall section?
57. What is the size and spacing of the roof rafters, as shown on the typical wall section?
58. What kind of insulation is shown for the second floor ceiling?
59. What type of construction is used for the first floor?
60. The window stool for the double hung windows—first floor—are made of what kind of material and are how thick?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 46

Wandering Carpenters

Continued from page 11

parture of a "Brother". Very often it is put off to a Sunday in order to give everybody a chance to participate.

The Brother is seen off to the town boundaries or the railway station where they sing a sentimental farewell song.

When a "Brother" takes leave of the world, especially if he was killed in an accident while being on his job, the ceremony becomes more solemn. It is true that this ceremony cannot be held everywhere, but in smaller towns or in societies large enough to be able to meet the difficulties of organization it is still done in the old way. The coffin is preceded by several Brothers carrying new axes. They are followed by a group of journeymen in rolled-up sleeves who carry the insignia of the trade: angle iron, hammer and plane on which lemons have been stuck. Finally the rest of the journeymen follow, all of them, down to the youngest member, wearing a top hat. A flag of the Brotherhood is carried ahead of them.

At the grave everybody throws a clod of earth on top of the coffin, accompanying the act with the following words: "You travelled as a Stranger, you died as a Stranger, as a Stranger you will be buried in strange soil". Lemons are then thrown in with the coffin.

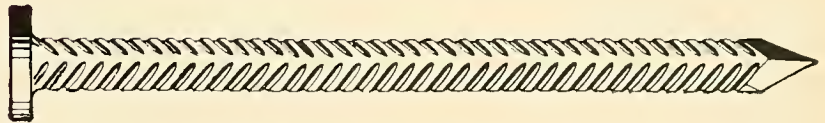
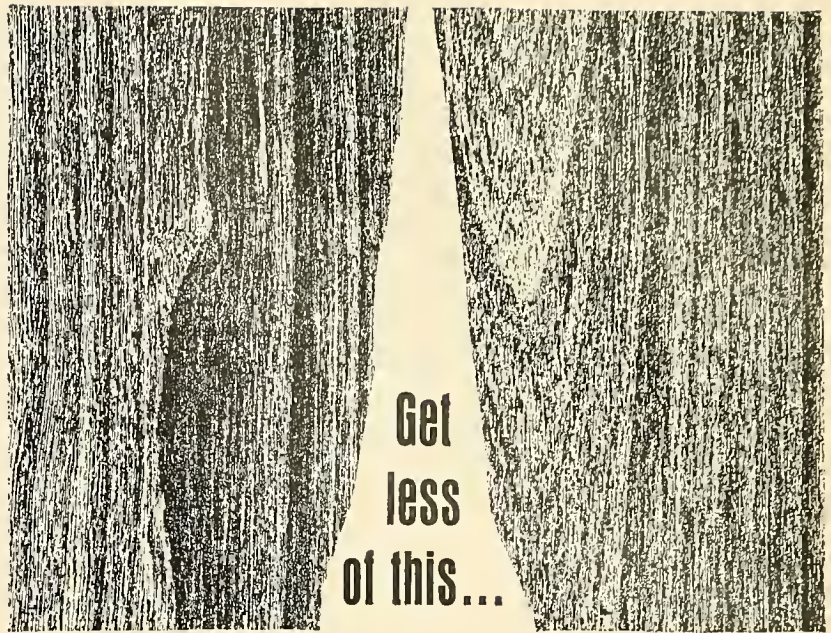
Your Conscience

*Never try
Never work
Do nothing
You can shirk.
Go ahead
Be dull
Be dumb
You'll regret it
When you're done.*

*Nothing is
Nor nothing bought
Can replace
Intelligence taught
It's up to you
To choose the road
It's yours to make,
You'll carry the load.*

*So if you choose
To go astray
And shirk your work
More each day
It won't be me
Who'll pay in the end.
And I wouldn't remind you
But I'm your friend.*

—DIANNE LFNAY



with this

Tests show that square Sheffield Scotch Nails have considerably less tendency to split wood than equivalent sized regular round wire nails. There's good reason. These square nails tend to cut their way into the wood, causing less expansion of grain. You'll have less wasted wood, and a finished job you can be proud of.

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Scotch Nails are available in all popular sizes and types — common, finishing, casing, truss, box, roofing and gutter spikes, to mention a few. Try them, and benefit

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By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

In regard to recent inquiry about the appearance of large wolves in Minnesota, let it be known that there are wolves in Minnesota and this fact is substantiated by a letter and photo snapped by Earl Jeffery of Duluth. Says Jeffery:

"I'm enclosing a snapshot of my good friend Graeme C. Wick of Duluth and his son Tim with two wolves—weighing 120 and 135 pounds—that were taken by them while participating in last year's deer hunt, 90 miles northeast of Duluth near Lutsen."

The wolf, referred to as the "shark of the plains" by the famous orator Horace Greeley, was once numerous throughout Europe, Asia and North America, and it is believed to have had a geographic range greater than any land mammal. Always regarded as a menace to domestic livestock, as well as humans, a constant warfare has been waged against the wolf.

Historians tell us the wolf once prevailed in every state of the union, every province of Canada, down into the northern section of Mexico. Today, in the United States, it has, with minor exceptions, disappeared from states east of the Mississippi.



Hunters and wolves.

■ Cold Sturgeon

Has this hot weather got you down? Maybe this photo will cool you off. It



Reynolds and friend with sturgeon.

depicts Earl Reynolds of Cheboygan, Michigan, a member of the Carpenters' Union (r) and his friend with a sturgeon they have just speared from Block Lake in Cheboygan County. This lunker tipped the scales at 102 pounds. Brother Reynolds says the best time for sturgeon fishing at Block Lake is in January.

■ Buffalo Run

According to W. R. Landreth, a member and trustee of Local 978, Springfield, the best time to fish famous Bull Lake is after the highwater period, when the lake is beginning to recede. A past trip which included wife Helen and her cousin Mrs. Madge Lowery, netted limits of buffalo fish.

■ Strawberry Trout

Del Warren of Salt Lake City, Utah, a member of Local 184, lauds the piscatorial merits of Strawberry Lake, located about 80 miles east of his kitchen door. Largest trout for Brother Warren, to date, is a Strawberry rainbow that tipped the scales at 6-lb., 2-oz. and measured 23¾ inches from nose to tail.



Catfish on the Colorado

■ Catfish Catch

John E. Tucker of Earp, California, a member of Local 1913, now retired from the workaday world, recalls a memorable catfish junket to Squaw Dam on the Colorado River, 1½ miles north of Parker. He recorded the day with a pic of the six largest which ranged from 4 to 5½ pounds. All were taken from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. on chicken livers for bait.

■ Stocking Program

Myles Woitesek of Evanston, Illinois, a member of Local 1307, now 72 and retired after seeing service as a Warden in the Chicago District Council, commends the Wisconsin Conservation Department for their smallmouth bass program. He caught nice stringers from lakes in that state's Door County in July, largest of which weighed over four pounds.

■ Youngster Scores

Bill Hougland of Quail Valley, California, a member of Local 235, says his 7-yr. old son, Maury, outranged the grown-ups on a sortie to the saltchuck out of Ocean Side. Using a Penn #25 reel, equipped with 20-lb. test line, he



Maury Hougland and catch.

hooked, and landed. (with a little help) a 19½-lb. sea bass. It took 20 minutes to land the finster.

■ Bearing Up

We hear that Fred Seaford of Redding, California had a close shave—and it wasn't from a barber. From a hospital bed, his head and arms swathed in bandages, he told of a life and death struggle with a 400-lb. black bear while hunting deer with members of his family in the wilds of Shake Tree Canyon on the Pit River, 45 miles east of Redding. The bear pounced on him from a low depression on the trail.

In an instant he was lying flat on his back with the bear on top of him, breathing and snarling in his face. Savagely it sunk its teeth into his arm. Luckily he still had his .234 Savage in his hand and managed to press off five shots which lodged in the bear's neck and chest. The bear, for an agonizing instant after the



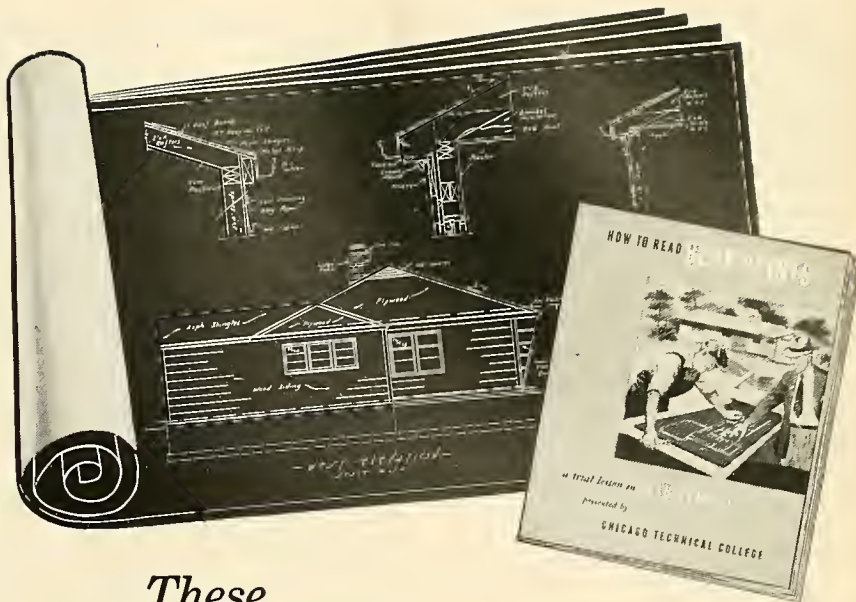
last shot, was still aggressive, then suddenly collapsed in a heap—on top Seaford. His brother-in-law managed to pull him out from under, placed a tourniquet around the badly mauled arm and drove him to the hospital in Redding.

Talking wistfully about it later, he remarked: "Funny thing. I've never hunted bear in my life. I can be thankful though that the bear singled me out and not one of the womenfolk." (His wife and daughter were with him on the trail.)



■ Bobwhite Lookout

Bobwhite quail roost in compact circles with their heads out and tails toward the center. Alarmed, all members of the covey can fly straight off without colliding, says the National Geographic Society's new book, "Water, Prey, and Game Birds of North America."



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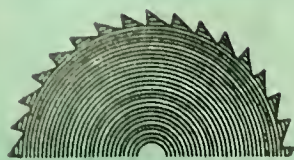
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 174 Service Award Dinner

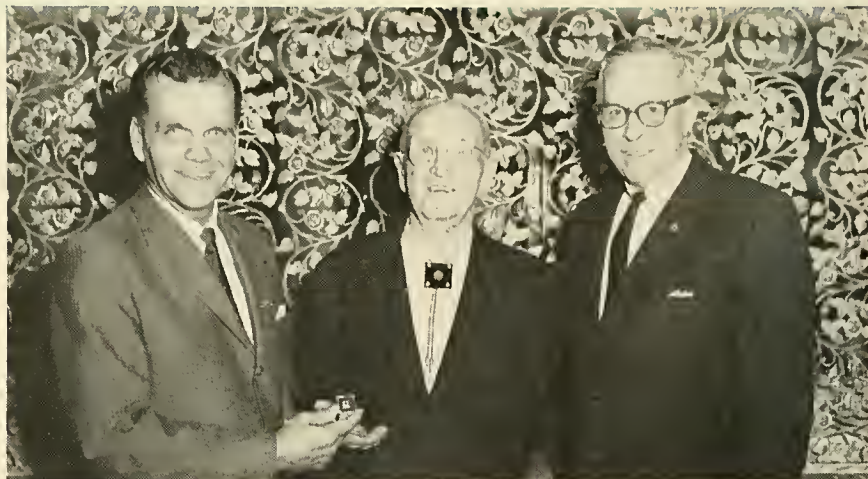
JOLIET, ILL.—A service award dinner was held recently by Joliet, Ill. Local 174 and was declared a smashing success. One hundred two members and their wives were in attendance. The years of service of this group of men total an astounding 3,714 years.

The toastmaster was George Perinar, president of Local 174. The invocation was given by Rev. E. W. Frenk, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. In his invocation Rev. Frenk included the fact that Joseph, the foster father of Christ, was a carpenter. The Benediction was delivered by Rt. Rev. Monsignor M. J. Butala who is the pastor of St. Joseph's Church which was named after the Carpenters' Patron Saint. W. E. Corbin, International Representative, was the guest speaker of the evening. He said he was proud to be a carpenter and that after seeing the group of dedicated men who had spent their lives building homes for their families, factories to work in, and schools to educate their children in, he felt that they had laid a good foundation for each of these buildings, and in speaking of foundations, none were any stronger or larger than the one they laid in the labor movement when they founded Local 174. He then congratulated the ninety men who received their service pins and said that he was indeed proud to be associated with men of such high caliber.

George Perinar, assisted by Ted Girard, Recording Secretary of the local, then awarded the service pins. Those not present to receive their awards were West E. Wright who received his pin while recuperating at Silver Cross Hospital; James C. Wilson, retired and now residing at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida; Paul Melano, Thomas Hallund, Claude O. Girard, Hilding Frojd, Howard R. Dixon, Carl Madsen, Franklin Emiley, Frank Czajkowski, Sr., Henry Pisha, Don Shelton and Arden J. Orbesen.

Mrs. Andy G. Burt received the award on behalf of her ill husband. Noel Grieger received an award for his father, Arthur, who had passed away recently.

The honored members, their wives and other guests then attended the performance of "The Happy Time" at the Pico Playhouse starring Margaret Truman. After the theater, everyone spent a sociable evening which included dancing and refreshments.



George A. Perinar, President of Local 174, presents Ernest Bourrie, oldest member in years of service, his 62 year pin while W. E. Corbin, International Representative, looks on.



Eight of ten members of the local with 50 years or more of service. Seated left to right, Ernest Bourrie, 62 years; Leonard Engstrom, 56 years; Leroy Swackhamer, 58 years; Theodore Latz, 51 years. Standing: Powell A. White, 56 years; Avald Sandberg, 58 years; Gunder Berg, 58 years; Hans J. Orbesen, 51 years. Fifty year men not able to attend were James C. Wilson, 52 years and Paul Melano, 52 years.



ZAMANSKY

New Officers in Hudson Valley Council

KINGSTON, N.Y.—The Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters elected officers June 9 at its regular meeting. The following were elected: president, Hyman Zamansky; president emeritus, George E. Yerry, Jr.; Carlton Atkinson, first vice president and assistant general agent; second vice president and assistant agent, Bernard H. Murray; secretary-treasurer, Julius Lamanec; warden, August Colao, Sr.; chairman, Board of Finance, Aage Richardson; members of the Board of Finance, Joseph Raymond; Julius Sherman; business agents, Joseph Feitzinger; Julius Lamanec, and Hilton Woodruff.

Local 200 Honors 104 Senior Members

COLUMBUS, O. — Local 200 of Columbus recently honored 104 union members for 25 or more years of service. T. E. Waller, local financial secretary, business agent, and master of ceremonies, made the presentations. Dan Cherry, 83, who has more than 60 years of membership in Local 200, attended the affair.

Speakers included William Konyha, general representative of the Carpenters; Ralph G. Hockman, secretary-treasurer and business agent for the Columbus Building and Construction Trades Council; and Dale Stump, local member and union attorney.

Those receiving pins included: Charles Abbott, 26 years of service; Luther Adams, 30; Paul Allard, 30; Norman Altman, 25; Thomas Athey, 29; Robert D. Axline, 29; Pearl Azbell, 25; Frank Barrett, 26; Elmer Bayes, 28; Stanley Bier, 25; Ned Blose, 29; Lowell Booth, 25; and Leonard Brandel, 28.

Others included: Harry Butler, 28;



T. E. (ED) WALLER (left), who has served for 28 years as financial secretary for Carpenters Local 200 and was recently re-elected, chats with **Dan Cherry, 83**, who has been a union member more than 63 years. Dan and Ed were attending the Carpenters' 25-year award banquet.

Harold Carmean, 28; Ralph Chalfant, 29; C. H. Cristensen, 26; Carl Chutes, 25; Forest Clark, 25; Charles Clariance, 31; Van Earl Colgrove, 25; Carl Cooper, 26; John Costello, 26; Nathan Crane, 29; Willard Dietrick, 28; and Oliver Dew, 25.

Also honored were Ray Dill, 31; Richard Dixon, 29; George Dooley, 25; Artie Doss, 26; Robert Dunkle, 26; Lee Eickenmeyer, 29; Charles Fitzwater, 25; Orville Fletcher, 29; Benny Friedman, 27; Carl D. Frost, 28; Zigmond Fuleki, 25; John Gerardi, 25; Parker Goldrick, 25; Raymond Goldsberry, 26; Hobart Hadley, 25; Preston Hague, 29; E. R. Hall, 25; Irve Hanison, 25; J. P. Helms, 25; John Herrington, 25; Harold Hill, 25; Anthony Horvath, 29; Frank Ingham, 28; John C. Jackson, 26.

Richard Jester, 29; Wilbur Kasler, 25; Robert J. Kelso, 27; Elmer Lambert, 26; James W. Landis, 26; John H. Landis, 26; Dudley Leinbaugh, 30; Robert Luelen, 26; Robert McCreary, 25; William McFadden, 25; Carleton Mayfield, 28; R. V. Miller, 27; Tom Moore, 25.

Wilfred Murphy, 27; William Nairn, 26; John O'Keefe, 25; Richard Pabst, 25; Roy Parkinson, 26; Robert Patten, 25; Howard Pendleton, 28; Victor Pinto, 26; James W. Plummer, 29; Monroe Riggs, 28; William A. Roberts, 29; C. C. Rowan, 29; Monford Scheiderer, 25.

Claude Sheets, 27; Michael Sheskey, 25; Lewis Shirley, 26; Leroy Six, 29; Clarence H. Smith, 29; Oran Snyder, 25; H. M. Spear, 27; Leonard Squeo, 28; Lee Stark, 29; E. B. Steiner, 29; Homer Stewart, Jr., 25; Charles Stiers, 29.

Warren Sweany, 29; Joe Trombetti, 32; Ed Underwood, 29; Andrew Wallner, 30; Irvin Wears, 25; John Westenberger, 26; Monroe White, 26; Thomas D. White, 28; James Winters, 25; Charles W. Wolfe, 27; Russell Wolford, 30; Edmund Heil, 28; Robert McCalla, 28; Dewey Overmire, 29; Lloyd Robey, Sr., 29; Porter Smith, 39; and Marcus D. Long, 25.

Former NY President Dies at Age of 83

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Charles W. Hanson, president emeritus of the District Council of New York, died July 12 at the age of 83.

Born May 26, 1883 in Guttenberg, Sweden, Brother Hanson migrated to the United States in 1902. He served as business agent and president of Local Union 257 in 1919, and he retired as president of that local union in 1955.

He was president of the New York City District Council from 1930 until 1958, and he was president of the state council from 1936 until 1958. In 1953 he was named "Man of the Year" by the Swedish Organizations and was knighted the same year by the King of Sweden.

As president emeritus of the state council, he continued his wise counsel until his death.

The New York District Council of Carpenters in a recent resolution stated: "His devotion, untiring and unselfish efforts in behalf of the membership placed him in the forefront as a labor leader of unparalleled stature, his pioneering of welfare and pension funds, his vigilance of working conditions and wages have earned him the respect and devotion of every Carpenter in New York State as well as New York City."

Ted Kenney Passes After Long Illness

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago District Council reports the sad news that its President Ted Kenney passed away July 10 quite unexpectedly after a lingering illness. His loss comes as a severe shock to his associates who had fully expected him to return to the office shortly. He will be grievously missed and he leaves a place in the council that will be most difficult to fill.

Joining the Brotherhood as a youngster in 1908, Kenney immediately entered into the activities of the local union and became an officer and a delegate to the council. He was elected a business agent of the Mill Division about 1920.

He was reelected annually, and in 1933 he was elected as business representative of the council, representing the Mill Division, though at all times representing the entire organization and exerting all of his time to the furtherance of the aims of the union. In 1951 he was selected as President of the District Council, a position which he filled with his unfailing vim and vigor.

Ted was personable; he was friendly, and he gained a tremendous host of friends who will miss his wise counsel and guidance.

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A happy group of Toronto shop stewards who received their "B" certificates on construction safety.

Carpenters in Ontario in Another First

TORONTO, ONT.—At the Carpenters District Council of Toronto Shop Stewards' Meeting on June 21, 1966, 24 shop stewards were presented with "B" Safety Course Certificates by Bill Tweedie, safety instructor for the Construction Safety Association of Ontario.

The courses were held over a period of five evenings, and each session lasted two and one-half hours, with two written examinations included. The course began with an introduction to accident control and concluded in guided class discussions on the most unsafe acts and conditions.

It is significant to note that for other than some officers and agents of Local Union 353 of the Electricians taking the course, this is the first time such courses have been coordinated between a union within the Building Trades Council and the Construction Safety Association. This is a first for the City of Toronto and probably a first for the province. The response to the program has warranted the laying on of another course in the fall.

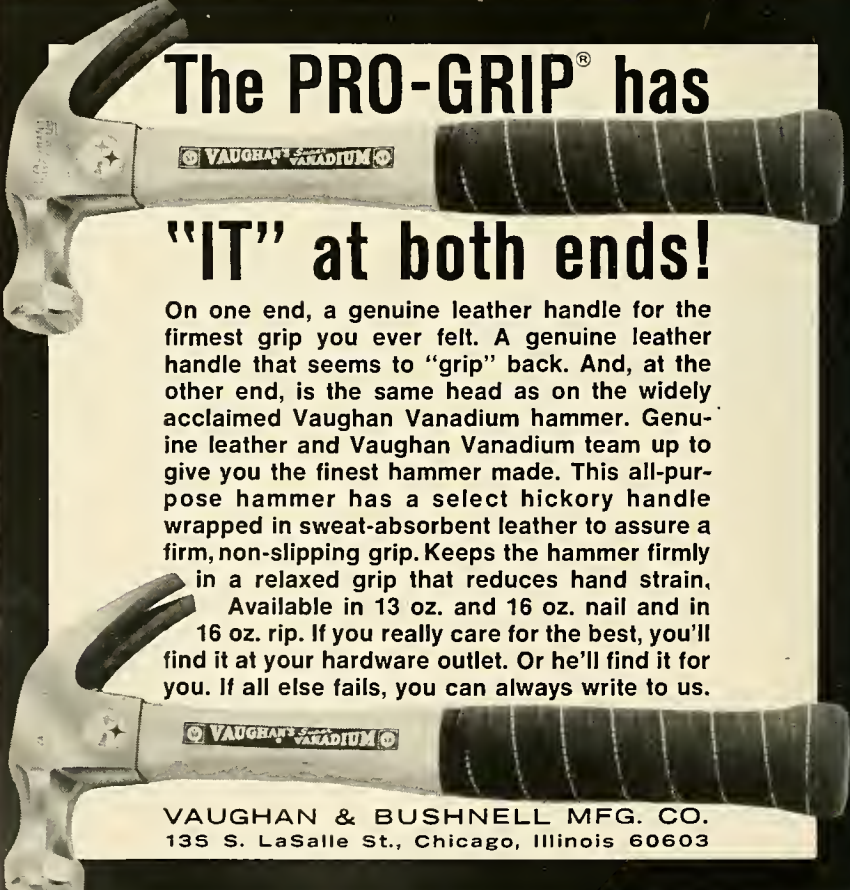
Left to right: Shop Steward John Forsyth; Mr. Bill Tweedie, safety instructor for the Construction Safety Association of Ontario, presenting Certificate to Shop Steward Matthew Whelan. Looking on is Edward Stewart, also a shop steward.



Millwright Graduates



SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.—Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local 1113 of San Bernardino graduated three apprentices in recent ceremonies. Most of the 21 apprentices of Local 1113 attend eight hours of classes a week in addition to their working hours. From left are: Richard B. Trail, financial secretary and business representative of Local 1113; William Ben Richardson; Boyce K. Gordon; and D. Kent Horning, graduating apprentices.



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Salinas initiates assembled, include: Evengeline M. Abeyta, Basilio R. Acosta, Eley B. Allen, Rosie E. Ancheta, Ethel J. Ashby, Walter D. Ashby, Robert S. Augustain, Elsie Irene AVECILLA, Catherine M. Behm, Ronnie P. Behm, Joseph Bombela III, Janice Lee Burnes, Joe Butelli, Edward Carmona, Javier D. Carrillo, Donald R. Chesser, Jesus G. Cisneros, Jimmie L. Coffey, Rose M. Coffey, Archie H. Davis, Anice J. Deatherage, Roy C. Deatherage, Warren R. Doane, Jr., Erlinda M. Duran, Delcy B. Garland, Margaret O. Gipson, Paul R. Gollan, Bruno M. Gonzales, Elaine Green, Frances Gutierrez, Lucia M. Gutierrez, Bruce B. Harris, James L. Hoskins, Weldon F. Jenkins, Marvin C. Johnson, William W. Lahr, Betty Lakey, Wiley M. Lambert, Arthur Lopez, Charles Mackenzie, Richard J. Maravilla, Henry Martinez, Margaret R. Martinez, Mary E. Martinez, Enrique T. Mata, Jose M. Mata, Mary D. Mata, Eva M. Maxwell, Harold S. Maxwell, William McAuley, Loren Elmer McCormick, Patricia L. McKay, Isabel Meza, Ruth J. Milner, Mary C. Minchew, Armida C. Nucci, Jackie L. Olsen, Howard D. Prunier, Mary A. Romero, Eunity Sanders, Ruben A. Santiago, Marilyn L. Shaw, Mary Lou Stockton, Sanford A. Stockton, Gladys E. Thomas, Cecilia Z. S. Valdez, Charles C. Valdez, Peter Vona, David V. Williams, Debra Lynn Wise.

Salinas Local Union Initiates Large Group

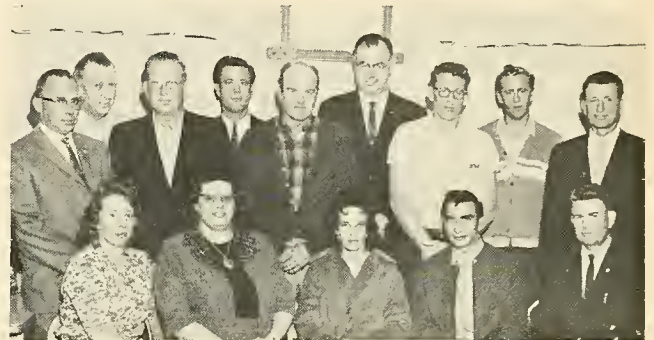
SALINAS, Calif.—The evening of May 13, 1966, Carpenters Local Union 925, Salinas, completed a project started in mid-summer of 1965. At a special meeting some 70 new members were initiated into the Brotherhood, given the obligation by President Virgel Fransen. This group of new members, all employees of a large wire-bound crating firm located in Salinas, the "Martin Brothers Timber & Container Corp."

Back in mid-1965, upon request of the employees, Business Representatives Wayne Pierce and Derrel Ross of Local 925 contacted the California State Council of Carpenters office and secured the assistance of Field Representative John Lawrence. The three brothers were successful in securing bargaining cards on most of the plant employees.

In due time a petition for election was filed with the National Labor Relations Board, and an election was held in September, 1965. It was won by a large majority by Local 925. After some 16 bargaining sessions, an agreement was ratified by the employees and signed with the company in March 1966.

At this time the firm employed about 80 men and women. It is a key operation in this vegetable and fruit growing area of California. The crates produced are used widely in the fields, packing sheds, and some special items are made for crating industrial equipment and products.

The local was assisted during negotiations by General Representative Clarence E. Briggs on direct assignment. This success proves that it does make sense for a construction local union to concern itself on behalf of industrial or production workers in its jurisdiction who work at some phase of our Brotherhood's work. Special meetings will be held for this group of members and they will also participate in the regular meetings of the local union. About 80 members have been added to the roster of the Brotherhood by Local 925, Salinas, Calif.



Front Row: Mrs. Ann Jeska, Treasurer of Women's Aux. 373; Mrs. Carole Pierce, Pres. of Women's Aux. 373; Mrs. Ann Deatherage, Shop Steward at Martin Box; Henry Martinez, Shop Steward at Martin Box; and Wayne Pierce, Bus. Rep. Local 925. Second Row: Virgel Fransen, Pres. Local 925; Herbert Nelson, Fin-Sec. Local 925; Hugh Young, Trustee Local 925; Derrel Ross, Asst. BR Local 925; Joe Guidotti, Vice Pres. Local 925; Clarence Briggs, Gen. Rep. UB of C&J of A; Frank Ruegg, Rec. Sec. Local 925; Roy Deatherage, Shop Steward at Martins; Russel Jeska, Treasurer Local 925.



Congratulations: Wayne Pierce, BR Local 925; Derrel Ross, Asst. BR Local 925; Virgel Fransen, Pres. Local 925; Clarence Briggs, Gen. Rep. of UB of C&J of A; Roy Deatherage, Martin Box Shop Steward; Ann Deatherage, Martin Box Shop Steward; Henry Martinez, Martin Box Shop Steward.

Old Timers Night at Mansfield



Cutting the 65th Anniversary cake were Harry Petee, business representative of Local 735 and president of the local building trades council; Harold Garverick, president of Local 735; William Konyha, International representative; and Milan Marsh, secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters.

MANSFIELD, O.—Sixty-five years of service as a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is a good record to be marked with appropriate celebration, and Local Union 735 of Mans-

field did so early this year by cutting a big cake and honoring its old timers. Pins were presented to several with 25 or more years of service, and old timers were recognized by ovations.



Clyde Meyers receives an award. This brother has held continuous membership for more than 30 years and has been an officer of the local union for almost this entire period. At present he is treasurer of the local union.



Members who received 25-year pins included, left to right, Ted Mitchell, Walter Hammett, Paul Stone, Robert Grove, Vern Cole, Dale Lewis, Otto Long, and Joe Parella.

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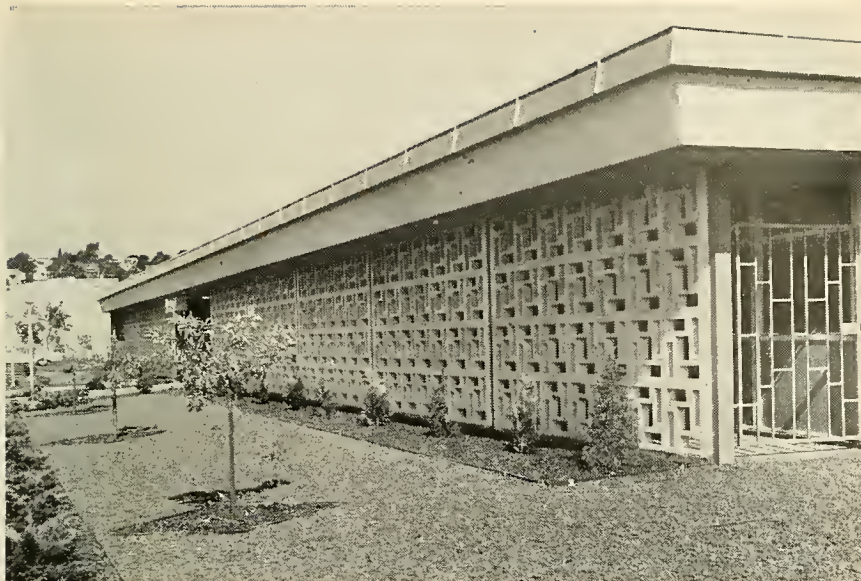
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Two senior citizens of Local 735 are Frank Fischer, left, 76, with 59 years of continuous membership, and Thomas Geddes, 94, with 44 years service.



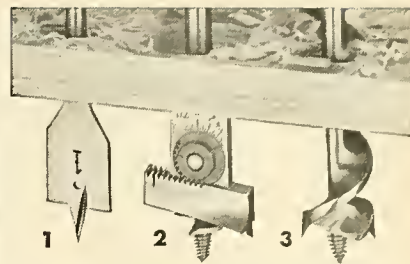
New Carpenters Labor Center at Vallejo

VALLEJO, Calif.—Dedication ceremonies were held May 7 at the Carpenters Labor Center—new headquarters building for Local Union 180 of Vallejo. Above is a view of the front of the structure, seen from the southeast corner. Below, members and guests celebrate the grand opening with food and drink in the building's big auditorium.



Thirteen Members Honored at Greencastle

GREENCastle, IND.—Thirteen members of Local 1217 were honored at a presentation ceremony for 25-year pins at which 63 members and guests attended. Brother Glenn Woodrum, as master of ceremonies, presented pins to, from left in photo below (with years of membership in parentheses): Herbert Scobee (27), George C. Herbert, (29), James Matthews (25), James McNeff (31), Gordon Bowen (30), Gerald Ashworth (29), Walter Herbert (49), Ernie Muggs (36) and Frank Fritzinger (29). Not present to receive their pins were Paul Hauser (29), Cecil Shuey (30), Donald Pitts (40), and Charles Harrison (25). Totalled, their years of membership is 409.



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New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.



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Little Falls, New Jersey 07424

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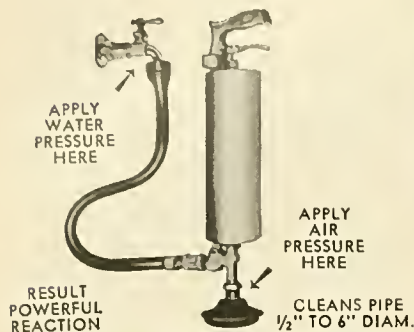
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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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POWER GUN Opens Sewer Instantly

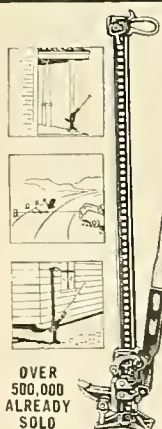
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Supports Cabinetry!
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Amazing **HANDYMAN** jacks up walls, partitions, sagging floors, or buildings; makes excellent clamp; unexcelled as auto bumper jack; pulls posts, studs; spreads beams, joists, rafters; lifts heavy timbers, etc. **LIFTS, PULLS, PUSHES** with 3 TONS CAPACITY. Hundreds of uses around shop, home, garage. Simple and easy to use. One man can do work of ten. Sturdily constructed of railroad steel and malleable iron. 4 ft. long—28 lbs. Will last years.

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Rush only \$20.95 now for your **HANDYMAN TOOL**, F.O.B. Bloomfield, Ind. Actually a \$40.00 value. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **MAIL ORDER COUPON TODAY!** **USER-AGENTS WANTED!** Demonstrate to Friends . . . Your **HANDYMAN** Pays for itself in Few Orders . . . and Additional Orders Pay You **GOOD EXTRA CASH**. Check coupon for **FREE** Details!

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First Pension Checks in Washington, D. C.



WASHINGTON, D.C.—On July 1 a dinner was held at the Skyline Inn in the nation's capital for the presentation of the first pension checks to Carpenters who are retired and are eligible under the rules of the Washington Area Carpenters Pension Fund. General Treasurer Peter Terzick, shown third from left above, served as toastmaster. First General Vice President Finlay Allan, second from left, presented checks. Above, he congratulates Charles Lawrence, Sr., 78, oldest man to receive a pension. Also offering congratulations to the 44 members on hand to receive checks was Second General Vice President William Sidell, left above.

Bob Sauer Honored

CINCINNATI, O.—Friends and fellow members of the Brotherhood turned out with enthusiasm, May 7 in Cincinnati, for a "Bob Sauer Appreciation Dinner"—honoring the general representative and former senior business representative of the Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council. A member of Local 224 for many years, Brother Sauer received a special memento, right, from First General Vice President Finlay Allan. Congressman John Gilligan and other distinguished guests joined in the tribute.



Testimonial Dinner for George Yerry, Jr.



KINGSTON, N.Y.—The Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters held a testimonial dinner recently for outgoing President George E. Yerry, Jr., a prime mover in labor matters in the Kingston area. The assemblage of friends, members, and visitors congratulated Yerry on his appointment as Commissioner of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board. The group shown above was one of many which gathered around the honoree (fifth from left) and Mrs. Yerry (to his right) to offer best wishes. Shown here also are Charles Johnson, Jr., president of the New York State Council; First General Vice President and Mrs. Finlay C. Allan; Second General Vice President and Mrs. William Sidell; and Mrs. Johnson.

Auxiliary Sews for Crippled Children

OKMULGEE, OKLA.—Ladies' Auxiliary 121 of Okmulgee has a very commendable charitable event every year. For the past four years, their Charity Project has been the furnishing of material and making garments for the Crippled Children's Hospital in Oklahoma City. They deliver a box of garments every year, and also bring a box of toys at Christmas.

This year, they delivered 295 dresses, 73 diaper shirts, 18 pairs of pajamas, 11 crib quilts, 44 pairs of "scuffies," and donated \$10 for a ward party.

Auxiliary 121 organized in 1929 and has a membership of 28 ladies. All the members are active in the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, and four women have amassed 1,700 hours of volunteer work to COPE. They have also assisted Carpenters' Local 1399 in renovating their Hall.

EAGER WORKERS in the Auxiliary Charity Project standing are, standing, left to right: Mrs. Harry Easom, Mary Jane Hawkins, and Mrs. Maude Hawkins. Seated, left to right, are: Shirley Meredith, Rose Hartshaw, Myrtle Evans, and President Betty Miller.



A Triple Play for Florida Local Union



POMPANO BEACH, FLA.—Local 3206 of Pompano Beach recently held a three-in-one celebration. First, it marked the tenth anniversary of the local's charter. Second, the purchase of property by the local last year now represents a cash investment of \$18,000. And, third, twelve 25-year service pins were presented.

Participants in the triple play were: Front row, left to right: S. Harrington and D. MacDougall, 25-year members; J. Morrell, president of the district council; J. Ashby, president of Local 3206; C. Strain, past president of Local 3206; A. Busanich, 25-year member; and H. Chakford, vice-president of Local 3206.

In the second row, from left, are: E. Crosser, A. Vinson, E. Stewart, J. Sopcisak, O. Koehn, and D. Wood, all 25-year members. In the back row are: C. Platts, 25-year member; C. Scott, head business representative; M. Viken, 25-year member; B. Carlton, business representative; K. Moye, State Council president; R. Conroy, State Representative; and W. Schulze, past president of Local 3206.

Help the Seabees!

Commander Blake W. Van Leer, Assistant Chief for Military Readiness of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks, urged support for the recruitment program of the Construction Battalions—known more popularly as the "Seabees."

Commander Van Leer said qualified personnel can enlist in the Seabees as a petty officer with the rating dependent upon their training or experience. The Seabees want trained and qualified mechanics and journeymen to man the Seabees. Enlistment can be 2, 3, or 4 years.

Ratings available for qualified personnel were given as follows:

- Petty officer 3rd class requires 32 months of training and/or experience.
- Petty officer 2nd class requires 48 months of training and/or experience.
- Petty officer 1st class requires 7 years of training and/or experience, including one year as sub-foreman.

The Navy expects to step up its recruiting efforts and called on the building trades to help.

See your Navy recruiter for details.

Council VP Retires



NORWALK, O.—Paul H. Loper, left, president of the Lake Erie District Council, is shown presenting a past-vice president pin to Robert Grubbs, who has been forced to retire from all active participation in work or union affairs because of health. Brother Grubbs served in almost all of the offices of Local 705, Lorain, Ohio, and was an outstanding leader in the council.





IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 1. BALTIMORE, MD.

Cavey, Joseph M.
Hopkins, Webster L.

L.U. NO. 7. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Alm, Emanuel
Anderson, Andy C.
Brask, Oscar
Brown, H. K.
Carlson, Theodore
Cronstrom, John
DeShane, James
Eich, Adrian
Freeman, Ingve
Gunderson, S. J.
Haglund, John
Haug, Ingvald
Kamensky, Andrew
Knutson, Theodore
Kulsrud, Alvin
Larson, Erick G.
Lindberg, Anton
Linzmeier, Charles
Manninen, Eino
Nelson, Ray S.
Nyen, Martin
Olson, Charles X.
Perry, Holly
Rueckert, Emil
Ruess, Harold
Seaberg, Oscar
Skillings, Bert
Soltau, W. W.
Unterleider, Adam

L.U. NO. 15. HACKENSACK, N. J.

Johnson, Axel

L.U. NO. 40. BOSTON, MASS.

Fadden, Charles P.

L.U. NO. 50. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Baker, John Elmer
Boyd, James

L.U. NO. 51. BOSTON, MASS.

Turner, Lewis E.

L.U. NO. 55. DENVER, COLO.

Sweeney, Michael

L.U. NO. 61. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Messick, Hubert E.

L.U. NO. 62. CHICAGO, ILL.

Fishtorn, Fred
Peterson, Gust A.
Peterson, Victor A.

L.U. NO. 79. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Gitlin, Benjamin
Greco, Antonio

L.U. NO. 109. SHEFFIELD, ALA.

McMillan, Guy F.
Penney, H. C.

L.U. NO. 110. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Jorgen, Julius E.

L.U. NO. 122. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Deweese, Harry
Hafner, Charles
Myers, Harry

L.U. NO. 144. MACON, GA.

Harrison, R. R.

L.U. NO. 169. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Brenton, John
Duncan, William
Hesse, Herman
Jones, Robert
Wiscombe, Anthony

L.U. NO. 198. DALLAS, TEX.

Canfield, Norman
Price, R. C.
Stanfield, E. L.

L.U. NO. 215. LAFAYETTE, IND.

Holderfield, Fred J.
Jones, Robert A.

L.U. NO. 226. PORTLAND, ORE.

Christensen, C. J.
Geiger, Ben
Hope, William L.
Imthurn, Adam
Mason, Howard
Mattson, Gunnar
Overbey, Frank
Tyler, W. D.
Van Bishler, A. E.

L.U. NO. 235. RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Adair, Jesse M.
Braun, Herbert C.
Fuller, Luther James
Hagan, Daniel V.
Kahrs, Herbert L.
Radcliffe, Travis R.
Rich, Harold W.
Smith, Charlie P.
Stewart, Everett T.
Wade, Lenard H.
Welch, George W.

L.U. NO. 257. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Buchan, George
Busse, Hans
Cohen, Carl
Nelson, Eskil A.
West, Clarence A.

L.U. NO. 266. STOCKTON, CALIF.

Bobkins, Walter
Horst, Sam
Seal, M. O.
Thompson, S. N.

L.U. NO. 278. WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Ames, George

L.U. NO. 281. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Giblin, Joseph

L.U. NO. 287. HARRISBURG, PA.

Johnson, Ernest D.

L.U. NO. 297. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Beatty, Wesley
Lockwood, Ray
Sherman, Lou

L.U. NO. 301. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Fracalossi, Remo A.
Terpening, Clarence, Sr.

L.U. NO. 314. MADISON, WISC.

Alzheimer, Matthew
Chapman, Bert
Gerling, Henry
Gyte, Henry
Hamilton, John J.
Imhoff, Harry U.

L.U. NO. 322. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Brown, Edward
Fischer, George
Walck, Gothald

L.U. NO. 331. NORFOLK, VA.

McCrickard, R. S.

L.U. NO. 344. WAUKESHA, WISC.

Hayek, George
Magedanz, Edward

L.U. NO. 345. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Brown, C. J.
Buchanan, Joseph T.
Carter, Grady U.
Crook, Joe
Dunn, Jessie L.
Earnest, T. D.
Jones, Othor L.
Linton, Leslie
Locke, William O.
Moore, Henry G. O.
Newman, R. F.
Payne, J. C.
Reynolds, L. E.
Sheppard, B. J.
Smith, Ellis Lee
Swanner, E. O.
Thompson, C. F.
Tillman, D. M.
Vansickle, J. C.
Wallace, Thomas D.
Watts, William E.
Weems, Charles B.
Willis, Edward L.

L.U. NO. 353. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Beck, Henry

L.U. NO. 355. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Koerbel, Benjamin

L.U. NO. 359. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pounding, George F.

L.U. NO. 366. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Forestieri, Carl

L.U. NO. 368. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hardwick, J. Arthur

L.U. NO. 383. BAVONNE, N. J.

Hyman, Louis

L.U. NO. 422. NEW BRIDGHTON, PA.

McIntosh, N. R.

L.U. NO. 470. TACOMA, WASH.

Armstrong, Pat
Craig, Paul B.
Kleve, S. G.
Madsen, Charles
Paulsen, P. C.
Riveness, Ole
Sorenson, Martin

L.U. NO. 490. PASSAIC, N. J.

Eisen, Gus
Smith, David

L.U. NO. 499. LEAVENWORTH KANS.

Burke, Edward E.
Chmilding Marvin J.
Jaster, Berthold

L.U. NO. 512. ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Chantelois, Joseph E.
Cummings, Christopher, Sr.
Miner, Larry E.

L.U. NO. 514. WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Eitel, Herbert

L.U. NO. 551. CARMIL, ILL.

Churchwell, James Roe

L.U. NO. 574. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Woodruff, Caleb E.

L.U. NO. 579. ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Chard, William, Sr.
Janes, Nelson

L.U. NO. 603. ITHACA, N. Y.

Harris, Nathaniel
Kerns, Robert
Steenbergh, John

L.U. NO. 608. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jefferies, John
McCann, James
O'Reilly, Patrick

L.U. NO. 610. PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

Clark, O. L.
Duckworth, R. E.
Spell, Claude

L.U. NO. 674. MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Otte, Russell
Scheffe, Julius
Stier, Emil

L.U. NO. 703. LOCKLAND, OHIO

Green, James
Riddell, Charles

L.U. NO. 727. HIALEAH, FLA.

Shipman, Dorpha O.

L.U. NO. 729. LIBERTY, N. Y.

Mickelson, Fred M., Sr.

L.U. NO. 742. DECATUR, ILL.

Forsythe, Ralph
Hollenbeck, A. E.

L.U. NO. 764. SHREVEPORT, LA.

Yarbrough, John S.

L.U. NO. 787. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Ellefson, Peter
Halst, Charles
Johnsen, John K.
Johnsen, Sven A.
Pensock, Stanley
Robberstad, Trygve

L.U. NO. 808. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Schwehm, Herman

L.U. NO. 854 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Coverdale, William A.

L.U. NO. 925. SALINAS, CALIF.

Strader, Wilbur D.

L.U. NO. 950. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Forbes, George
Wigell, Herman

L.U. NO. 982. DETROIT, MICH.

Busch, Walter

L.U. NO. 1035. TAUNTON, MASS.

Beauvais, Roland O.

L.U. NO. 1065. SALEM, ORE.

Eby, Perl
Hewitt, Walter
Johnson, Earle
Johnson, Vestal

L.U. NO. 1089. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Cunningham, Richard
Rudd, G. H.
Shullenbarger, Maurice S.

L.U. NO. 1162. COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.

Saarts, Martin
Schack, Edward

L.U. NO. 1172. BILLINGS, MONT.

Boegler, E. W.
Karterud, John
Wilson, Eugene W.

L.U. NO. 1257. WAYNESBURG, PA.

Jordon, Charles C.

**L.U. NO. 1292,
HUNTINGTON, N. Y.**

Cantwell, John G.
Fillback, William
Messemer, Anthony T.

**L.U. NO. 1341,
OWENSBORO, KY.**

Mercer, Walter R.
Nicholson, Norris
Powers, Thomas L.

**L.U. NO. 1367,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Timon, Harry

**L.U. NO. 1394,
FORT LAUDERDALE,
FLA.**

MacDonald, Hugh A.

**L.U. NO. 1397,
NORTH HEMPSTEAD,
N. Y.**

Susenburger, John

**L.U. NO. 1400,
SANTA MONICA,
CALIF.**

Campbell, Frank
Crum, R. F.
Davenport, W. W.
Eastwood, Virgil E.
Enlow, Joseph J.
Gibson, A. H.
Hunkel, Helmut August
Ideta, Giichi
Layman, Harold Clyde

Ulriksen, Andreas
Webb, Wilmot E.

**L.U. NO. 1407,
SAN PEDRO, CALIF.**

Swanner, Buford

**L.U. NO. 1423,
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.**

Collins, J. H.
Wagner, Roy E.

**L.U. NO. 1426,
ELYRIA, OHIO**

Heidrich, William

**L.U. NO. 1433,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Comstock, Merle L.
Gabriel, Gilbert
Malin, John
Wunderlich, Donald

**L.U. NO. 1447,
VERO BEACH, FLA.**

Haggbloom, Frank

**L.U. NO. 1485,
LA PORTE, IND.**

Holmes, Oved E.
Schroeder, Carl

**L.U. NO. 1497,
EAST LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.**

Coffield, Zimiri
Tekip, Ray J.
Vreeken, Cornelius, Jr.
Ward, Everett

**L.U. NO. 1507,
EL MONTE, CALIF.**

Boyd, Frederick G.
Engles, Charles W.

**L.U. NO. 1513,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Winman, Hyman

**L.U. NO. 1518,
GULFPORT, MISS.**

Ezelle, L. E.

**L.U. NO. 1547,
LUDINGTON, MICH.**

Hamilton, William M.

**L.U. NO. 1599,
REDDING, CALIF.**

Baugh, Floyd A.
Daut, Harry

**L.U. NO. 1709,
ASHLAND, WISC.**

Hanson, Peter O.
Jack, Theodore T.

**L.U. NO. 1768,
JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS**

Thompson, Arthur

**L.U. NO. 1772,
HICKSVILLE, N. Y.**

Delany, Miles

**L.U. NO. 1815,
SANTA ANA, CALIF.**

Bush, Lowe G.
Jones, Billy J.
Keith, Garnett E. W.

Lowry, Roy W.
Mortenson, C. E.
Switzenberg, Robert
Taylor, William A.
Werner, August
Woods, Harry A.

**L.U. NO. 1822,
FORT WORTH, TEX.**

Sutton, W. T.
Thomas, John M.

**L.U. NO. 1889,
DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.**

Peterkovich, Frank
Prokasi, Fred

**L.U. NO. 1897,
LAFAYETTE, LA.**

Fuselier, Wilbur
Mouisset, Rufus, Sr.

**L.U. NO. 1925,
COLUMBIA, MO.**

Bartholomew, Glen H.
Elkin, Ralph W.
Sapp, Alva M.

**L.U. NO. 1941,
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Ruther, George

**L.U. NO. 2020,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**

Steckman, Roy

**L.U. NO. 2046,
MARTINEZ, CALIF.**

Cary, Robert
Edwards, George

Graham, Leonard
Hayward, Donald
Lucido, Neno
Ristow, Ed
Rorstrand, Albert
Turner, Henry

**L.U. NO. 2067,
MEDFORD, ORE.**

Langston, Ralph B.
Robison, George H.

**L.U. NO. 2073,
MILWAUKEE, WISC.**

Lunde, Halvor
Olroyd, Bill

**L.U. NO. 2079,
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

Long, Eugene W.
Salter, Leon

**L.U. NO. 2161,
CATSKILL, N. Y.**

Provan, William H.

**L.U. NO. 2164,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

McCoy, LeRoy

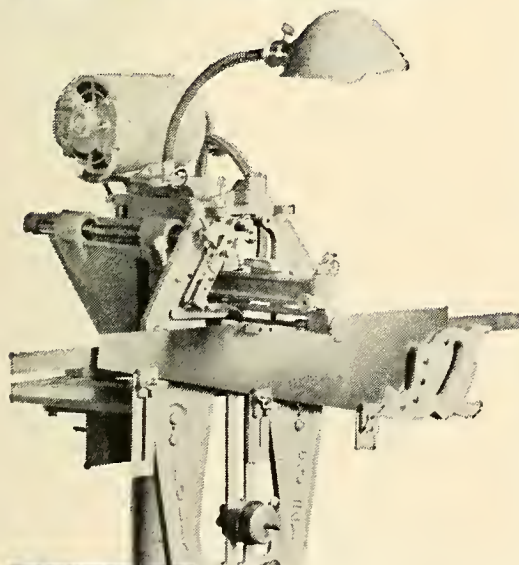
**L.U. NO. 2288,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Mobley, Arthur D.
Nelson, John

**L.U. NO. 2417,
OSAWATOMIE, KANS.**

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FOLEY **AUTOMATIC** SAW FILER

When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.

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Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair Gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

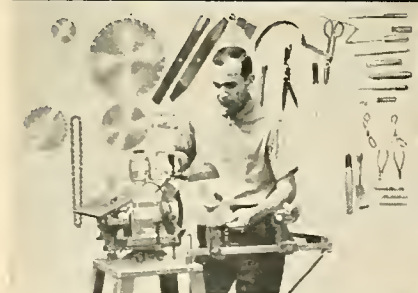
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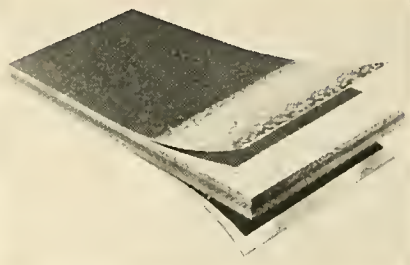
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PLYWOOD-ALUMINUM PANEL



Following a year of successful marketing tests, Weyerhaeuser Company is now offering nationally one of the most durable exterior panelings ever made available to builders.

By blending the best qualities of plywood and aluminum, the new product in a single application provides finished exterior, structural sheathing and reflective insulation.

Called Weyerhaeuser prefinished siding/Panel 15, it has a core of exterior plywood with aluminum bonded to both sides.

The regular panel has a textured 10 mil aluminum sheet for the exterior surface, with baked enamel finish and a two mil reflective insulating foil on the back. Special panels are prefinished on both surfaces for use as balcony panels, dividers and other applications where both sides are exposed.

Panel 15 is used principally for exterior wall surfaces and outside decorative panels in apartments, homes, institutions, commercial and industrial buildings.

The confidence Weyerhaeuser has in its new product is demonstrated by a 15-year written guarantee to give satisfactory performance and to require no refinishing when installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

It comes in a variety of colors, with a pebbled surface texture on one or both sides. Panels are available in sizes up to 4 x 10 feet, and are 5/16-inch thick.

Panel 15 can be ordered with matching prefinished accessories and nails.

Based on the success of its 1965 pilot test marketing, Weyerhaeuser Company is now making the new siding panel available nationally. The product is currently inventoried at Weyerhaeuser distribution centers in 13 major marketing areas.

INSULATION PANEL

A product once identified only as a lightweight board for train and race car layouts is now turning up as a decorative panel in dens and children's rooms, with several added advantages.

Made of lifoam, a high-impact plastic material, the panels will keep warm air in a room and cold air out of a room. They are extremely light and durable, and once in place on a wall, a section can be used as a bulletin or dart target board.

Each lifoam panel has a flocked finish and is light green. Life-Like Products, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, is the manufacturer.

According to Life-Like, the lifoam panels can be painted easily, with brush or spray and then placed on a wall with either glue or small nails. Virtually no weight is added to the wall. They can be cut with an ordinary house saw or knife.



Each panel is 2' x 4' and is available in hobby, hardware and department stores.

MINIATURE LEVEL

Here at last—an accurate bubble level small enough to carry in your watch-pocket! Can be used in cramped spaces where the standard level will not fit. The powerful magnet in its case holds it to any metal object and frees both of your hands for the job. Will adhere firmly to operating machinery such as electric power tools. Ideal addition to the kit of the craftsman and the "do-it-yourself" expert. For further information write The Goldbug Company, Box 671, Carmichael, California 95608.

IDEA AND USE FOLDERS

New product information folders for Weyerhaeuser laminated beams and decking, handsplit shakes, shingles, hardboard, and particleboard underlayment are now available. A copy of any or all of the folders is available free from Weyerhaeuser Company, Box B 3616, Tacoma, Wash. 98401.

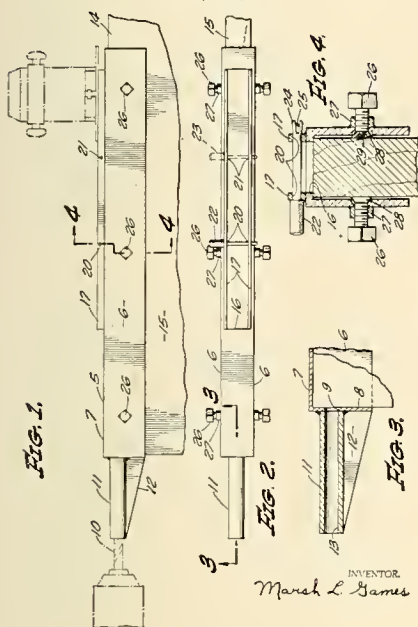
FLUSHBOLT JIG CUTTER

April 5, 1966

M. L. GAMES

3,244,205

FLUSHBOLT JIG CUTTER
Filed April 20, 1965



Marsh L. Games of Los Angeles, Calif., recently received a U. S. patent for his new invention, which he calls a flushbolt jig cutter. It consists of a jig and template combination, including a boring guide, which insures a straight, accurate hole for the flushbolt. It also has a template guide to rout out for the face plate. It is designed to make the door hanger's work easier, save errors in drilling off center, and provide a guide for routing the face plate.

With large doors, it is usually difficult to drill the bolt hole accurately for the standard 12-, 18-, or 24-inch flushbolts. Such an operation takes the experienced door hanger from 45 minutes to one

hour with no assurance of an undamaged door. The entire operation with this new invention will take about 5 minutes and the inventor declares, "the operation saves 40 minutes or more. It is completely accurate."

DOOR CATALOG

All six styles in Kennatrack's new line of steel bifolding doors are presented in a recently distributed, attractive, fully-illustrated brochure. Decorator accessories in full-color photographs emphasize the design possibilities of each style—louver, flush, louver/panel, flush with molding, louver with molding and louver/panel with molding. Hardware and door specifications, an ordering selection chart and installation instruction are included. Steel K-Doors are easy to install and easy to maintain. The heavy-gauge steel won't warp or splinter and can be wiped clean. The doors come ready for hanging, factory assembled in two and four-door units, with all hardware (except knobs) pre-mounted. Steel K-Doors are pre-finished in a rust-proof baked enamel called Cameo Beige that may be painted to match or complement your decor, if you wish, with no further surface preparation. A polished brass, beveled-edge pull, one to a pair of doors, is included. Steel K-Doors are available in two heights for standard door openings or floor-to-ceiling openings in a variety of panel widths. To obtain a copy of the Steel K-Door brochure, write Kennatrack Division, Ekco Building Products Co., 125 Bedford Ave., S.W., Canton, Ohio 44701.

CONVEYOR BELT STRETCHER

T. O. Macomber, a member of Millwrights' Local 2252 of Grand Rapids, Mich., has invented a unique and useful device for use with conveyor belts. It consists of a frame of square metal



T. O. Macomber and stretcher.

tubing across which there is attached a ratchet similar to that of an automobile jack. At the corners of this frame are adjustable presser "feet" which grab the belt from above and knurled rolls which seize the belt from below. As the stretcher stands astraddle the belt, the jack-ratchet is tightened and the two ends of the belt are drawn together.

The Macomber Belt Stretcher can be used to draw together and repair a severed belt (an operation which used to take 3 men several hours and now takes 1 man 40 minutes) or to separate or adjust one. Its simple design and construction make it easy to operate and Macomber has already received letters from several companies complimenting him on his ingenuity.

Several companies have also ordered Macomber's device and report that it is invaluable in saving time and money. The stretcher was based on an idea Macomber had in 1958 and developed into a working model this year. Macomber now owns a thriving business which produces his invention—Macomber Belt Stretcher, 3622 Francis Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49508.

California Brother Collects Rare and Colorful Weapons



St. Hilaire examines two 1840 48-caliber dueling pistols from his collection.

MORRO BAY, CALIF. — Raymond St. Hilaire of Local Union 1632 of San Luis Obispo, Calif., collects unusual weapons for a hobby. Not only is his collection different, but so is his method of collecting. All of St. Hilaire's pieces were either given to him or traded to him for oil paintings he does in his spare time.

St. Hilaire has been collecting weapons from all over the world for more than 20 years and now has more than 60 pieces, almost all of which are in operating condition. Not confined, like most collectors, to rifles and pistols, he also displays swords, powder horns and shells from many of his weapons.

Brother St. Hilaire points to at least five weapons which have taken human lives, and he has many others which actually saw service as far back as the Civil War. Some of his rifles came

across the plains with the pioneers, and one of the shotguns was used by a mail carrier.

He has acquired some of his unique pistols from such varied sources as a highway patrolman, a Canadian Mounted Policeman, and a judge. One of the pistols he received was sent to him loaded with ammunition! One of the smaller pistols was originally a gift from a San Francisco madam to her boss. He also has a rare matchlock and several multi-barreled pistols.

Among his most unusual pieces are a powder horn from the Hearst Castle at San Simeon, a specially-made English cane-gun, and a pair of swords taken from an Italian castle in 1944. Another unique feature of Brother St. Hilaire's collection is that he not only displays these weapons, but he occasionally uses them on hunting trips to Montana.



Service to the Brotherhood



(1) FREEPORT, ILL.—Local 719 held a recognition banquet recently at which these members were presented with 25-year pins. They are, from left to right: Earl Stebbins, Bruce Soliday, Leroy Pattlott, Orvin Bonjour, Leroy Kleeckler, Matthew Pevonka, Byron Reeser, and W. E. Cnrhin, general representative. Not present to receive his pin was Earl Nelson.



1

(2) AUGUSTA, GA.—At a recent ceremony in the newly-completed Carpenters' Hall, several members of Local 283 were awarded 25-year service pins. Sitting, from left to right: W. B. Hodges, G. W. Jordan, W. L. Stevens, Ralph L. Waters, Sr., Broadus M. Lewis, and Levy T. Daniels, Jr. Standing from left to right: G. L. Matthews, J. B. Kendrick, James W. Heath, T. L. Goff, D. D. Walker, Roy A. Harling, A. W. Rantenberg, B. H. Hoover, Sr., and Herman Waters. Also shown is the impressive new Carpenters' Hall.



2



2A

(3) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—These members of Local 787 were presented with 50- and 25-year pins at a recent banquet. In the first row are the 50-year members, from left to right: Frank Chichaczewski, Abraham Kivowitz, Antnn Hovi, Sulo Ranta, Joseph Johnsen, and Axel Anderson. In the second row are the 25-year members: Henri Petersen, Ed Tilton, Emannel Erickson, Ola Jensen, Paul Paulsen, Nick Simeone, Fred Giordano, and Clarence Hansen. In the third row are: conductor John Nilsen, business agent Bert Kvavik, trustee Henning Peterson, warden John S. Anderson, financial secretary-treasurer Halvor E. Jensen, trustee Leif Hansen, New York City District Council vice president William Mahoney, president Algodt Hielson, vice president Edward Andreason, recording secretary Ole Flack, and trustee Olaf A. Olsen.



3

(4) BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.—Twenty-six members of Local 1331 were presented with 25-year pins at a ceremony in Carpenters' Hall. First row, left to right: Vincent Skinner, Kusti Ojala, Harry Hudson, Karl Stranius, Jack Talamini, Frank Teixeira, Fred Paquette, and Howard Ferguson, president of Local 1331. Second row: Carlton Moody, Reginald Irving, George Wilson, William Blackney, Joseph Lombard, and Michael Verrissimo. Third row: Warren Harrington, Otto Anderson, George Anderson, Arego Grassi, Sr., George Quirk, business representative Harry E. Drake, and Ray Leafer.



4

Not present for the ceremony were Wilbert Brown, Carl Carlson, James Gloria, Wesley Goodwin, Olaf West, and deceased member Manual Joia. A later presentation of a 25-year pin was made to Harry E. Brittain.

(5) MIDLAND, MICHIGAN—At a recent dinner program, Raymond Zook, left, of Flint, Michigan, international representative



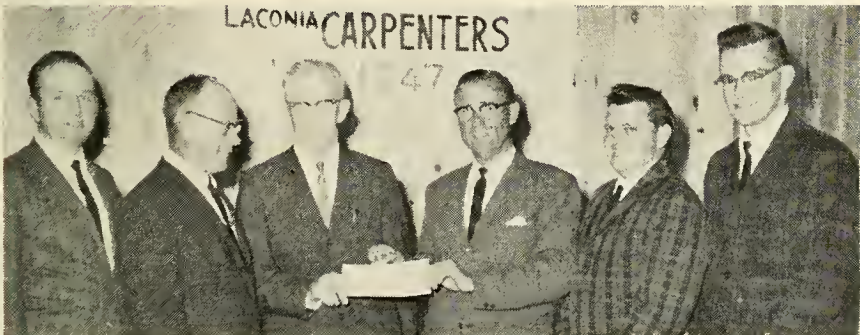
5



6



6A



7



8

of the Carpenters' Union Local 1654, presented pins for 25 years of membership to, from left, Otto Thayer, Arthur Lincoln, Chancey Vager, Alfred Pascal, John Burgoyne, Henry Bartos, and Pearl Hubbard.

(6) CINCINNATI, OHIO — Seventy-one members were presented 25-year pins at a special occasion of Local 854 of Cincinnati. First row, left to right: Wm. R. Sevier, Gilbert Tewksbury, Ernst McMillan, president Harry L. Bryant, Russell White, George Bauer, Steve Burroughs, warden Albert Gerard, trustee Harry Collins, and trustee Otto F. Ryberg. Second row: Trustee Robert J. Flick, Wm. E. Oberlander, Chester Watson, N. G. Heinert, Herbert Schuman, Ralph O. Wilson, and Ivan P. Bixler. Third row: James Riggs, Carl F. Bennett, George Perkinson, conductor Oral Sellers, recording secretary and 53-year member Henry L. Keune, Vincent Plogman, John W. Eaton, Carl Huprich, Dille Riggs, Stanley Davis, and Gene Boudot. Fourth row: Vernon Hill, Carl D. Everman, Raymond Perkinson, Henry Gauthier, Jr., Ralph Lucking, Clifford Dollemayer, Herman Royer, Oda Derrick, and Leo Glover.

(6A) President Harry L. Bryant and business representative Russell White, masters of ceremony, are shown presenting each other with their 25-year pins. Those not present to receive their pins were: Joseph S. Evans, James Scarborough, Wm. Einspanier, Glesner Tanner, Wm. B. Delin, Gordon H. Bailey, Alva Croshie, Clifford Coates, Walter Feucht, Martin Saunders, Wm. A. Cloverdale (now deceased), Robert Powell, Escor Shelton, Virgil Bailey, Ennett L. Johns, Seth Olson, Arthur Frensdorf, Frank Sheetz, Robert Wagner, Arthur Mueller, Hubert Moermond, John Jeffries, Edward Will, Clifford Madgett, Howard Mathes, Orville Meyer, Floyd Gordon, Lewis W. Howland, Charles Davis, Robert Block, Francis Prickett, George H. Timmer, Elmer Rogers, and Howard Medert.

(7) LACONIA, N. H.—Members of Local 1247 recently honored six 25-year members and presented them with service pins. Left to right are: Corliss Fitch, warden; James Chaisson, vice president and trustee; Kenneth Hill, treasurer and 25-year member, receiving pin and first pension check; Leon Whitten, president, business representative, and trustee; David Cote, conductor and trustee, and Thomas Murphy, recording secretary. Brothers unable to attend to accept pins were Edward Atkinson, Ralph Eastman, Arthur Fleury, Phillip Holland, and Guy Sleeper.

(8) MARTINEZ, CALIF.—These members of Local 2046 were recently presented with 25-year pins at a ceremony on Everett Allred Night. They are, from left to right: Pat Hogan, international representative (now deceased); Basil Hunt; John Knight; Merlyn Faris; Eugene Dary; Eugene Peterson; R. C. Croft; and Leon Frizzell. Second row: Clarence Briggs, international representatives Otto Maoien; Raymond Coday; Lloyd Miller; Everett Scoggins; G. A. Riggs; S. A. Ross; Herman Snipes and William Hanier. Third row: Arnold Stinemetz, president of Local 2046; Fred Dyer-Bennett; Robin Hornbeck; Jack Metez; J. E. Genau; George Machado; Charles Mitchell; Herbert Phillips; McDowell Pood; and Russell Potts.

Continued on page 44



Service to the Brotherhood



Continued from page 43

(9) ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Local Union 384 members received awards recently. Pictured left to right, front row: W. F. Bagwell, G. J. Boone, L. G. Buckner, C. E. Crandall, H. G. Cross, C. H. Jones, Wm. Kitchen, L. E. Lanford, O. M. Porter. Second row: Roy Masters, Roy Phipps, R. T. Pressley, M. T. Pressley, Archie Rice, Howard Sams, R. F. Smith, T. E. Wright. Those members receiving a 25-year pin but not present for the picture were: C. M. Bradley, O. B. Pittilo, O. F. Lytle, A. G. Seczer, R. E. Swayer, H. C. Blankenship, L. D. Varner, J. O. Brodgen, G. F. Phillips, William M. Black, F. B. McQuire, and H. B. McKenzie. C. G. Worley, 63-year member, acted as master of ceremonies. Also honored was Mr. Ellis Wright, with over 50 years membership in the local.



9

(10) JACKSON, MISS.—Members of Local Union 1471, Jackson, shown in the group picture received 25-year pins at the 34th Anniversary Celebration on April 5, 1966. T. L. Carlton, International Representative made the presentations. Front row left to right: W. A. Harrison, O. D. Dear, L. J. Murphy, T. L. Carlton, International Representative, M. E. Ferguson, A. S. Porter, T. E. Wynne. Second row, left to right: W. F. Collins, H. B. Cowart, H. F. Henley, S. J. Boone, D. Q. Townsend, Ralph Gatlin, Robert Bush, Earl Davidson, B. R. Upton, International Representative, L. M. Truitt. Third row, left to right: H. W. Coshy, G. B. Ferrell, A. L. Blocker, W. H. Wood, J. D. Gardner, Frank McCain. Fourth row, left to right: Donald Hughes, M. H. McKay, W. R. Oglesby, P. H. Buckley, W. W. Henley.



10



11

(11) MARSEILLES, ILL.—At the 64th anniversary celebration of Local 1037, Marseilles, March 1, 25-year pins were given to several members. In photo, standing, left to right, are: Glenn Caputo, trustee; Floyd Wood, trustee; Frank Mattioda, past president; Walter Williams, Local 661, presenting pins; Lawrence Fiedler, trustee; Clarence Gettler, conductor; Sidney Thorsen, president; Ker-dith Haynes, financial secretary; and Don Morrow, receiving pin. Seated and also receiving pins were Ralph Dunham, John Price, and John Dunham. Gordon W. Shelton, B.A., could not attend, as he was in the hospital.



12

(12) LANCASTER, PA.—On April 30 Local 59 held a banquet to honor its members over 10 years in the local union. General Rep. Ray Ginnetti presented pins to members with more than 50 years of service. These included, from left in the picture, Charles A. Timannus, J. Lloyd Neill, Perry L. Ginevan, and Charles E. Richman. Each of these old timers also received cuff link and tie sets as mementoes of the occasion.



13

(13) GULFPORT, Miss.—At a special meeting of Local 1518, 42 members were presented with the silver 25-year membership pins. Joseph Windom, president of the Gulfport local, made the presentations, giving credit to the 25-year members for their guidance and counsel. Seated, from left, are: F. D. Scott, B. L. Walker, R. L. Wilkinson, C. A. Dubuisson, S. L. Ellerman, Sr., H. O. Hulsey, M. E. Pell, Malcolm Gibson, J. W. Rouse, and M. D. Bond. Second row: J. E. Peterman, Frank Bates, J. O. Husband, C. W. Wilson, B. A. Strickland, L. A. King, L. S. Randall, R. M. Bradley, J. W. Allen, D. H. Cuevas, Curtis Gipson, and J. P. Johnson. Last row: R. T. James (not eligible for pin), Louis Dubuisson, C. Earl Garner, Fred Lumpkin (not eligible for pin), J. K. Perkins, T. W. Sumrall, D. H. Purvis, C. S. Pope, R. S. Miller, and Hansel Bradley. All but those not eligible received their 25-year pins.



14

(14) COSTA MESA, Calif.—Members of Local 1453 who recently received their 25-year service pins. Seated, left to right: Kurt Oertel, Elmer Dutton, Earl Anderson and Clyde Smith. Standing: Harry Harkleroad and Jess Green, president of the local. Those eligible for pins but not present were Alex Anderson, Alonzo Frazier, Marvin Gray, Ingeval Hage-land, Edward Herring, Jr., Clifford Lewis, Phillip Lilly, Paul Nybakken, Charles Rambo, E. L. Roberts and Charles E. Smith.



15

(15) BRAINERD, Minn.—Local 951 recently held a 25-year pin presentation for members deserving this honor. Shown, left to right: Everett Evenson, Charles Bedore, Gen. Rep. Otto High, Arthur Nelson, Carl Swanson, and George Jensen. Not present were Roy Hansel and Ernest Lee.



16

(16) PEORIA, Illinois — A. L. (Ade) Thompson (far right), president of Local 183 and 40-year veteran, presents membership pins to the following (left to right): Elmer Hewitt, 25 years; Roland Moore, 30 years; Harold Plummer, 30 years; John Burr, 35 years; John Ihen, 50 years; and James Swinchart, 50 years.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to Questions for Unit IV,
Page 26

1. East side 91'-10 3/4", North front 183'-8 1/2", West side 91'-10", South rear 183'-8 1/2".
2. S. W. corner of Lathrop Avenue and Division Street.
3. The East line is 50'-0" from the property line. (Plot Plan, Sheet #1).
4. A 15'-0" set back is indicated. (Plot Plan, Sheet #1).
5. (4) You will find that the trees on the Plot Plan are indicated by a small circle with a number written beside them. The number indicates the diameter of the tree trunk.
6. General contractor (Specifications, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, Lines and Levels).
7. 6" (Specifications, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, Rough Grading).
8. Yes (Basement Floor Plan, Sheet #1).
9. 2 (Basement Floor Plan, Sheet #1).
10. 9 (Basement Floor Plan, Sheet #1).
11. 2, Living Room and Library (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2).
12. Iron Gratings (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Specifications, STRUCTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS metal, Gratings).
13. General contractor, Mirror (24" x 30"), soap holder, tumbler holder, paper holder, and towel bar (24"). (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Accessories).
14. 2" x 6" (Soundproof Partition Detail, Sheet #2).
15. 2" Blanket insulation (Soundproof Partition Detail, Sheet #2; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Insulation, paragraph 1).
16. Marble (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Fireplace Details, Sheet #6).
17. 2 (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2).
18. Wood veneer panels (Library Elevations, Sheet #2; Specification, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Interior Finish, Paragraph 4).
19. Plaster (Serving Pantry Elevations, Sheet #2; Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4).
20. Yes (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2).
21. 3, they are Bath #1, Guest Bath, and Bath off Maid's Bedroom (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3).
22. Vitrolite (Guest Bath Elevations, Sheet #3; Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4).
23. Mirror (Dressing Room Elevations, Sheet #3).
24. Glass and Glazing Contractor, Medicine Cabinets—(24" x 30") Lights (pair)—(lumilite) Light (one) At W.C.—recessed paper holder At Lav. recessed tumbler holder At Lav.—recessed soap holder At tubs and showers—recessed soap and grab Each bath-hook Where shown—Chromium towel bars—bar length indicated (Specification, GLASS AND GLAZING, Accessories).

25. Membrane roofing (Section Thru Porch at Library, Sheet #3; Specifications, ROOFING AND SHEET METAL, Roofing).
26. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3).
27. Wood shingle, 1/4 Pitch (Section Thru Bay, Sheet #3; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Shingles).
28. 1'-0" x 1'-0" (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3).
29. Marble (Specifications, CERAMIC TILE AND MARBLE, Thresholds).
30. 2 1/4" x 2" (Specifications, CERAMIC TILE AND MARBLE, Thresholds).
31. 6 (East Elevation, Sheet #4)
32. Limestone (Shown on all Elevations, Sheets #4 and 5).
33. Rubber tile (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4).
34. Wood (Elevations, Sheet #4; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Siding)
35. Plaster (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4).
36. 9'-0" (Both sections thru stairs, Sheet #4; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
37. 9'-9 1/2" (Both sections thru stairs; Sheet #4; Both elevations of the main stairs, Sheet #5; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
38. 8'-0" (Section thru Back Basement Stairs and Maids Stairs, Sheet #4; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
39. 4 (North Elevation, Sheet #4; Roof Plan, Sheet #3).
40. Wood (North Elevation, Sheet #4; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Exterior Trim, paragraph 3).
41. 3'-8 7/8" x 6'-11 3/4" (South Elevation of Main Stairs, Sheet #5).

42. 1'-8" (South Elevation of Main Stairs, Sheet #5).
43. 14 (South Elevation of Main Stairs, Sheet #5).
44. C. 1. Columns (South Elevation, Sheet #5; Specifications, STRUCTURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS METAL, Cast Iron Porch Supports).
45. 2.
46. 1.
47. Metal (West Elevation, Sheet #5).
48. 24 (Specifications, ROOFING AND SHEET METAL, Scope, paragraph 3).
49. 16 mesh copper-bronze insect wire (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Exterior Trim, paragraph 3).
50. 1/4 (South Elevation, Sheet #5; North Elevation, Sheet #4; Section Thru Garage Door, Sheet #3).
51. 1'-0" (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
52. 5" (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6; Section C-C, Sheet #1).
53. 1'-0 1/2" (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6; Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1).
54. 8" (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6; Section C-C, Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1).
55. 2" x 12"—16" on center.
56. 2" x 8"—16" on center.
57. 2" x 8"—16" on center.
58. Rockwool insulation (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
59. Metal pan floor construction (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).
60. Select Birch—1 1/8" thick (Section Thru Double Hung Windows First Floor, Sheet #6; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILL WORK, Materials, paragraph 3).



1/8" notches in the 1 1/2" x 1/4" x 22 1/2" head let you cut the full width of a wallboard panel in one swipe! No more torn or ragged corners on the panels—you get a clean cut right up to the very edge of the panel every time.

Use the marking holes at 16", 24" and 32" to mark stud centers without lifting T-Square—saves time, makes it almost impossible to miss a stud when nailing up panels.

The blade is same width as a standard outlet box. You cut both sides of the hole with perfect accuracy without moving the T-Square.

It's NEW...It's "GOLD"
IT HAS STUD MARKINGS...
AND IT'S FROM Goldblatt

IT WILL HELP YOU HANG DRYWALL BETTER—EASIER—FASTER!

New "Gold" T-Square will make those walls and ceilings go up faster—and easier, 2" x 1/4" x 47 1/2" blade of heat-treated flexible aluminum alloy lies flat against board for fast, clean cuts. And the new anodized gold color finish makes numbers and markings show up with greater contrast for easy at-a-glance reading. Large numbers read from either end of the blade to make time-wasting mental arithmetic a thing of the past. The handsome gold finish also makes a T-Square that's weather- and stain-resistant—a T-Square that's lightweight, yet rugged, and built to last.

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NEW IMPROVED 16" CHECKER-HEAD ADZE-EYE WALLBOARD HAMMER

Properly rounded and checkered head dimpls wallboard perfectly for best possible nailing and easier spotting—without bruising paper. Fits your hand, offset hickory handle eliminates rapped knuckles. Full 16" length gives better balance, makes easy rough gauge for 16" centers too. Plus a handy nail puller in the wedge-shaped blade. Use this thin, strong blade to shift or pry boards into place. Adze-eye head holds nails securely.

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Goldblatt Tool Company, 1924V Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. Please send me the following tools postpaid:

I enclose check or money order for \$..... **Save Shipping Charges—BUY BOTH T-SQUARE AND HAMMER For \$15, Postpaid.**

Quantity Wanted	Stock Number, As Shown Above	Price Each	Total
	05 120 M7	\$9.00	
	05 164 M7	\$6.00	

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....



1924V Walnut Street

LAKE LAND NEWS

James Rut of Local Union 1786, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home June 6, 1966.
John M. Hurtt of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home June 6, 1966.
Samuel Burke of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home June 8, 1966.

Edwin Johnson of Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va., arrived at the Home June 9, 1966.

Waino Joki of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home June 15, 1966.

Adolph L. Peschke of Local Union 47, St. Louis, Mo., arrived at the Home June 16, 1966.

John B. Baur of Local Union 1489, Burlington, N. J., arrived at the Home June 27, 1966.

Richard Patureau of Local Union 753, Beaumont, Texas, passed away June 9, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Karel Habanec of Local Union 1786, Chicago, Ill., passed away June 12, 1966 and burial was at Berwyn, Ill.

Helge N. Magnuson of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., passed away June 17, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

C. J. Ryan of Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn., passed away June 20, 1966 and was buried in the Home cemetery. Mr. Ryan was a resident of the Home since July 20, 1942. (The Home has one other resident who has been here since July 7, 1942—Charles McNeill.)

Louis Otten of Local Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., passed away June 22, 1966 and was buried in St. Louis.

Raymond F. Schreiber, Sr., of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home July 12, 1966.

William S. Alligood of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home July 21, 1966.

Inghard Martin Knudsen of Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home July 21, 1966.

Cecil E. Parker of Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home July 25, 1966.

George Page of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home July 27, 1966.

Henry J. Fuhr of Local Union 181, Chicago, Ill., passed away July 9, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Carl Lindquist of Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill., passed away July 16, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Fred Heidenreich of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away July 31, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during June, 1966

Chester Pearson, L.U. 113, Chesterton, Ind.*
Ralph Harris, L.U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
John Brown, L.U. 2094, Chicago, Ill.
Bert Gustafson, L.U. 68, Chicago, Ill.
G. G. Chaddick, L.U. 953, Lake Charles, La.
Frank Quick, L.U. 1155, Columbus, Ind.
T. E. Grigsby, L.U. 1320, Somerset, Pa.
John Berglund, L.U. 787, St. Petersburg, Fla.
F. Olund, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
H. E. Setzer, L.U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
Willie Cossett, L.U. 134, Montreal, Quebec
Jim Chambers, Jr., L.U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
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LAKELAND NEWS, cont'd

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 Clifford Heitz, L.U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.
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 Eugene Strobel, L.U. 246, New York, N. Y.
 Otis Robison, L.U. 1565, Abilene, Texas
 George Folsom, L.U. 1205, Indio, Calif.
 Stanley Carlson, L.U. 191, York, Pa.
 Ray Pias, L.U. 1594, Wausau, Wis.
 Walter Oswald, L.U. 2217, Lakeland, Fla.
 Dorothy Sraczynski, L.U. 55, Cleveland, Ohio
 Frank Chepon, L.U. 627, Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

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Local President is 80



NORWALK, O.—L. J. Reinheimer, president of Local 940 of Sandusky, Ohio, paused just long enough to have his picture taken on his 80th birthday while attending a meeting of the Lake Erie District Council. Brother Reinheimer joined Local 940 in 1908 and has been a member for 58 years. He has served as president for eight of those years.



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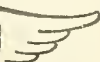
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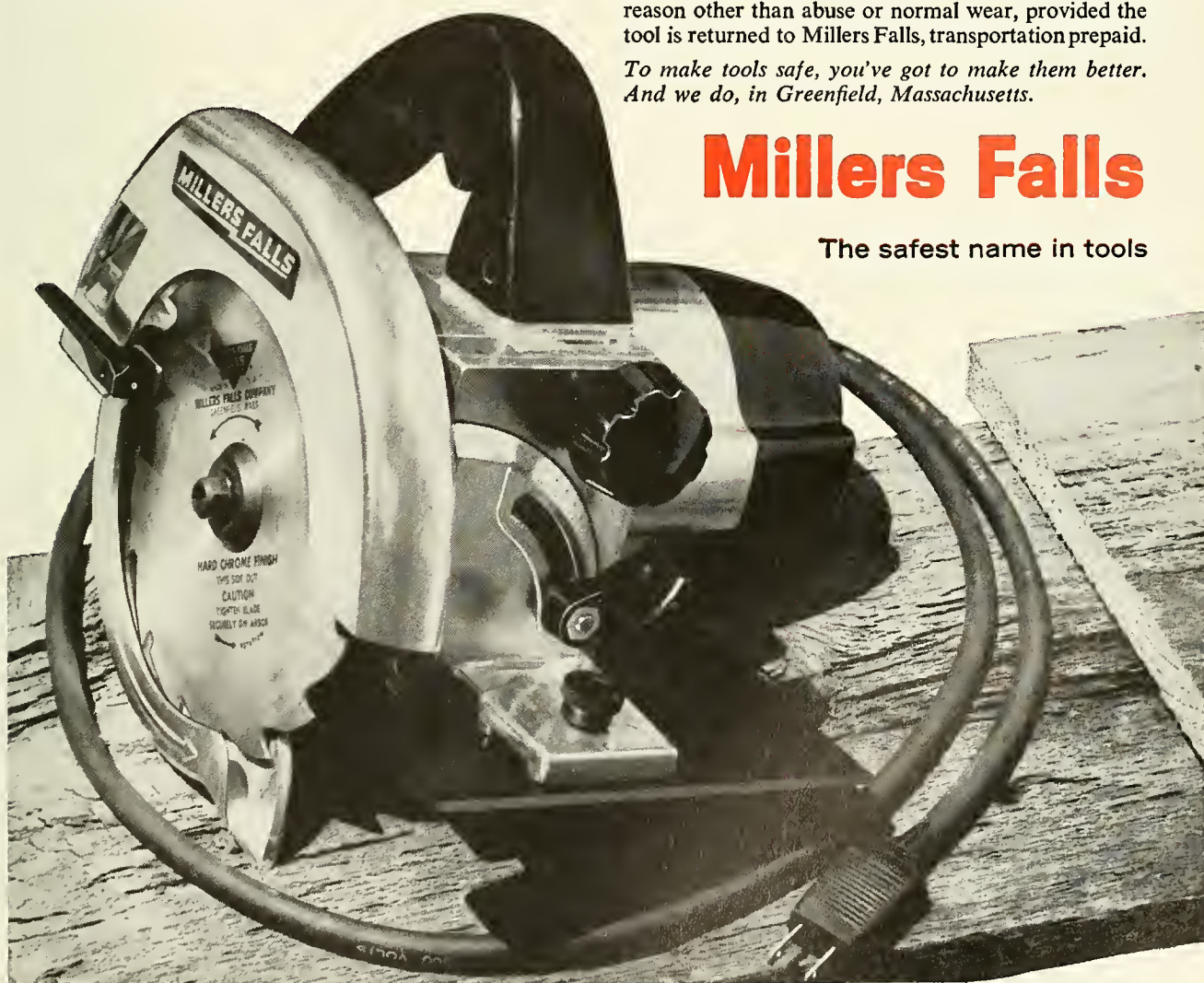
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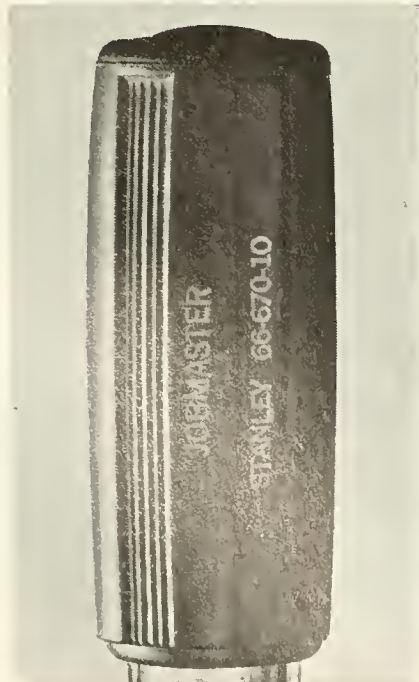
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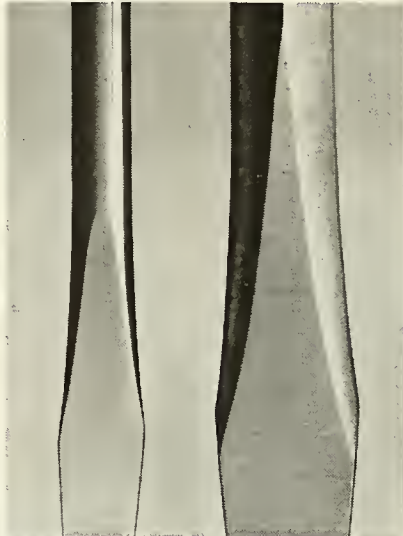
plastic handles . . .



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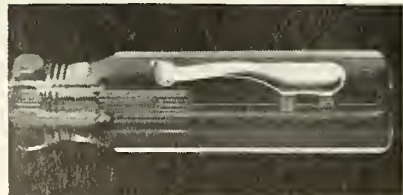
hexagonal bars with
screw holders . . .



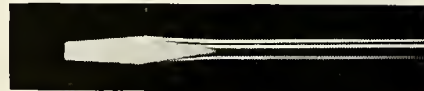
Phillips points . . .



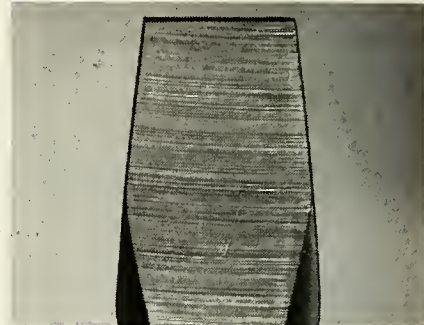
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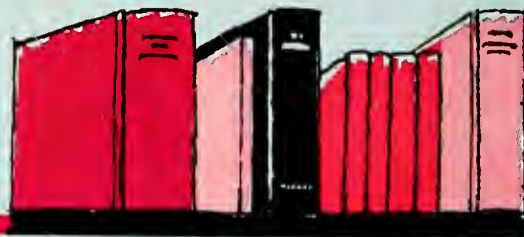
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Correspondence for the General Executive Board
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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE CARPENTER



VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 10

OCTOBER, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

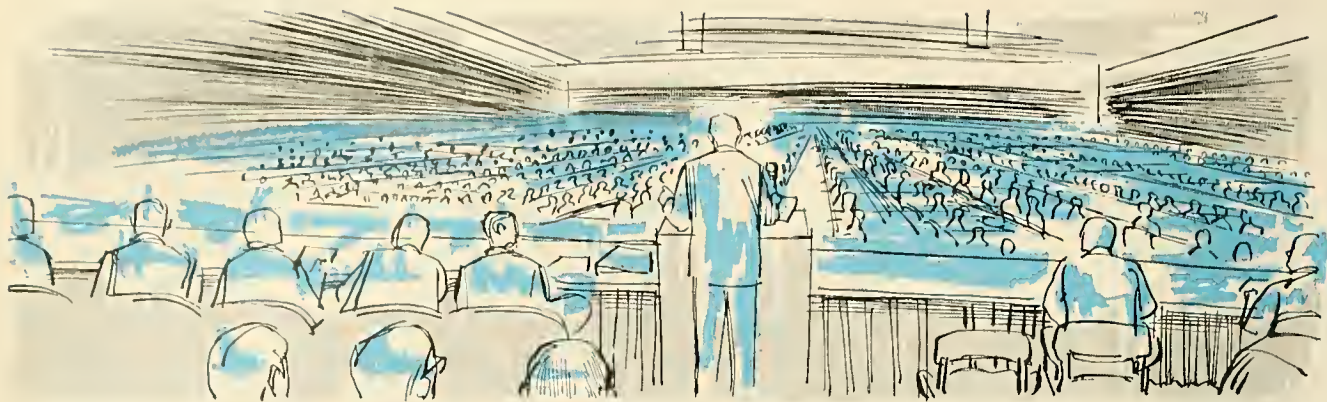
With the banners of the United States and Canada beside him, General President M. A. Hutcheson delivers the keynote address, opening the 30th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Kansas City, Missouri, September 19.

The hall was filled with more than 2,000 delegates and hundreds of guests sat listening in the balcony as the General President described the 85-year history of the Brotherhood and outlined the problems and the challenges facing the union in the years ahead.

Flood lights beamed down on the big audience, as movie and television cameramen recorded the opening events of the convention. It was truly "one of the largest and certainly one of the finest conventions" in the Brotherhood's proud history.

It was the first assembly of a General Convention since the Brotherhood met in 1962 in Washington, D. C. It would be 1970 before delegates gathered again in regular convention. For five days delegates and General Officers deliberated on the many issues facing union craftsmen, and they produced a "blueprint for action," which we describe on the pages which follow.





BLUEPRINT FOR ACTION

30th General Convention at Kansas City lays plans for aggressive organizing and training program for the Final Sixties

THE FINAL YEARS of the 1960's hold fewer uncertainties for the nearly 800,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In five intensive days of deliberation at Kansas City, Missouri, September 19-23, a record number of 2,188 delegates from all over the United States and Canada laid out a blueprint for action for the four years between now and their next convention.

■ They endorsed a strong and aggressive organizing program, calling upon local unions to move into industrial and residential areas wherever the craft is weak, and they voted for additional funds to bolster such work.

■ They made certain that retired, senior members of the Brotherhood are given a helping hand in this period of rising costs by voting for an increase of \$15 per month in pensions, raising the pension to \$30 through a 60¢ increase in Home and Pension contributions.

■ They left no doubt for U.S. Congressmen and Senators that they will be back in Washington next year working for repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Law and for elimination of situs picketing restrictions.

■ They reaffirmed their determination to protect their craft jurisdiction before the National Joint Board and in day-to-day job assignments in the building and construction industry.

■ To assure an adequately-trained work force of skilled carpenters, millmen, and millwrights in the years ahead, they took action to make the Brotherhood's apprenticeship training program a truly continent-wide operation, endorsing plans for an International Apprenticeship Contest in 1968.

The convention in Kansas City commemorated the 85th birthday of the Brotherhood. It was the largest and one of the finest conventions ever held.

Delegates represented 1,086 local unions and 48 states and provinces, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In addition, there were 37 fraternal delegates present for this first conclave of the Brotherhood since the 1962 Convention in Washington, D. C.

The convention convened on Monday morning, September 19, with Temporary Chairman Henry Brown of the Kansas City District council calling the session to order.

The pageantry of the occasion was evident in

opening ceremonies, as a color guard brought the flags of the United States and Canada to the platform and the filled auditorium resounded to the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "O, Canada."

On hand to extend the greetings of the convention city were Mayor Ilus Davis and Henry Abrams, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Both extended warm greetings and assured delegates that Kansas City was "a good union city."

Temporary Chairman Brown pointed out that one of the original local unions chartered at the time the International Union came into being in 1881 was in Kansas City. At that time Kansas City carpenters were working a 10-hour day at 25¢ an hour! Today the Kansas City District Council has approximately 10,500 members, and wages and working conditions are on a par with those of union carpenters across the continent.

A standing ovation greeted the appearance of General President M. A. Hutcheson as he came forward to receive the gavel and take over as presiding officer of the convention. President Hutcheson's keynote ad-

dress (See Page 9 for a detailed report.) set the tempo for the busy week ahead.

General Secretary Richard E. Livingston presented to the Kansas City District Council the original art work simulating the convention badge worn by the delegates.

The convention was host to several distinguished guests on opening day. Leading off the list was Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, who spoke in the opening session. Secretary Wirtz was optimistic about the nation's economy, in spite of current setbacks. He urged delegates to continue their fight against the so-called "right-to-work" laws and he praised the Brotherhood's work in apprenticeship training.

Other guest speakers on opening day were Canadian Labour Congress President Claude Jodoin and AFL-CIO President George Meany (in a filmed address).

President Hutcheson noted the absence from the convention of General Treasurer Peter Terzick, due to illness and recent surgery, and extended Brother Terzick's regards and fraternal greetings to the delegates.

The General President then

listed the various committees which would report to the convention. Five had assembled earlier to undertake their heavy work load. These committees included Home and Pension, Appeals and Grievances, Constitution, Finance, and Resolutions.

Other committees were announced at the convention and met at various times during the week to consider matters presented to them for study. These included: General President's Report, General Secretary's Report, General Treasurer's Report, General Executive Board Report, Trustee Report, Apprenticeship, Election, Health and Welfare, Political Education, Union Label, Messengers and Wardens.

A strong plea for training programs for apprentices and journeymen was made by First General Vice President Finlay Allan, as he discussed the functions of his office since the previous convention and indicated responsibilities for the First General Vice President in the years ahead. He pointed out that nearly two-thirds of all building trades apprentices are Carpenters, but that this fact should not make local apprenticeship training groups complacent. The years ahead will

WAITING FOR THE GAVEL to sound, the delegates sit or stand at long tables in Kansas City's big Municipal Auditorium.





demand new skills, and the Brotherhood must be prepared.

Second General Vice President William Sidell turned the attention of the convention to the newly-formed political arm of the Brotherhood—the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee—CLIC, for short. Speaking for General Treasurer Terzick, he urged all delegates to contribute to the fundraising drive of CLIC and to return to their local unions and launch local drives which would help to make the Brotherhood's political arm a strong adjunct to its legislative program.

He indicated that, to assure success of the Brotherhood's endeavor in this area, every member should be asked to contribute at least one dollar. Failure to repeal 14b or eliminate situs picketing restrictions should not discourage members

Beating the Stork Out of Kansas City

RACINE, WIS. — Mr. and Mrs. Norbert Kis decided to travel with the Local 91 delegation to the 30th General Convention, even though Mrs. Norbert was expecting her eighth child . . . any day.

On the third day of the Kansas City convention there were definite indications that the stork's arrival was imminent, and Brother and Mrs. Norbert, after a few moments of indecision, boarded a jet plane for Chicago and drove by car from there to Racine.

They reached home only a few hours before the arrival of Thomas Henry Kis, a 5-pound, 11-ounce boy. Our congratulations!

from renewing their efforts to achieve their legislative goals.

The CLIC Committee set up a booth in the auditorium lobby to solicit contributions from delegates.

As the week progressed, the convention heard from other important speakers—AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, Congressman William J. Randall and Congressman Richard Bolling, both of Missouri, and the leaders of various international labor unions.

The convention committees began to report following the adoption of the rules governing the convention. There were 125 resolutions to be acted upon and an even larger number of proposed changes to the Constitution. Consequently, the Resolutions Committee and the Constitution Committee began their work early.

The Appeals and Grievances Committee, meanwhile, met daily from August 31 through September 21 to consider 36 appeals to the convention. Sufficient time was provided for all appellants to present themselves to the committee. The report of this committee was printed and distributed to the delegates, giving the convention an opportunity to review all appeals before action was taken.

Among the highlights of the committee reports were these:

- The Finance Committee noted that the cost of death and disability payments was increasing at an alarming rate.

- The Trustees Report Committee found the work of the trustees in strict compliance with their duties. It reported sale of a 5½-acre tract

of land at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida.

- The Health and Welfare Committee urged the establishment of a Department of Health, Welfare, and Pensions at the General Office, the purpose of which would be to render all possible help and assistance to the affiliates in the form of information and counsel and, also, to further meet the problem of reciprocity agreements between the various funds within the Brotherhood. This recommendation was adopted.

- The Home and Pension Committee reported that there are currently 242 residents at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, making a grand total of 1,879 residents since the Home opened. It found that the Home was in excellent condition and was being operated efficiently.

Two recommendations of the committee were adopted. One called for a new building to be used as a nursing home and extended-care facility, designed to accommodate 100 members, the cost of which was to be borne by the Home and Pension Fund. The other called for the continued operation of the Home until such time as there is a substantial drop in occupancy and the upkeep of the Home no longer makes it practical to continue its operation.

- Upon the recommendation of the Constitution Committee, the convention approved a mandatory pension plan for the officers and em-

Team of Messengers On Convention Duty

Sometimes "standing by", but most of the time rushing into action to speed convention work, a team of 11 messengers was on duty at the 30th General Convention. These special convention workers included:

Harry Sullivan, Local 9, Buffalo, N. Y.; John G. Rosenstrom, Local 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.; John Hartnett, Local 626, Wilmington, Del.; T. E. Waller, Local 200, Columbus, O.; Ralph H. Blakeley, Local 104, Dayton, O.; Howard Jones, Local 1471, Jackson, Miss.; Chas. M. Christensen, Local 181, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth Carlson, Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. O. Fountain, Local 2232, Houston, Tex.; Jerald Olin, Local 1715, Vancouver, Wash.; and Howard Pace, Local 1498, Provo, Utah.

ployees of local unions and district councils, necessitating a 10% payroll contribution by all participants in the plan.

- The Organizing Committee urged more expenditures for organizing, and the convention concurred, voting a per capita increase to achieve this purpose.

- The Union Label Committee called for an all-out educational program to remind "the man on the job" to refuse to work with tools and equipment which do not bear the union label.

- The Apprenticeship Committee recommended that no subordinate body should enter into any written selection procedure for apprentices without having prior approval of the General Office. The committee called for the development of an apprenticeship emblem to promote the training program.

In other actions, the convention did the following:

- It made several language changes in the Constitution to alleviate current administrative problems, and supplemental language was added to facilitate action on behalf of local union officials and the General Office.

- It voted to establish a Business Representatives Educational Program and adopted a further mandatory provision for fulltime representation in all areas.

- The General Executive Board was directed to conduct an actuarial study to readjust the funeral and disability donations for beneficial members and submit its findings and recommendations for referendum vote within one year.

- A per capita tax increase (mentioned previously) of 25¢ would finance stepped-up organizing, expanded apprenticeship and business representatives training, and enable the establishment of a Department of Health, Welfare, and Pensions.

Effective January 1, 1967, the revised Constitution and Laws will be made available to all local unions.

Many resolutions were introduced concerning the current agreements and understandings with the Electricians, Iron Workers, and the United Association concerning vari-



THE BIG PARADE begins as a demonstration gets underway, following the nomination of General President Maurice Hutcheson for re-election to the top office of the Brotherhood.



PLUG FOR HEMISFAIR—San Antonio, Texas, delegates from Local 14 are proud of the fact that their home city is preparing a mammoth Inter-American exhibition called "HemisFAIR" for 1968. They made General President Hutcheson an honorary ambassador to the fair. Shown with the General President, from left, are Charlie Gunnels, Cliff White, Sarah White, and Eugene Adamson.

ous recommendations relating to jurisdiction, etc. The convention heard a report on each individually, and it was the consensus of the convention that these matters be referred back to the appropriate committees and that these committees continue to meet with the organizations in an effort to arrive at workable solutions to the problems.

Nominations of officers was held on Wednesday, and the incumbent General Officers were reelected by

a tremendous ovation and demonstration. In a subsequent contest, through balloting on Thursday, Raleigh Rajoppi of District 2 was reelected as District Board Member. William Stefanovich was elected 9th District Board Member replacing Andrew V. Cooper, who stepped down. (A detailed report on the election appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The convention heard an address by William L. Shovell, deputy regional director of the Office of Eco-

conomic Opportunity. Mr. Shovell indicated that the success of the poverty program depends on strong community action, and he urged local unions to support local OEO programs.

During the course of the convention, General President Hutcheson received a message from Vice President Hubert Humphrey, asking him to convey greetings to his fellow officers and members. The message said, in part: "It is my hope, as I know it is yours, that in these closing weeks of the Congressional session Congress will take further steps for the health of the construction and allied industries."

It was reported to delegates that the General President's Committee on Contract Maintenance has been in existence for 10 years. Note was made of the fact that the committee's activities had helped to provide thousands of jobs for building tradesmen throughout North America, maintaining employment stability. It was pointed out that the success of the contract-maintenance program depends upon the realization that work is done more skillfully and economically when performed by members of building trades unions.

As the convention drew to a close on Friday General President Hutcheson told delegates that there is only one way to repeal 14(b) and pass situs picketing legislation:

"We must elect to Congress those individuals whose philosophies embrace the ideals and aspirations to which the trade union movement is dedicated," he declared.

Hutcheson said the term "friend of labor" is a "misnomer."

"A friend of the people of the United States—an individual who believes in freedom and decent living conditions and fair working conditions and all the other aspects to which free men everywhere aspire—automatically is a friend of labor," he said.

Hutcheson added that "what we are interested in is the election of those candidates regardless of party who are willing to stand up and be counted when the pressure is on, to vote for no special interest except the public interest."

He reiterated the Brotherhood's

Convention Cands



PIN PRESENTED—Alfred Figone, president, Bay Counties District Council, presents a 25-year pin to Delegate Rose White, business representative for 24 years of Industrial Carpenters Local 2565, San Francisco.



YOUNGEST VISITOR — Probably the youngest visitor to the 30th general convention was the child of Delegate and Mrs. John D. Wallace, Jr., of Port Arthur, Texas.



OLDEST VISITOR—Probably the oldest visitor to the convention was John Welch, age 89, a member of Local 22, San Francisco, for 69 years. He was introduced to the convention by Local 22 Business Representative Joseph M. O'Sullivan, right.

stand regarding civil rights in the labor movement. He told delegates:

"When Secretary Wirtz addressed this convention on Monday, he mentioned that a misunderstanding somehow seems to have developed that the American labor movement and the Building Trades are opposed to equal opportunities regardless of race, creed or color. We must do all in our power to correct this notion wherever it exists. Our policy, I am sure, is quite clear to every delegate in this hall. If a person meets the qualifications for admission to our craft—and there must never be any lowering of these standards under any condition—then he should be admitted. It's that simple.

"I am sorry that Secretary Wirtz did not mention a very important fact, one that should be emphasized throughout the land: In the first year of its operation the Federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission received approximately 8,600 complaints of discrimination. Of this number, only 10—10 out of 8,600—were related in any manner whatsoever to the Building and Construction Trades.

"I think that is solid evidence of whether or not there really is any discrimination in the Building and Construction Industry.

"In many areas where the hue and cry has been for admission of numerous applicants—and I am not talking about minority groups or ethnic groups or color—the simple fact has been either that a craft has not received applications once it requested them or the individuals applying for apprenticeship have not met the qualifications.

"I shall not labor the point further except to say that with the changing American technology and tremendous new responsibilities necessary to achieve craftsmanship it would be futile to attempt to train those individuals incapable of absorbing the intensive training now necessary.

"It would be neither fair to those seeking to enter the trade nor to those engaged in it, but again, let me emphasize that when a man is qualified he should be accepted, for only by the admission of great num-

bers of new people can we continue to grow and do the job we all want to do."

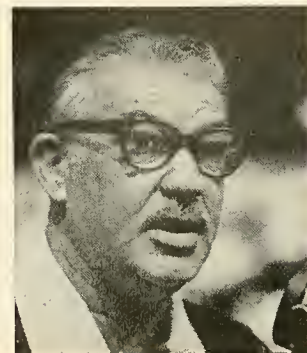
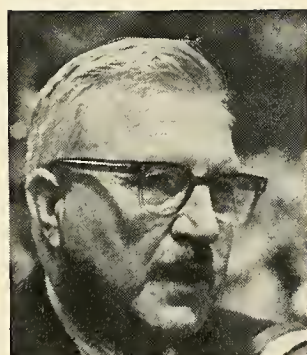
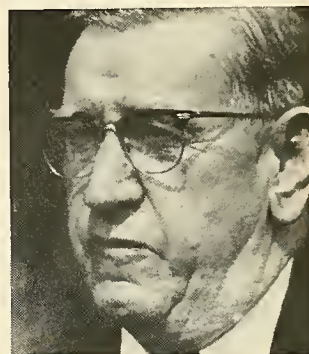
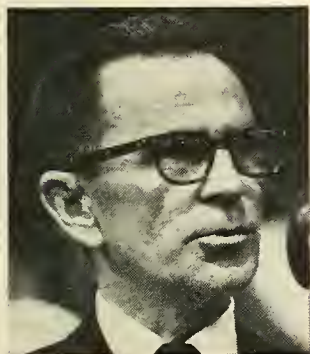
The General President thanked the delegates for "their meticulous attention to business and their splendid deportment" throughout the week. He assured delegates that "the stature of the United Brotherhood glows and grows because of this performance."

Whereupon, he adjourned the convention sine die, and the great hall resounded for the last time to the voices of delegates at microphones and to the marching feet of delegations cheering their nominees for general office. The 85th Anniversary Convention was now history.



CLIC WAS CLICKING when this group was photographed in front of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee Booth near the entrance to the convention hall. These were men who composed a special committee formed to collect funds for the Brotherhood's new political arm. From left they include: Frederick Gordon, Local 1606, Omaha, Neb.; John Pruitt, Local 16, Springfield, Ill.; W. E. Corbin, Local 916, Aurora, Ill.; K. L. Castleberry, Local 1072, Muskogee, Okla.; Charles Miller, Local 1445, Topeka, Kans.; Chester Smith, Local 1266, Austin, Tex.; Henry L. Kremens, Local 2632-S, New York City; and H. M. Williams, Local 1155, Columbus, Ind.

Delegates at the Microphones





Washington **ROUNDUP**

LIVING COSTS are now 3.5% higher than they were a year ago . . . all of which makes the President's 3.2% "wage guidelines" seem more unrealistic. Any wage settlement based on a 3.2% wage formula actually mean a loss in buying power for the workers in whose behalf the contract was negotiated.

PLUSH MEDICAL MEN—One guess as to the organization which spent the most money lobbying in Washington last year. You're right if you say the American Medical Association. The AMA reported spending more than \$1½ million in 1965, largely in an effort to defeat Medicare. The AMA's total lobbying expenditure was greater than the next nine lobby spenders combined!

RARE RUBLES—The Department of Labor reports that the average workers in Moscow must work 3½ times longer than a worker in New York to earn a simple meal of meat and potatoes. The Russian worker must work almost 10 times as long as his counterpart in New York to buy the basic necessities of life.

RICHER THROUGH THE YEARS—From 1874 through 1965, the nation's gross national product increased from \$27 billion to \$681 billion, measured in 1965 dollars, according to a recent report of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The GNP increased from \$600 to \$3,500 per person per annum. The economy has multiplied itself 25-fold in slightly over 90 years.

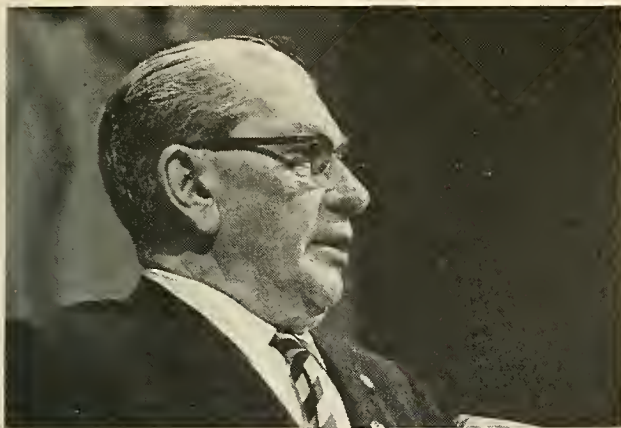
DELINQUENT EMPLOYERS—More than 212,000 U.S. employers have not sent to the Internal Revenue Service nearly a quarter-billion dollars in Federal withholding taxes they took out of employees wages during 1965. The delinquent sum (\$222,-296,000) is almost entirely income and Social Security taxes withheld from employees' pay but not paid to the Treasury despite repeated notices.

PARTICLEBOARD STANDARD—The Department of Commerce has established a new commercial standard covering mat-formed wood particleboard, and it is being referenced into various government and industry specifications books. More comprehensive than the previous standard, it covers 10 basic types of particleboard and lists them by physical properties.

CAPITOL HILL WHIMSY—Commenting on his 19th ranking on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming said: "I wouldn't say my seat is too far away from Senator Fulbright, but every three minutes the operator interrupts my conversation to advise that my three minutes are up, please deposit another \$1.25."

WITH LOVE, GRANDMA—Senator Norris Cotton of New Hampshire relates the story told him by an Internal Revenue agent. It seems an elderly woman wrote at the bottom of her income tax return: "Please give my money to some nice country."

OOPS, SORRY!—When a request was made of the Agriculture Department for a fire-prevention display, this reply was received: "We regret to inform you that we are unable to schedule the "Smokey Bear and Friends" exhibit for you since it was destroyed by fire at the Tennessee State Fair last fall."



- *The objectives of the labor movement are those of the War on Poverty.*
- *Every non-union worker poses a perpetual threat to the wages and working conditions of those who are organized.*
- *The labor movement must exert all of the political muscle it possesses if it expects to remain unshackled.*

M. A. HUTCHESON

General President

The significance of the 85 years of Brotherhood history fell heavily upon the delegates to the 30th General Convention, as General President M. A. Hutcheson told delegates in his keynote address:

"Day after day, the United Brotherhood is nearing 800,000 hardworking, conscientious journeymen and apprentice members in 2,666 Local Unions throughout the United States and Canada. For one week, every four years, it is a Convention Hall filled with delegates assembled to debate and decide propositions affecting every phase of our trade union lives and to elect our General Officers for the next four years. For one week, every four years, we here are the United Brotherhood.

"Exactly 85 years, one month, and one week ago today, 36 carpenters from eleven different cities met in Chicago to bring into being the organization we are proudly representing here today.

"Eighty-five years has always been a long time in human affairs; but the past eight and a half decades have crowded more change, more progress into a single lifetime than any comparable age in human history.

"There have been four major wars and several cold ones. Now we are engaged in a situation in Vietnam that falls somewhere between the two. There have been depressions, booms, panics, and natural catastrophes such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods. There have been good times and bad, and lately there has arisen the newest challenge of all—automation.

"By adhering to sound Union principles, our Brotherhood has managed not only to survive but to grow and prosper all during these 85 crisis-filled years.

"By whatever measuring stick you care to use, we have come a very long way since 1881. It is scarcely necessary for me to pinpoint the improvements which have been achieved. Neither is it necessary for me to point out that all the progress we have made has entailed struggle and sacrifice on the part of those who preceded us. Each succeeding generation made a contribution to the cause, and we, today, are enjoying the cumulative fruits of these sacrifices.

"We are gathered here together for the 30th time in our history to chart a course for our Brotherhood which can lead us to new plateaus of progress. The 29 General Conventions which preceded this one all struggled with problems of considerable import to the future of our beloved organization. In this respect, we are no exception. The problems facing us and the Labor Movement in general today are as pressing and as urgent as any our predecessors faced."

Reviewing the major problems facing America today, he said:

"Poverty and ignorance are no monopoly of any color or creed. They are not the exclusive by-product of city ghettos, for they flourish in the forgotten and neglected valleys of every state in the Union and every province in Canada where marginal lands have ceased to produce anything beyond the bare subsistence level.

"For these millions whom the affluence of our technological society has by-passed completely, the word "affluent" in the name is a bitter joke.

"The United States is now embarked upon a great War on Poverty, which somehow or other is reminiscent of the 13th Century Crusades. The zeal is great while practicality may sometimes be negligible. No one can quarrel with the objectives of the crusade. It merits the cooperation of all segments of our society.

"However, the thought occurs to me that the War on Poverty initiated in the last couple of years by the Congress is merely the extension of a war which the



Delegates participating in the demonstration for the re-election of General President Hutcheson for another term of office.

Labor Movement has been conducting for the better part of a century.

"The objectives of the Labor Movement are exactly the same as those of the War on Poverty—to ensure for every worker a wage sufficient to allow him and his family to live in reasonable comfort and security; to make the fullest amount of education possible for every child regardless of his financial circumstances; to endow work with dignity and safety.

"I believe the Labor Movement's War on Poverty has largely achieved these goals for its members. Furthermore, I believe that when the evils of unemployment, inadequate wages, and substandard conditions are eliminated, they will be eliminated by the efforts of the Unions of the United States and Canada."

"Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act could contribute more to the eventual elimination of poverty on this continent than any makeshift legislation Congress can devise to regulate wages and working conditions," President Hutcheson told the convention.

Turning to current economic matters, the General President found that organized labor's own war on poverty is doing well.

"Despite the ill-conceived guidelines which were drawn up some months ago, the wage settlements reached this year have been good. In our own industry, I think that the agreements negotiated this year have far exceeded anything achieved in past years, not excepting the war years, when the scarcity of labor was unprecedented. To all intents and purposes it seems that the 3.2 guidelines have collapsed . . . as they should have. . . . To impose guidelines on wages without guidelines on profits is unrealistic and impractical."

He stressed the need for further improving the quality of American life, asserting that today's prosperity

"seems to have been bought at a cost of ugliness, frustration and mental tensions.

"We need fine cities rather than slums or even suburban sprawl," he said. "We need clean air and unpolluted water. We need recreation areas within hailing distance of all people. We need a cleaner and better environment for our children to grow up in."

"I am sure that the Labor Movement is ready and willing to play its rightful part in the achievement of this better tomorrow," he said.

Hutcheson made a strong appeal for stepping up organizing activities, especially by those locals which "are using subterfuge of one kind or another to keep from taking in members who are working at our trade and receiving journeymen wages."

"We need to take into membership all qualified men working at our trade," he declared. "In addition, we need to train far greater numbers of young men through our apprenticeship programs."

The General President also made a strong appeal for greater labor participation in politics. "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies is a philosophy which has existed for years," he told the convention. "Today the labor movement has been forced into a position where it must exert all of the political muscle it possesses if it expects to remain unshackled."

"Delegates and friends," he concluded. "We have come a long way and we have worked a long time for many of the things that are now within our reach. Let us see it through. I can say now, as President Franklin Roosevelt wrote 20 years ago in the last week of his life: 'The only limit to our realizations of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.'"

Federation President Describes 'What American Labor Seeks to Do'

- **'We are committed to the endless pursuit of perfection.'**
- **'Interest rates must be rolled back.'**
- **'Prices today are not being pushed up by wages.'**

GEORGE MEANY

President, AFL-CIO

Though circumstances prevented AFL-CIO President George Meany from attending the 30th General Convention, he was there in spirit and on film, as delegates viewed a brief movie address on opening day.

Introducing him in the movie, filmed a few days earlier in Washington, was General President Maurice Hutcheson.

Delegates received Meany's words with warm applause.

President Meany devoted much of his talk to an analysis of the true nature of the economic problems now facing the United States.

"We hear much these days, mostly from the editorial pages and slanted news articles of radio and TV commentators and from the slick-paper magazines, that American labor is 'too powerful'; that it has too much political strength; and that it is a bad influence on the economy of the country as a whole.

"I know something about power. You know about power. We meet it across the bargaining tables; we see it in the management structure from one end of this country to the other. But I fail to see why anyone would have any objection to a powerful trade union movement, as long as that power is directed to the good of the nation as a whole.

"The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the achievement of a better life for all our citizens. What we seek to do is improve the standards of life of all the American people."

The AFL-CIO President lashed out at those who apply a double standard to wage guidelines.

"It is a funny thing about some of these economic experts. It seems that the money which goes into the pay envelopes of the workers is inflationary, but the money which goes into the astronomical profits of the

corporations that distribute tremendous dividends and pay their executives enormous salaries and bonuses, why that kind of money does not seem to be inflationary. . . . Apparently it is only the money that the worker gets in his pay that's causing any trouble."

He underscored the point that prices today are not being pushed up by wages. The part that labor has played in prices is measured by unit labor costs, not by hourly rates of pay. From 1960 to 1966 unit labor costs in manufacturing showed a decrease.

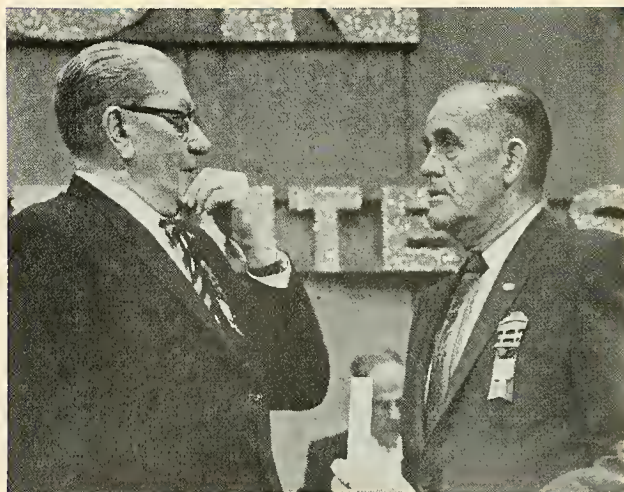
Meany told delegates that for the first six months of this year, when unit labor costs finally did creep up by an almost invisible one-tenth of one percent, wholesale prices of industrial products leaped 28 times as much!

The only true inflation of the present day he called a "profit inflation."

He called for a roll back of interest rates to get the economy moving. The seven percent tax credit for business expansion should be repealed, he reiterated.

He reminded that trade unions do not function exclusively to raise wages and improve working conditions for their members . . . "we want a better society in America. We are committed to the endless pursuit of perfection."

Pause in the Proceedings



General President M. A. Hutcheson confers briefly with First General Vice President Finlay Allan before returning to the podium. The First General Vice President alternated with the General President in presiding over the convention on several occasions.

Wearing the overseas cap of the Canadian delegates, CLC President Claude Jodoin, center, sits on the convention platform with District Board Members George Bengough and Andrew V. Cooper. Jodoin praised the work of Carpenters in the program of the Canadian Labour Congress.



- **'Basically, job security is the establishment of a sound manpower program.'**
- **'There is no 'right time' for wage increases, according to some employers**
- **'We must insist on the right to negotiate changes.'**

CLAUDE JODOIN

President, Canadian Labour Congress

"I hope that one day everyone will realize that the bigger organized labor's family is on the North American Continent, the better it will be for all citizenry, as far as the United States and Canada are concerned."

Those were the words of Canadian Labour Congress President Claude Jodoin, as he addressed delegates to the 30th General Convention on opening day.

He called attention to the accomplishments of labor unions in both nations—better living standards, reduced hours of work, greater leisure, and major improvement in fringe benefits.

"I notice that we seem to have a lot of similarity as far as our two countries are concerned," the CLC leader told delegates. "We hear, and we read in the papers, that they are talking about inflation.

"It is funny that, when there is some kind of recession in your country or mine and you try to negotiate collective bargaining contracts, employers tell you they can't afford it. There is a recession on, don't you know?

"Then when you come up for a bargaining agreement of some sort today, they tell you, 'You better watch!' We are going to get inflation."

"I ask you: *when* is the time to have consideration for readjustment of contract by such employers?"

There is no better time for contract adjustments than now, he said, answering his own question, and there is no better place than the bargaining table.

Canada is now approaching the centennial of its founding, and Jodoin called this a good time for stock taking in his nation. In spite of the many contributions of organized labor, there are still many problems facing the U.S.'s northern neighbor.

Despite Canada's affluence (it is now rated second richest country in the world . . . next to the United States), one-fifth of its citizens still subsist below what the CLC president called "reasonable standards of comfort and decency."

Jodoin called for a "leveling out" of regional differences.

"We must establish wage standards which assure workers a fair share of the benefits from new technology and expanding economy," he said. "This is essential to maintain the steady expansion of purchasing power and a market for the increased production which is within reach.

"Basically, job security is the establishment of a sound manpower program. This includes broad research to determine means and a nationwide network of training facilities geared to those needs.

"We need greater assistance. It must be given to workers in meeting changes, both in skill requirements and in the geographic location of jobs.

"The job challenge of the future is pointed up by the fact that almost one-third of the Canadian population is now under 15 years of age. There must be a recognition of the necessity for accepting new ideas in collective bargaining.

"Management has no right to arbitrarily impose new conditions which can negate all the intentions of negotiated agreements. We must insist on the right to negotiate changes."

- *Most Americans are better off than they ever were, but there are still inequities*
- *America owes a large debt to its labor movement*

WILLARD WIRTZ

U.S. Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Labor, discussing the balance between the forces of social discontent and progress, noted that despite great gains by the majority of the American people, there are still many who are left out of this prosperity, and are in need of help. In addition, he pointed out, while the "average" building tradesman and his family has realized a \$771 improvement in after-tax income, adjusted for price increases, from 1962 to 1966, inflation threatens to sap much of the gains.

"We are going to face the problem of inflation, face it squarely," Mr. Wirtz said, "and we are going to lick it."

"We are at the point now," he said, "where it is perfectly clear that some action must be taken by the public as a whole. Ten days ago the President announced a course of action to meet this situation. He announced first a cut of some three million dollars without specifying any particular amount in the programs of government. It was recognized by representatives of the AFL-CIO," Wirtz said, that the impact of these cuts would hurt some people—mean less overtime for some, and cutbacks in other places, yet the AFL-CIO nevertheless went on record in favor of "the greater good of the greater number of people."

"Now does this say," the Secretary asked, "that a rising cost of living is the necessary price of doing something about poverty? Not at all. These aren't the facts and that isn't the record."

The Secretary stressed the fact that while prices have risen, the buying power of the average worker has greatly improved, despite the fact that "profits have gone up infinitely higher" from 1962 to 1966, and "so has the income of those who live on investments or on dividends."

The Labor Secretary also discussed the other major problem facing the country—the Viet Nam conflict, and labor's support for it.

"There is no other group in America that pays so high a price in terms of sons' lives for war than American Labor. There is no other group in America that wants peace more than American Labor wants peace. But there is no other group that sees quite so clearly as does American Labor the central fact that lasting peace can come only from complete and uncompromising insistence on what is right.

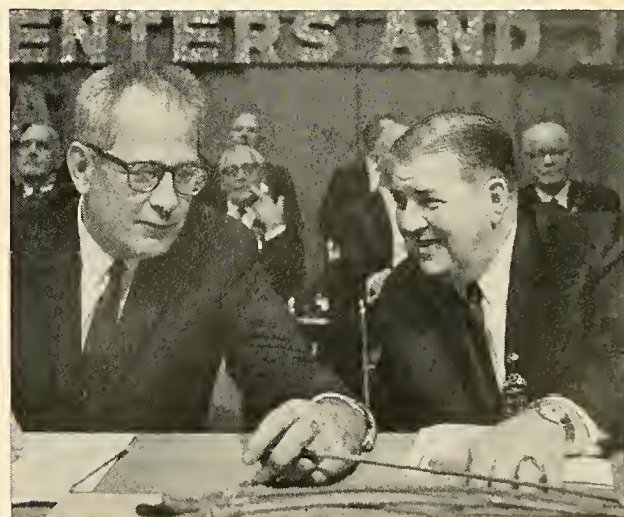
"I think part of the reason for labor's position is that it knows from sometimes bitter experience that the right answer can't be negotiated from weakness, and it can't be negotiated in retreat.

"And I would just like to add that it is a source of infinite strength to a President who must muster a nation's courage from its sometimes divided convictions that the American Labor movement stands firmly today behind the proposition that there are two essential things, one is freedom and the other peace.

"Neither is worth anything without the other. We have got to have both every place in this world."



General President Huteson greets the Secretary of Labor as he arrives at the convention platform, above. General Secretary Livingston talks with Mr. Wirtz, below.



One of the most important reports to the 30th General Convention was the report on jurisdictional problems, particular those covering 'ceiling systems,' which was made on the second day of the convention by Second General Vice President William Sidell. Below, we print the highlights of that report.



Second Gen'l. Vice President Sidell

Report on 'Ceiling Systems' Dispute

The United Brotherhood has just undergone one of the most important activities of recent years. Perhaps the outcome of this activity will affect the building trade unions for many years to come. I am referring to our recent participation in a National hearing which rendered a National decision in resolution to a jurisdictional conflict with a brother craft over the right to perform work.

Jurisdiction, as we all know it, is a claim, a claim which must be supported by hard work and diligence. Unfortunately, it has taken us 17 years to establish once and for all our right to perform ceiling system erection without interference and without cause for dispute.

As you are now aware, copies of the formal decision and award as rendered by the National Hearings Panel in this matter on August 24, 1966 have been distributed to all local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Let us analyze the impact of this National decision on ceiling systems. We, at the General Office, estimate it affects approximately ten per cent of our construction membership—those brother members engaged daily in the construction field. So, by dwelling on this we can realize the impact and effect it has on the membership of our Brotherhood, which is conservatively estimated to be approximately 50,000 journeymen and apprentices.

As you recall, one of the prime factors in the United Brotherhood making its decision to withdraw from the National Joint Board in 1963 was based on the manner in which that body was rendering decisions between the United Brotherhood and Lathers concerning this work.

Failure of the Board in other areas affecting other International Unions brought about a climate in which others in the industry also lost confidence in the Board, resulting in the necessity for a reorganization. The reorganization of the Board brought about our reaffiliation, together with others who had withdrawn.

The recognition of the Board meant a change in the plan which amended the considerations given by the Board in rendering decisions. I believe the key to the reorganization of the Board was the insistence on behalf of the various employer organizations for the inclusion of that factor known as "Economy and Efficiency of Operation."

This factor has had a great impact on the Board, as you are all well aware. Its far-reaching effect has yet to be completely realized by the building industry, however, we all recognize the consideration that will be given this factor.

With the resumption of the reorganized Joint Board on April 1, 1965, our Brotherhood again began to present cases before that body. It was on April 28, 1965, by action of the Appeals Board that the matter of "nailable and screwable studs to receive drywall" was recommended back to the Joint Board to be referred to a Hearings Panel for a National decision. At its April 28, 1965 meeting, the National Joint Board considered the recom-

mendation of the Appeals Board and concurred, however, did amend that recommendation to include "the matter of ceiling systems" also be referred for a National decision. This action on behalf of the National Joint Board was prompted by the repetitive disputes being referred to that body by both the United Brotherhood and the Lathers over the work heretofore mentioned. The records so indicate that the Board from its inception had rendered over 900 decisions affecting acoustical ceiling installations.

After consultation, General President Hutcheson and General President Maso of the Lathers agreed to the recommendation of Chairman Cour of the National Joint Board that a status quo period be entered into and that both organizations institute immediate negotiations in an effort to work out an agreement covering this work.

On May 12, 1965, the status quo agreement commenced and an agreement was reached to establish committees to meet. Your General President named 2nd Gen'l Vice Pres. Wm. Sidell as Chairman, Charles Johnson, Jr., Board member of the 1st District, and R. Rajoppi, Board member of the 2nd District, to meet with representatives of the Lathers, and as prescribed within the Procedural Rules of the National Joint Board, negotiations continued for a period of six months, during which time four meetings were held, to which, as no progress had been made, and upon agreement by the committees, the National Joint Board was so notified.

Chairman Cour of the National Joint Board, recognizing the futility of the two International Unions conducting further negotiations, and by action of that body, these matters were referred to John Dunlop, impartial umpire of the then to be formulated National Hearings Panel. The selection of additional members of that Panel was made in accordance with the Rules of the Board—two representing the interests of the Building Trades Department and two of Management: Peter T. Schoemann, United Association; William E. Naumann, Associated General Contractors; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers' Union; Ed S. Torrence, Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

The Lathers International Union refused at this time to recognize the reality of the situation and engaged in various technical maneuvers in an effort to circumvent the procedural rules of the National Joint Board, and avoid the submission of these matters to a National decision; while on the other hand, your General Office, recognizing the necessity of having this matter adjudicated, complied with all the requests made upon it by the National Hearings Panel.

Because of the conduct of the Lathers' International and the posture it had taken in an attempt to avoid a National hearing, the Hearings Panel called a special conference of all participants on January 20, 1966, in the City of Washington.

Participating in this conference were General President M. A. Hutcheson, myself, and representatives of the

Associated General Contractors, the National Acoustical Contractor Association, the Gypsum Drywall Contractors' International and Contracting Plasterers' and Lathers' International Association.

The Lathers' failure to participate was a further indication of their unwillingness to resolve this matter.

In any event, the conference was held and the procedural questions resolved at a formal hearing conducted March 4, 1966, sustaining the action of the National Joint Board.

In its decision of April 4, 1966, it further notified all parties of their intention to proceed with a hearing of merit on May 16 and 17, 1966.

Much happened during this period, but I think it necessary at this time to develop for you the actions of your General Office in its preparations for these formal proceedings.

You were notified that there were in existence no agreements between the Brotherhood and Lathers' International, to which shortly thereafter a request was made to each subordinate body to solicit the necessary data of job installations in your areas for submission to the Panel to substantiate the United Brotherhood's claim of trade practice.

At the General Office a staff was recruited for the purpose of assimilating, coordinating and compiling the data which was received.

The National Hearings Panel, recognizing the seriousness of the task it had undertaken, made judgment to separate the issue and conduct separate hearings; one on the matter of ceiling systems, the other on nailable and screwable studs.

The Panel selected chose to deal with the matter of ceiling systems first.

Recognizing the necessity to insure a clear, concise and authentic record, it became necessary to develop employer interest with the hopes of encouraging serious cooperation, not only on the part of national organizations, but also the opinion and statements of regional and area employer groups.

To meet this end, a series of employer workshops was conducted throughout the United States.

This resulted in grass roots management support which influenced an aloof National Acoustical Contractors' Association to start grinding its machinery in an effort to participate in this hearing, representing the industry as it should, completely dissipating the prior influence of the plastering industry, the dual contractor, who heretofore had lulled that association into a position of neutrality.

In coordination with these activities, already over-worked Representatives and Board members were called into play, making the necessary employer contacts. The Brotherhood then developed a complete directory of all acoustical employers engaged in the erection of ceiling systems throughout the United States and Canada, and they were all contacted.

An ambitious research program, going back to before 1900, was begun, methodically researching all actions of the Building Trades Department; the National Joint Board, the three existing local jurisdictional Boards, and Brotherhood actions, such as international negotiations in an effort to reach international agreement; surveys compiled over the years to determine District Council and local policies.

Negotiations over the years produced three agreements between our organizations: In 1950 there was the agreement on Trim and related work; in 1955 there was the tentative Ceiling System agreement; and again in 1959 joint committees of both Internationals rendered a report recommending its use to resolve our jurisdictional differences; in 1963, finally, an agreement between the Carpenters and the Lathers was reached on ceiling systems.

But in every instance the Lathers failed to honor these documents and in every case abrogated them, thereby

making it completely evident that negotiations with the Lathers was a futile gesture.

As time unfolded and the machinery of the National Hearings Panel proceeded, it became evident the Lathers, by no means, intended to participate in these proceedings, but, instead chose to maintain a technical posture, wherein, they challenged the action of the National Joint Board and the authority of the National Hearings Panel to proceed. Their position was simple:

They felt that the procedural rules of the Joint Board had been violated, that decisions and agreements of record were binding and would control these disputes. A case in point was the alleged 1903 temporary agreement and the Denver Building Trades decision of 1908 which later developed into a decision of record of April 28, 1920.

In maintaining this posture on these two basic issues, the Lathers' intention was to oversimplify this complex problem by suggesting the Lathers perform metal work, the carpenters perform wood work. As ridiculous as this may seem, many hours of research, discussion, preparation and strategy had to go into the formulation of a position that would undermine these basic positions of the Lathers, because, those other fundamental issues would be without foundation unless the Brotherhood could sustain its right to perform that work pertinent to its craft, without the inaccurate application and interpretation of archaic technical obstruction.

Candidly our position was, the 1903 Carpenter-Lathers agreement, which appears on page 17 of the Green Book, is in fact not an agreement at all, and has no right whatsoever to be in the Green Book, and the April 28, 1920 on light iron appearing on Page 97 did not apply.

The National Hearings Panel in an effort to resolve these procedural issues before proceeding with the merits of this matter, first elected to proceed with a procedural hearing which was conducted on March 4, 1966, in the City of Washington, to determine whether or not there was credence to the Lathers' technical claims.

Your Brotherhood prepared a technical brief, documented in every manner to sustain its position that the 1903 agreement was in fact never an agreement, never ratified by the Brotherhood, not recognized by the Brotherhood or any other body for that matter, including the National Joint Board, and erroneously appears within the Green Book.

The United Brotherhood further proved that many attempts have been made to have it deleted from its contents.

Concerning the decision of record which appears on Page 97 of the Green Book, the Brotherhood proved without any reasonable doubt, that this was in fact not a decision but an agreement between the Lathers and the Iron Workers over light iron erection and likewise should not be considered as controlling the dispute between them.

On April 4, 1966, the National Hearings Panel did render its decision on those procedural issues clearing the way to proceed on the merits of the matter and scheduled a hearing for May 16 and 17.

With the procedure issue eliminated and the announced intent of the Hearings Panel to proceed on the merits of the case, we again proceeded with the arduous preparation of our formal position on the merits.

Your Brotherhood, within the context of its formal position, submitted statements and job lists from over 600 employers; all of them attesting to the preference for Carpenters to perform this work and certifying that we performed the work.

The United Brotherhood's formal position documented and chartered this controversy since 1900 dealing with every factor which would contribute to the final decision supported by historical data, drawings and mock-ups.

On the Wednesday preceding the hearing, the Lathers' Union saw fit to file with the Washington District Federal Court papers in an effort to enjoin the hearing.

The District Court, seeing no merit in their contentions, did not issue the requested restraining order. With complete disregard to its obligations to the industry or the general public, the Lathers then filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals and again were denied.

The Lathers knew of the extensive preparation and effort undertaken by your Brotherhood in this case. They chose to avoid resolving this issue on the merits and reverted instead to legal technicalities.

They had no alternative at this point but to comply with the procedural rule and did finally participate in these hearings.

The hearing was conducted as scheduled and your Brotherhood submitted to this point 18 volumes of formal briefs consisting of a statement of position and basic evidence, laid one atop the other measured about four feet from the floor, not counting the 25 mock-ups of ceiling system erection for the Panel's consideration.

I am happy to report that as a direct result of your General Office going into the field and meeting with management, the National Acoustical Contractor Association's formal position was supported with the submission of 23 area briefs, which covered 49 states and were supported by direct testimony of 18 experts testifying on behalf of the work assignment practices and preference of their area, every one, in support of your Brotherhood.

The Lathers, on the other hand, defended their position with oral testimony in less than two hours.

At the close of formal proceedings, the Lathers requested an opportunity to file written formal statement to which three weeks was granted.

This extended time delayed the final decision rendered.

The Panel in an effort to be fair and impartial, granted this request to afford the Lathers and the Contracting Plastering and Lathing Association every opportunity possible to document their position.

All of these facts were presented to the National Hearings Panel and I would like to quote from their decision the following passage:

"This record is undoubtedly the largest compilation, by a wide margin, of briefs, statements and evidence ever presented to a jurisdictional tribunal in the building and construction industry."

This decision undoubtedly is one in which we all take pride. The recognition of our jurisdiction and the decision in essence spells out without doubt that all work in relation to the erection of suspension acoustical ceiling systems is the work of the carpenters with one exception, the erection of that traditional black iron 1½ inch channel which is to be performed by lathers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Subsequent to this Convention report, the Lathers International Union instituted Court Proceedings in an effort to prevent application of the National Decision. Until such time as the United States District Court considers this matter, the decisions' effective date of October 1, 1966, is temporarily deferred. General President M. A. Hutcheson on October 3, 1966, so notified all Local, District, State and Provincial Councils by special communication, stating in part:

"I can assure you that we shall continue, as we have in the past, to protect the interests of our Brotherhood and do everything possible to expedite this deferred period in order that the decision of the National Hearings Panel may be effectuated."

- **The general attitude of the news media is to defend the pickpocket (greedy corporations) and gag his victim (the worker)**

- **1,200,000 new AFL-CIO union members since mid-1964**

WM. SCHNITZLER

Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

"This is a union that is rich in all the heritage that is labor," said AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, as he looked out across the great convention hall and the more than 2,000 delegates assembled before him.

"This union is wealthy in accomplishments for the working man and is equally wealthy in having provided leadership to make this a great union and the labor movement a strong, united body."

He called the Brotherhood a bulwark in defense of the workingman in a period when we face "the unbridled greed of corporations for more and more profits" on the one hand and "attempts by the working-

man and his family to catch up and to share more equitably in this better life."

"The major spokesman for the workingman is his union and no one else," Schnitzler emphasized.

He urged a strong organizing program in the Brotherhood, reporting that the AFL-CIO, generally, has increased its membership by 1,200,000 since the middle of 1964.

He warned delegates that the right to strike is always under attack and that they must always be on the alert to defend this basic right.

"If we should lose it, then all collective bargaining becomes meaningless, and all unions become hat-in-hand beggars. All forward progress comes to a swift halt."

He warned that Congressmen, time and again, consider various forms of anti-strike legislation. The recent airlines strike started a discussion again.

"Let us all remember that paid holidays, company-paid hospitalization and pension programs, were pioneered by the trade unions," he said. "Yet even most non-union companies today provide many of these basic things. All of these achievements have been in the public interest, but won at by the sacrifices of union members on picket lines."

We must not sit on the sidelines and turn the Congress over to the enemies of the labor movement, he stated. He called for continued work for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law and elimination of situs picketing restrictions.

Best Wishes

to

GENERAL TREASURER PETER TERZICK



General Treasurer Peter Terzick



Delegates gather at a convention-hall table to add their signatures to a campaign placard for the re-election of General Treasurer Terzick to office. The placard was later sent to Terzick as a "get well" memento.

THE Brotherhood learned to its dismay, just prior to the 30th General Convention, that its man-of-many-skills, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, was stricken with a lung tumor.

Less than three weeks before the convention convened, Brother Terzick underwent an operation in a hospital at Silver Spring, Maryland, where the malignancy was removed. When the gavel sounded in Kansas City, he was resting well at his home just outside Washington, D.C., and his recovery was reported good.

Brother Terzick was known personally by many delegates, having served for many years as editor of *The Carpenter* prior to his election as General Treasurer. He has ably represented the General President on many visits to local unions and district councils across America, and his counsel was sorely missed at the convention.

The convention re-elected him to another term of office by a resounding acclamation. Subsequently, they signed their names to a campaign placard bearing his caricature and sent it to his home as a gesture of sympathy and support.

A message from Terzick was read to the convention by General President Hutcheson. It said in part: "For once in my lifetime I am stumped for adequate words as I try to express my disappointment at being unable to attend what I am sure will be our greatest convention.

"After participating in some six General conventions, it is especially hard to miss the seventh—particularly when I feel good. However, when you spend a small fortune for a doctor's advice, you had better follow it.

"Illness, the Internal Revenue Service, and jury duty all have one thing in common. Once they catch up with you, you are stuck . . ."

He expressed gratitude to his fellow General Officers for "pitching in to take up the slack" in his absence.

"It is a wonderful feeling to be part of such a great team," was his comment.

NOTE: Because of his temporary absence from duty, the Convention Report issue of *The CARPENTER* is prepared through the collaboration of various General Officers and staff, working with the editorial staff of our magazine printer. We hope that Brother Terzick can return to his office soon and the editorship of our journal.

"I hope you will find the case for apprenticeship so convincing that it will send every one of you back to your own local or council with the firm resolve to use every bit of your leadership to make sure that your have an active, well-conceived and productive apprenticeship program in your area."



ABOVE: First General Vice President Allan reports on apprenticeship. BELOW: Delegates view the apprenticeship exhibit at the convention.

FINLAY C. ALLAN

First General Vice President

In a hard-hitting, factual report, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan presented the case for a strong apprenticeship program in the Brotherhood.

"I don't think it is news to anybody that apprenticeship as we know it in the building trades has ceased to exist in most of modern industry," he commented.

According to the United States Bureau of Apprenticeship, there are about 160,000 apprentices in this country today, almost all of whom are in the building, metal and printing trades. About two-thirds of the total are in the building trades, and almost one-fourth of registered building trades apprentices are carpenters.

Even in the building trades, the need for such programs has been by no means universally recognized by the industry,

either on the management or union side. For a couple of generations, the building industry obtained capable craftsmen the easy way—by a more or less constant immigration of trained journeymen who had served their apprenticeship in Europe. As long as well-trained men were made available at someone else's expense, neither contractors nor unions were inclined to worry about the problem of insuring a continuing supply of well-trained journeymen.

Contractors did little; and union apprenticeship programs were long neglected. In more recent years, of course, both contractors and unions have become increasingly aware of their responsibility to provide a continuing supply of trained mechanics.

"We still need much more awareness, enthusiasm, and hard work if we are to expand and improve our programs to meet today's needs," Vice President Allan said. This applies to all of the build-



ing trades and is particularly important to the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

"As the widest ranging of the building trades, we are particularly vulnerable to half-trained specialists. If we are going to lick that kind of competition, we must do it with superior knowledge and skill.

"There are those in the construction industry who think that we don't need apprenticeship any more. What they are saying is that the industry will be able to get along with semi-skilled tool wielders instead of well-trained all around craftsmen. I don't believe it for a minute; and any union with a highly skilled membership which is not vitally concerned with maintaining and improving that level of skill is doing justice neither to the organization nor to its members.

"This skill, for the bulk of our members who are either inside or construction craftsmen, is really all that we have to offer, either as organizations or as individuals. A carpenter's skill is the basis of his livelihood and the key to his economic advancement.

"We want our members to earn good wages and advance as far as they can in their industry. And fostering good apprenticeship programs is not the least of the ways in which their union can help them.

"It seems to me that, from a strictly selfish point of view, any union has a big stake in seeing that its members are as competent as possible. It's easier to bargain for members who can do a good job and produce a profit for the boss. If negotiations get really tough, an employer is going to think twice before trying to replace workers whose skill and knowledge will be seriously missed.

"If this is true of any union, it is certainly true of the building trades in general and of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in particular. Carpentry requires more versatility than any other construction craft. The carpenter who can't keep up with the changing demands of the industry has a hard time commanding the wages we think our members deserve. If he can't adjust to varying job requirements, he's likely to find himself out of a job most of the time. And our problem in maintaining our jurisdiction will become even more difficult if the skills of our members are watered down until superficial changes in methods or materials put traditional carpenter work beyond their reach.

"In sponsoring and working and fighting for better apprenticeship programs, we're not just serving our own interests and those of our members. We're also performing a real service for the construction industry and for the public which we all serve. The contract construction industry is so organized that it can't function properly without the competent journeyman craftsman with a broad range of knowledge and skill.

"Even a large, well-organized contractor must be able to assume that he can obtain the skills and job performance he needs at any particular and limited time;

he can do this only if there is an adequate supply of competent journeymen available to him at all times.

"Only by seeing that our carpenters can perform a wide range of carpenter work can we assure the contractor that he can find someone to do the work properly at every stage of his project. Without this service provided by building trades unions, every contractor would have to have on his payroll enough men of the proper skills to take care of his varying needs at different times. The economic consequences to the contractor and to the industry are obvious. And if our industry suffers, so do we."

The basic question, as Vice President Allan sees it, is a simple one: How many apprentices are we turning out under our present programs as compared with our need for new journeymen?

"I believe that anyone who carefully considered the available information could arrive at only one answer to that question. We just aren't turning out enough well-trained journeymen to meet the needs of the Brotherhood and the industry. Even assuming that we currently have enough trained journeymen today—and there are many in the industry who complain daily of the lack of competent craftsmen—we need or may need apprentices for two general purposes.

"First, to replace those who die, retire, or otherwise leave the industry through the process of natural attrition. Second, and there may be disagreement here—to meet the future needs of the industry if they are greater tomorrow than they are today.

"Let's consider the less certain needs first. In recent years the Department of

Labor and other agencies, public and private, have come up with various estimates of future needs for building craftsmen. Generally such studies have indicated a need for the training of apprentices in a number far above those actually enrolled in our present programs.

"We in the building trades have strongly criticized many of these estimates as grossly unrealistic in overestimating the number of craftsmen for whom jobs will actually be available; however, there are good reasons for believing that the future will bring increased demand for the skills of our members.

"The truth of the matter, of course, is that it is very difficult to foresee the future. Since the future quality of our membership and their job opportunities can be seriously affected by our failure to maintain a membership equal both in quantity and skill to future demand, we must give careful consideration to this problem.

"On the other hand, we must be careful not to train so many apprentices that some of them will be unable to find satisfactory job opportunities when they become journeymen. This would benefit neither our union nor those who would find themselves without work most of the time. On balance, it does not seem that our apprenticeship programs will require considerable expansion to meet a growing demand.

"If there is some doubt about future needs, there is certainly no doubt of the need to obtain replacements for those members who are inevitably lost through natural attrition. On this basis alone, we need a substantial expansion of our apprenticeship program."



APPRENTICESHIP TALK—General Representative Paul Rudd, left, discusses the Brotherhood's apprenticeship training program with Charles T. Cook of Local 1938, Crown Point, Ind., vice president of the Lake County District Council. The exhibit at rear is a new one, displayed for the first time at the 30th General Convention.

- **New members of Congress not to blame for failure of 14(b) and situs drives**
- **If you're mad about legislative setbacks, look at the record and vote for your friends Nov. 8**

RICHARD BOLLING

Congressman, Missouri's 5th District

Congressman Richard Bolling took a good, hard look at the accomplishments of the current session of Congress and reported to convention delegates that "all the important issues—which are purely what you might call labor-management issues—have been unsuccessful in this, the most liberal Congress since 1936."

"That is not to say that we have not been more successful than at any time in my 18 years of service in the House of Representatives in passing other legislation of value to the people of this country and to the members of organized labor.

"We have made great strides in social legislation—Medicare, aid to education, I think we will do something good about unemployment compensation, although that's not yet finally decided, and I worry until the signature is on the ball—all of these things represent steps forward that should have been taken in my opinion, 30 years ago.

"We even passed a bill that in the long run has its effect in the organized labor movement, although it doesn't have an immediate economic effect, we passed a decent minimum wage bill.

"But in the pieces of legislation like the repeal of 14(b) and Situs Picketing, we have been dismal failures."

The Congressman had this opinion of where the blame lay for these failures:

"Now, I understand that our people in the labor movement around the country who tend to blame those failures on the new members of Congress, the men who least deserve the blame, the men who of all the people in the 89th Congress are most responsible for the strides that we have made forward, I understand that there are some who say that they are the reason that we didn't take up Situs Picketing in the House of Representatives.

"Nothing could be further from the accurate truth. These men walked the plank on 14(b). They come from the toughest districts in the United States. They come from the ones where it is least likely to nominate progressive Congressmen, to elect progressive Congressmen, and they have put their election and re-election in this year on the line over and over and over again on the range of issues, but in particular on 14(b).

"They thought and I thought and other men in the

House thought that we had assurances that the Senate could function on 14(b). It didn't because it couldn't, and it couldn't because the minority leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, so cleverly led his troops that he was able to prevent the majority who favored the repeal of 14(b) from ever voting on it.

"The blame lies in this case not on the House, not on the President of the United States, but in the Senate, and quite specifically with the group representing less than a majority who were able to prevent by threat of filibuster action.

"Precisely the same thing, in a different way, happened on the question of Situs Picketing. It was impossible to get even an assurance that the Senate would take up the bill and there seemed very little point, especially since there was a recalcitrant House Chairman, in taking it up in the House only to assure another spectacle where the House had acted and the Senate did not.

"Now, if you are mad at the President about something, worry about that in '68. If you are mad at somebody about not doing something about 14(b), or situs, look at the record and see who failed to act.

"But you will not find a flaw in the record of the people about whom I am talking. They are the people from the tough districts, often in the country districts where there isn't a whole lot of organized labor. They are the people who have made the difference between the continuing stalemate that has existed in the United States Congress for 16 of the 18 years in which I have been a member, and which will continue again for another decade or two unless these men who have done their duty to their constituents and to the people of this country are rewarded with reelection. A great deal of their success will depend on you and others like you in the great movement in this country, the movement of organized labor, which has always been more than selfish, more selfish for the interests of the country, than the interest of itself."

Apprenticeship Exhibit



A view of a portion of the exhibit on apprenticeship presented by the 42 Counties of California at the 30th General Convention. A display of old tools of the craft attracted much interest. There was also a display of pictures of local and regional apprenticeship contests sponsored by 11 counties of Southern California.

- **Average work year of construction workers runs between 1,300-1,400 hours**
- **Nation would save money if it could find ways to put skilled trades to work**
- **Canadian construction industry praised for activities during severe winters**

WM. J. RANDALL

Congressman, Missouri's 4th District

A strong and logical pitch to put American building tradesmen to work during the long winter months was made in a well-received speech before the delegates to the 30th General Convention.

Congressmen Will J. Randall from Missouri's Fourth District posed the question: "Why must highly-skilled building tradesmen spend the winter on relief?"

"Statistics will show," Randall said, "that almost one-fifth of the total employment in the United States is seasonal, and unemployment in the construction industry alone accounts for about one-half of this one-fifth."

Randall noted that reliable spot checks show that the average work year of a construction worker runs 1300 to 1400 hours. That means that if a man worked 40 hours a week and was entitled to a two-week vacation, which is the pattern of most employed Americans, he would have a 2,000-hour work year, or 700 more annually than he now has.

The Missouri Congressman had a ready answer for those who say the high wages of construction workers make up for a short year.

"I would suggest to these doubters that this \$4.20, which is about the average hourly pay for a construction worker, multiplied by 1400 hours, makes a pay of only \$5,888 a year before taxes. This is not an excessively large amount for the man who has to live, raise his family and try to educate that family in a large city," Fallon told the delegates.

He noted that we could learn some lessons from our good neighbors to the north who have more severe and longer winters than we do.

"Winter construction has come to be a well-accepted feature of the construction industry of our Canadian neighbors to the north, and certainly their winters are worse and more severe than ours. There has been a number of great engineering projects that have been carried right on through, and one of them is the great St. Lawrence River Power program, it has been carried out during the severest winter months, and the Government of Canada has done something about it.

"They were so convinced that seasonal unemployment can be drastically reduced that they set up what they call a winter home building incentive plan, which gives \$500 bonus to an owner or builder or one of the first purchasers of a winter-built home. More than 25,000 applications have been filed for these bonuses, and this means jobs for 75,000 construction workers and 90,000 other individuals in associated industries.

"It would seem from the experience of Canada, and it has not been limited to Canada, the Scandinavian countries in northern Europe have tried the same thing, and it would seem the solutions to the seasonality problem is one of organization and one of scheduling. Bluntly speaking, this must mean better planning, and especially in the public works programs, the public agencies responsible for construction. There is no reason, and these words are addressed to those people, there is no reason why the General Services Administration should not take the lead. And that means the United States Government," he said.

Randall posed another serious question in his speech to the convention when he asked where tomorrow's skilled craftsmen are coming from.

"The question I pose to you now is how long will it be before the Department of Labor and the Department of Defense recognize that to fight a war we need skilled construction workers as well as skilled fighters? The question is when will we start deferring apprentices?"

"Already there is a serious shortage of skilled workers in many areas. It takes at least three years to train a craftsman in the skills of carpentry, electricity, metal-working, masonry, to mention a few trades.

"Now, if this war is going to last for some time, why are we not preparing for their period of trial and strain by planning now for our known manpower needs? We plan for planes and missiles years in advance," Randall noted.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Randall took a swipe at Defense Secretary McNamara's penny pinching economics, when he said that Congress was told by the Secretary that the building of 8,500 living quarters at a Army camp for soldiers and their families was "overheating the economy."

"His reasons have no weight, no logic, or no substance because the danger involved in the first place was very small. We are talking about 8,500 new starts, and you and I know there is about 1,500,000 new starts in this country, and if you divide that 8,500 into the normal home construction industry, it amounts to .0053," he said.

Congressman Randall congratulated the Brotherhood on its 85th anniversary and confessed that at 85 we are looking mighty well.

**Have You Made Your
Contribution To CLIC?**

District Board Members Change In Four-Year Span

The General Executive Board's report to the convention made delegates conscious of the irreplaceable losses suffered by the Brotherhood since the 1962 convention. Death had come to GEB Members R. E. Roberts, Harry C. Schwarzer, and Patrick A. Hogan, and to General Representatives William J. Sullivan, Charles Shaw, Victor Midgley, William Johnson, Michael J. Sexton, and Glen C. Titus. John R. Stevenson had retired as First General Vice President in 1964.

To fill the vacancies on the General Executive Board, the following were subsequently appointed and have served with distinction: Wm. Sidell as 2nd General Vice President (following the elevation of Finlay C. Allan as 1st General Vice President); C. A. Shuey as 3rd District Board Member and Charles E. Nichols as 8th District Board Member.



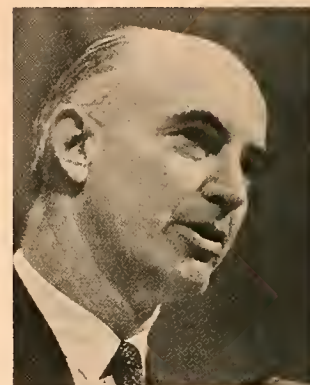
HENRY W. CHANDLER
4th District,
Atlanta, Ga.



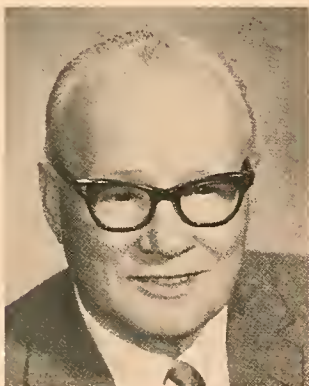
CHARLES E. NICHOLS
8th District,
Sacramento, Calif.



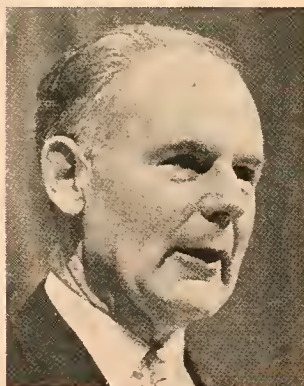
RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2nd District,
Springfield, N.J.



LEON W. GREENE
5th District,
St. Paul, Minn.



CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
1st District,
New York City



GEORGE BENGOUGH
10th District,
Vancouver, B.C.



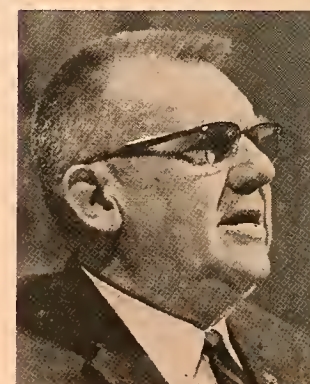
JAMES O. MACK
6th District,
Kansas City, Mo.



CECIL SHUEY
3rd District,
Monticello, Ind.



ANDREW V. COOPER
9th District,
Toronto, Ont.



LYLE HILLER
7th District,
Portland, Ore.



President Hutcheson welcomes Undersecretary Henning.

- **Unemployment Rate, Building Trades, 8.4%, Unemployment Rate, Negroes, 8.2%**
- **Labor praised for role in passage of liberal legislation**
- **Building Trades unions are commended on Viet Nam stand**

JOHN HENNING

Undersecretary of Labor

In his remarks to the 30th General Convention, Undersecretary of Labor John Henning called attention to a twin unemployment plight in the United States—"an American tragedy," he pointed out, which has not been noted by the press and radio of the nation.

He referred to the fact that in the preceding month of August the percentage of unemployment among Negroes in the United States work force had risen to 8.2%. During the same month, in spite of the fact that overall unemployment had been reduced to 3.9%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 8.4% of the building trades workers of the nation were unemployed!

"This is nothing new," he commented. "In 1964 the average rate of unemployment in the building trades industry of this nation was 10%. That is 10% of the three million workers—300,000 workers a month jobless.

"In '65 it was down to 9%. That is 270,000 building trades workers unemployed. . . ."

The Undersecretary added: "It is the obligation of a free society to assure constancy of employment to those who might know discrimination because of their skin. It is also the obligation of a free society to de-

velop those ways and those means by which the construction workers of this country who know particular difficulties will be assured of equity of employment and constancy of employment."

He expressed the hope that the next session of Congress will "bend its talents to the resolving of this problem, and give regular employment to the building trades workers of the nation."

The speaker gave organized labor a major share of the credit for the humanitarian legislation of the current Congress.

In his speech, Henning reviewed some of the more notable legislative landmarks that have been signed into law during the Johnson administration:

"Medicare is one that we never thought was possible. I don't think anyone in this room dreamt that we would so quickly and so easily have a law written into the statutes of this nation which would assure this, the dignity of men and women in their fading years of life, when the problems of disease are in ascent and income is in decline.

"Federal aid to education. We never thought that was possible after long years of struggle and failure. We all knew that the county and state jurisdiction throughout this country in all too many instances never had the financial capacity to educate their young. We have that now through the financial resources of the Federal Government.

"The War on Poverty. Nothing like it since the days, the great days of Roosevelt. The Government through the War on Poverty joined the cause of union labor or the cause of unionism, for unionism was born to wage war on poverty."

Undersecretary Henning also praised organized labor, and in particular, the building trades unions, which have backed the administration's stand in Southeast Asia.

"Now, the trade union movement has sustained the President in this struggle from the first moment of testing and why? There is no place in the philosophy of the Government of Red China for the right of working people to form trade unions and bargain on the conditions under which they shall live out their lives.

"Now, the Building Trades from the first spoke vigorously and freely on the matter of despotism in Southeast Asia. The Building Trades Unions deserve great recognition and great credit by those who direct the destiny of this nation," Henning said.

The bulk of the remainder of Henning's speech concentrated on compulsory arbitration. He warned the trade union movement to beware of wolves in sheep's clothing who will tell you that any move for compulsory arbitration is designed "not for your union but that other union that is on strike . . . those men who are ambitious for power."

"They will chain you one by one, because they know in union there is strength. . . ."

"They chain you today, they chain you tomorrow, and when they chain that one union, you are chained because an injury to one is still an injury to all of American labor."

Convention Committees

Consider Many Issues



It was the responsibility of 16 convention committees to review the work of the Brotherhood during the past four years and to make recommendations to the convention on actions to be taken in the four years ahead. Some of these committees assembled at the General Office in Washington prior to the convention in order

to dig deeply into the big jobs before them. All of the committees held sessions during the convention and made full and stimulating reports. On this page and the three pages which follow are the delegates who served on these committees. To these hard-working delegates: a vote of thanks from the entire Brotherhood.



■ CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE—FIRST ROW: E. C. Meinert, Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.; Oscar R. Pratt, Local 624, Brockton, Mass.; and Frank McNamora, Local 1871, Cleveland, Ohio. SECOND ROW: M. James Sexton, Local 13, Chicago, Ill.; Matthew J. Weaver, Local 1351, Leadville, Colo.; A. L. Henderson, Local 1296, San Diego, Calif.; Richard Pittman, Local 2633, Tacoma, Wash.; Henry Spotholz, Local 15, Hockensack, N. J.; and Harold Lewis, Local 1509, Miami, Fla.

■ RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—SEATED: C. R. Bartolini, Local 36, Oakland, Calif., and Frank Miller, Local 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa. STANDING: Stanley Ronken, Local 562, Everett, Wash.; F. O. Jorgensen, Local 316, San Jose, Calif.; Ralph Bowes, Local 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.; George McCurdy, Local 494, Windsor, Ont.; George Babcock, Local 1511, Southampton, N. Y.; and Raymond Fair, Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich.



■ GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT—FIRST ROW: James Skelton, Local 946, Los Angeles, Calif.; Al Figone, Local 483, San Francisco, Calif.; Stanley Johnson, Local 141, Chicago, Ill.; Otto Suhr, Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind. SECOND ROW: Ralph Connizzaro, Local 163, Peekskill, N. Y.; Chos. Henderson, Local 198, Dallas, Texas; Sigurd Lucassen, Local 2250, Red Bank, N. J.; H. H. Brown, Local 1849, Pasco, Wash.; and Louis Nunn, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.



■ **FINANCE COMMITTEE**—FIRST ROW: Earl Hartley, Local 3099, Aberdeen, Wash.; Charles A. Thampson, Local 58, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Leshe, Local 180, Vallejo, Calif.; and Donald Bostemeyer, Local 253, Omaha, Neb. SECOND ROW: Robert Borrett, Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.; Milton Frey, Local 278, Watertown, N. Y.; L. D. Newton, Local 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Robert C. Boyd, Local 1402, Richmond, Va.; and Joseph P. Clautier, Local 2182, Montreal, Que.

■ **GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT**—FIRST ROW: Leo Shrimpton, Local 1463, Omaha, Neb.; Nick Cordil, Local 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.; George Casseday, Local 2761, McCleary, Wash.; and Stanley Yanagi, Local 745, Honolulu, H. I. SECOND ROW: Eugene Considine, Local 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Edward Kuehn, Local 298, New York; Harry C. Schworzer, Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio; Sullivan Crow, Local 1274, Decatur, Ala.; and Eugene Cloytan, Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill.



■ **APPRENTICESHIP**—FIRST ROW: Heber Long, Local 2305, New York, N. Y.; Ronald L. Stadler, Local 849, Manitowoc, Wis.; Charles Sanford, Local 929, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. A. Brown, Local 981, Petaluma, Calif. SECOND ROW: Basil Clark, Local 2309, Toronto, Ont.; H. O. Moore, Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.; Vernon Ellsworth, Local 982, Detroit, Mich.; Glen Hook, Local 609, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and David Hedlund, Local 1489, Burlington, N. J.

■ **HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE**—FIRST ROW: George Callura, Local 490, Passaic, N. J.; William Butts, Local 218, Boston, Mass.; Russell Austin, Local 712, Covington, Ky.; Robert E. Brown, Local 2230, Greensboro, N. C. SECOND ROW: Russell Robbins, Local 343, Winnipeg, Man.; Weldon F. Newbury, Local 98, Spokane, Wash.; Thomas B. Hamill, Local 117, Albany, N. Y.; John Marman Jr., Local 971, Reno, Nev.; and David Jaseff, Local 1513, Detroit, Mich.



Convention Committees, continued

■ **GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT**—**FIRST ROW:** Herman F. Podewes, Local 374, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Richard Adams, Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.; Julius Peterman, Local 1518, Gulfport, Miss.; Alex Brackenridge, Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio. **SECOND ROW:** James C. Hovis, Local 331, Norfolk, Va.; Dean E. South-erland, Local 2042, Oxnord, Calif.; Andrew Clark, Local 226, Portland, Oreg.; Leslie M. Prickett, Local 55, Denver, Colo.; and George Vest Jr., Local 141, Chicago, Ill.



■ **POLITICAL EDUCATION** — **SEATED IN FRONT,** Richard Mansfield, Local 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif. and Leonard Zimmerman, Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich. **STANDING:** Dale K. Gemmill, Local 191, York, Pa.; Robert J. Caley, Local 1961, Roseburg, Ore.; Andrew E. Shusta, Local 107, Worcester, Mass.; Davis Booth, Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. C. Echols, Local 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.; and William Gilbert, Local 953, Lake Charles, La. Not present when the picture was taken: Robert Lee Hanna, Local 844, Reseda, Calif.

■ **ORGANIZATION**—**SEATED:** Ted A. Prusia, Local 2896, Lyons, Ore.; C. C. Howell, Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla.; Carl Eckloff, Local 314, Madison, Wis.; and Joseph Benfatti, Local 530, Los Angeles, Calif. **STANDING:** Louis Konyha, Local 1180, Cleveland, O.; Walter Scott, Local 2564, Grand Falls, N.F.; Charles Campau, Local 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.; William T. Massa, Local 1590, Washington, D.C.; and Robert Stevenson, Local 40, Boston, Mass.



■ **RITUAL**—**SEATED:** Leon Spierer, Local 135, New York, N. Y.; T. A. Pitts, Local 64, Louisville, Ky.; and John J. Smith, Local 2311, Washington, D.C. **STANDING:** Franklin Allen, Local 128, St. Albans, W. Va.; Joseph O'Sullivan, Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.; William Rabbitt, Local 3128, New York, N. Y.; and William H. Allore, Local 334, Soginaw, Mich. Not present when the picture was taken: Leonard Luch-singer, Local 1032, Minot, S. D.; and John L. MacNeil, Local 452, Vancouver, B. C.

■ **UNION LABEL—SEATED:** A. J. Bagdanowicz, Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., secretary, and Russell McNoir, Local 821, Newark, N. J., chairman. **STANDING:** P. Rabichaud, Local 27, Toronto, Ont.; Roy W. Parent, Local 3119, Tacoma, Wash.; Loyd H. Jenkins, Local 1445, Topeka, Kans.; Ray Cebalt, Local 1452, Detroit, Mich.; Elmer E. Jacobs, Jr., Local 639, Akron, O.; Louis R. Tolve, Local 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; and Edwin Westerman, Local 1618, Sacramento, Calif.



■ **HOME AND PENSION COMMITTEE—SEATED:** Robert H. Groy, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa., and Julius Viancour, Local 2894, Twisp, Wash. **STANDING:** Arthur H. Galeo, Local 29, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur Davis Jr., Local 30, New London, Conn.; Leonard Maddux, Local 61, Kansas City, Mo.; Leonard E. Wilt, Local 2217, Lakeland, Fla. Not present when picture was taken: G. A. McCulloch, Local 1140, San Pedro, Calif.; Marvin Grishmon, Local 1433, Detroit, Mich.

■ **TRUSTEES' REPORT—FIRST ROW:** Samuel F. Spitale, Local 599, Hammond, Ind.; Robert J. Sprague, Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; L. N. Leslie, Local 1381, Woodland, Calif.; George Tichac, Local 985, Gory, Ind. **SECOND ROW:** Luther Sizemore Jr., Local 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.; Z. W. Burnett, Local 690, Little Rock, Ark.; Joseph Hudson, Local 218, Boston, Mass.; Matthew P. Higgins, Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa. Not present for picture: Jock Wood, Local 674, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



■ **GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT—Wm. R. Johnson, Local 1456, New York, N. Y.; Henry L. Brown, Local 1529, Kansas City, Kans.; Harry Anderson, Local 454, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herman Kaap, Local 80, Chicago, Ill.; Asa Ryman, Local 548, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. E. Powers, Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.; B. I. Perkins, Local 1281, Anchorage, Alaska; Macon Bynum, Local 2352, Carinth, Miss.; Tulio Mior, Local 2693, Port Arthur, Ont.**



These Also Served, But Missed Pictures

The press of convention business prevented the members of two busy committees from assembling for group pictures. The official convention photographer was covering activities on the convention floor when they were in business sessions. We regret that there was no opportunity to get them together for the pictures. These committees and their hard-working members were as follows:

■ **APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE—**Henry Mock, Local 242, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; Anthony Ramos, Local 550, Oakland, Calif., Secretary; Howard Welch, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.; Jerome Kearney, Local 94, Providence, R. I.; William Mohaney, Local 20, New York, N. Y.; George Laufenberg, Local 620, Madison, N. J.; Milan Marsh, Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio; G. A. McNeil, Local 1266, Austin, Tex.; and Hugh Allen, Local 2608, Redding, Calif.

Convention Wardens In Traditional Duties

A dozen delegates were assigned the traditional duty of manning the doors to the convention hall, passing out attendance cards, and checking badges. They were the convention wardens—a hard-working, alert crew—and they included:

Frank Koscis, Local 2947, New York, N. Y.; Andrea Sacco, Local 79, New Haven, Conn.; Mike Knezevich, Local 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Buchanan, Local 3154, Monticello, Ind.; Milton Holzman, Local 1539, Chicago, Ill.; Davey Laborde, Local 1846, New Orleans, La.; Grant Suiter, Local 596, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Lloyd, Local 1072, Muskogee, Okla.; Donald Schortgen, Local 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Richard Trail, Local 1113, San Bernardino, Calif.; Wilbur Ealy, Local 2632, New York, N.Y.; and Irvin Schneider, Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.

- **Need for firm jurisdictional agreements in building trades is stressed.**

- **'We must get into the political arena and do a job.'**

RUSSELL BERG

President, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers

Never before has there been such a need for the craft organizations in general and the building trades organizations in particular to close ranks, to fight our common enemies, Boilermakers' President Russell Berg told convention delegates.

He praised the jurisdictional agreement between the United Brotherhood and his own organization, and he called its administration "the very best" and "a model for other organizations to follow".

He stressed that certain industrial organizations are steadily and progressively encroaching on building tradesmen. Such organizations he listed among the "common enemies."

Another enemy, he identified as the open shop contractor. Some of these, he said, are growing so big and

prosperous that "some of our fair union contractors have threatened or suggested the possibility that they might have to set up subsidiary companies that would operate non-union in order to compete with them."

A third problem he identified was the importation of building materials.

"This is becoming more and more of a problem," he said. "I know it affects you people, because you fabricate and manufacture building materials that go into the construction industry, as do the Boiler Makers. It is a problem that we have to recognize is going to get greater. Again, it is something we have to join ranks and decide what we are going to do and go ahead and do it, and see if we can't knock this foreign material out of the box."

Berg closed with a brief discussion of labor's role in politics.

"You all know what has happened to the labor movement when it got fat and lazy and didn't go to the polls and vote," he said. "We got the Taft-Hartley Act . . . we got the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act . . ."

He pointed out that much legislation in state legislatures and in Congress has a direct bearing on the building and construction trades, and that union craftsmen must exercise their political strength.

"As your officers well know, up on Capitol Hill in Washington there is hardly a day that goes by but that we don't have to be on our toes watching legislation which is introduced, to defend ourselves and defeat legislation which will be harmful to us . . . and to get support for legislation which is helpful to us," Berg said.

"It is a *must* that we get into the political arena and do a job."

How many words are spoken?



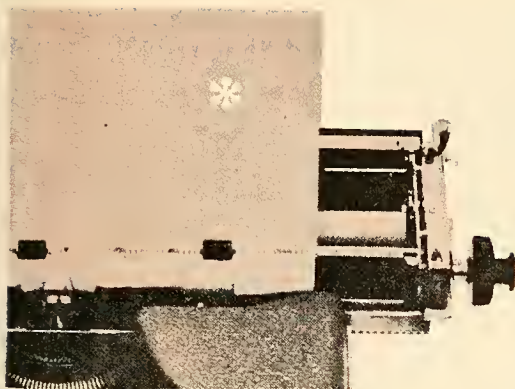
How many man-hours are spent?

During the steady course of the five-day 30th General Convention, a team of four court reporters took down a steady stream of words to prepare the "official proceedings" as a permanent and historic record. In those five days they recorded more than 255,000 words . . . enough wordage to fill almost four average books.

Convening at either 9 or 9:30 each morning, recessing for lunch and reconvening at 1:30 or 2 p.m. and working until 5 each afternoon, the 2,188 delegates put in approximately 65,640 man-hours of work in the convention hall.

Add to this the thousands of man-hours spent prior to and during the convention by the 16 committees, and you tally up what amounts to a hard-working, stimulating convention.





EDITORIALS

***Most Important Message**

The most important editorial opinion we can express this month is that you and every other member of a trade union in the United States *must* get to the polls on Election Day, November 8, and VOTE! Vote for the working man's friends.

Who are they? They are the candidates who support labor-backed legislation in the state legislature and the Congress. Your state Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO's COPE) will supply the voting records of the incumbents. Check their record against the promises of their opponents . . . and vote accordingly.

***High Cost of Housing**

There are far too many people in the nation today who cannot afford a home of their own because of rising costs of homebuilding, people who unthinkingly say: "We can't afford to buy a home because the unions are getting so much more in wages that they've priced us out of the market!"

At first glance this might seem to be true, because unions have managed to obtain, for their members, raises in wage rates in spite of bargaining handicaps. But the union craftsman has also increased his productivity, so that his raises are not fully reflected in home prices.

What has caused a sharp rise in home prices has been the rise in land values; up 200% since 1951. While home prices have risen 72% above 1951 levels, if the land value increases are excluded, the increase has only been 54% since '51; only 10% since '60.

The sizes of homes have increased, too, as buyers demand more room. The average FHA single-family home in '50 had 4.6 rooms. Today it has 5.7 . . . and they're bigger. Moreover, 51% of '59 homes had more than one bathroom. Today 66% of the homes have two or more. This adds to costs by doubling fixture costs. Garages, too, have increased in popularity. In 1950 only 49% of the new homes had garages or carports. Today 82% of all houses also have garages or carports.

These are not the figures of organized labor. They came as a result of a housing study by the National

Industrial Conference Board, a highly-respected study and research group, largely supported by industry.

Because of improved building methods and materials, it is possible today to build a moderately-sized home at a price only moderately above what it would have cost fifteen years ago. But what has sharply raised the cost of today's home for today's buyer are such factors as increased interest charges, increased size, more rooms, more facilities and installed luxury features together with vastly increased land costs.

***Scholarly Revolution**

As millions of young people returned to the classroom last month, Americans could view with considerable hope the new developments in the process of education.

The new curriculum in mathematics, about which so much has been heard, was followed by exciting new approaches in the teaching of the natural sciences. And now the social sciences, languages and the arts are undergoing similar and striking reforms.

Education conceived of as rote learning has tended to stifle the pupils' interest and initiative. Feeling no real challenge, many could hardly wait to drop out of school. Most suffered it through.

But curriculum development centers are now preparing materials to help students do their own thinking. The emphasis is on more individual work. Problem-solving is at the heart of the new teaching method. Each child is learning to become a thinker and a doer. Less emphasis is placed on the who, what, where and when—more on the why and the how. And an effort is being made to show where seemingly disjointed bits of information fit into the larger pattern of knowledge.

All this means that America should soon begin to close the education gap which places some of the graduates of its elementary and secondary school system at a comparative disadvantage to their European counterparts. The day when education was a matter of memorizing "facts" found in a textbook and parroting them back to a teacher is fast receding into history. The new teaching techniques, using the Socratic method of inquiry, mean that American education is finally coming of age.



Time for the nomination of General Officers was reached as the afternoon session opened on Wednesday, September 21. There was an air of expectancy as Second General Vice President Wm. Sidell declared nominations open and recognized First Vice President Finlay C. Allan for the purpose of nominating M. A. Hutcheson for the ensuing term as General President. A tremendous demonstration followed the nomination.

Subsequently, a nominating committee consisting of Retired First General Vice President John Stevenson, Ted Johnson, and Conny Olsen placed in nomination the other General Officers to succeed themselves, with the exception of 9th District Board Member Andrew V. Cooper, who declined to run again.

Contests developed for the posts of 2nd and 9th District Board Members. Raleigh Rajoppi of Springfield, N.J., retained his position as 2nd District Board Member, and William Stefanovitch of Windsor, Ontario, became new 9th District Board Member.

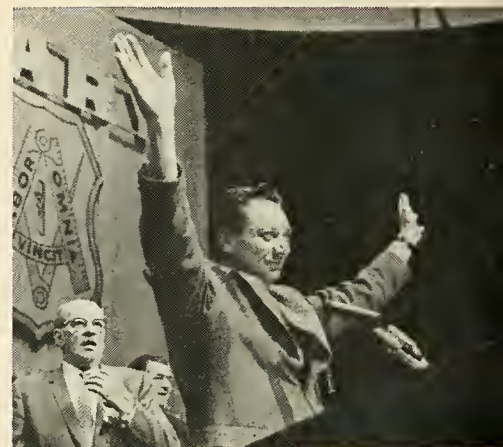
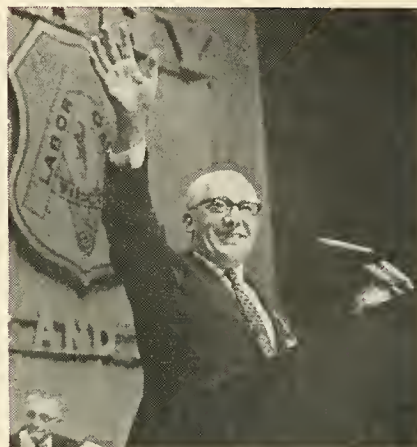
The election was held on Thursday morning, with balloting in the Little Theater section of the Auditorium.

election of officers is spirited event

Rajoppi and
Stefanovich win
In busy contest



Delegates demonstrate support for General Officers.



Raleigh Rajoppi, left, and William Stefanovich wave in victory.



A delegate casts his ballot.

■ ELECTION COMMITTEE—SEATED: W. O. Hoys, Local 377, Alton, Ill.; Wilfred Lamoureux, Local 3127, New York, N. Y.; H. E. Morris, Local 2024, Miami, Fla.; Robert S. Allen, Local 311, Joplin, Mo.; C. C. Dombrowski, Local 81, Erie, Pa.; George Zack, Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif.; Thomas Fenwick, Local 18, Hamilton, Ont.; Burdette B. Cochran, Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa; Anthony Boe, Local 948, Sioux City, Iowa. Standing: Thomas J. Dornan, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta.; Leo Fritz, Local 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.; James Ervin, Local 1138, Toledo, Ohio; I. L. Sewell Jr., Local 2360, Wrangell, Alaska; Richard Shugrue, Local 34, San Francisco, Calif.; Willard E. Delger, Local 286, Great Falls, Mont.; Lyman Williams, Local 1250, Homestead, Fla.; Vern C. Rippetoe, Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif.; Joseph Hardy, Local 2168, Boston, Mass.; Rene Dusseault, Local 134, Montreal, Que.; Joseph Hazord, Local 2559, San Francisco, Calif.; Robert C. Weller, Local 2405, Kolispell, Mont.; Carl Reiter, Local 73, St. Louis, Mo. Not present when the picture was taken was Martin Knudsen, Local 715, Elizabeth, N. J.



Election tellers on duty as a delegate casts his vote.



Credentials are checked outside voting area.





THE LADIES WAIT outside the Wyandotte Street entrance to the Hotel Muehleboch for the buses which took them to the Harry S. Truman Library at Independence, Missouri.

Especially for the Ladies

To help make the Kansas City visit of delegates' wives a memorable one, the Kansas City District Council and city officials teamed up to plan several special events.

On Tuesday, September 20, there was a bus trip to the Harry S. Truman Library at nearby Independence, Missouri. The ladies were also invited to a tour of the Nelson-Atkins Art Galleries, the Country Club Plaza, and the Ward Parkway Shops.

The following day, at noon, an overflow crowd of ladies gathered at the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Muehleboch for a luncheon and fashion show.

The Kansas City Council maintained a hospitality room each evening at the Hotel Phillips, one block from the convention auditorium.

First General Vice President Finlay Allan secured the Little Theater in the Municipal Auditorium for a meeting of Ladies Auxiliaries, and there, with the assistance of General Representative Clarence Briggs, the ladies held a discussion of auxiliaries activities.

ANOTHER VIEW of the ladies gathered for a bus trip. The weather was cool and clear—ideal for the outings.



ONE OF HUNDREDS of tables in the Grand Ballroom of the headquarters hotel which accommodated wives and guests of the luncheon and fashion show. More than 1600 visitors made this event one of the largest in the history of the hotel.

HAWAIIAN LEIS worn by General Officers' wives in the picture above were gifts of Hawaiian delegates to the convention.



*Highlights
of the
85th
Anniversary
Convention
in
COLOR*

General President M. A. Hutcheson delivers the keynote address.



The printed proceedings of the 30th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America alone could never convey the color and excitement which surrounded the assembly of 2,188 delegates in the big Municipal Auditorium at Kansas City, Missouri, September 19, 1966.

The auditorium was decked in bunting and banners. Replicas of the Brotherhood seal framed the convention floor on three sides, hanging from the long balcony.

Union musicians played a stirring concert beside the speakers' platform. Flashes appeared here and there in the hall, as news cameramen and delegates recorded the big event.

Official convention messengers moved about the auditorium, making last-minute arrangements. Wardens lined the entrances to the hall, checking badges and passing out attendance cards.

It was a scene of vast activity—the gathering of craft representatives from all over the United States

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILLARD WIRTZ complimented the Brotherhood on its efforts to train apprentices and for its fair and reasonable approach to the rights of individuals. He praised the efforts of the American labor movement to achieve a better life for all. "You tell me of any other organization in this country in which there has been for so long a time so large a percentage of the people of all races," he urged. "Not in your churches, not in your schools, not in your country clubs, not any place else has there been so long a recognition of the basic idea that all people are the same." He told the convention that "it is just a matter of time until Section 14(b) gets wiped off the books" and "sit us picketing has been recognized as the legitimate activity which it is."



and Canada to chart the course of a great international labor union for the coming years.

Motion picture cameramen recorded the opening sessions of the convention, and, under the bright lights set up for their work, the official CARPENTER cameraman was able to move about photographing guest speakers and special events in vivid color. In this special 16-page color section we offer to our readers some of the results of his "shooting".

The convention welcomed several outstanding public officials and labor leaders as guest speakers. Only brief excerpts from their addresses appear here.

Certainly one of the most colorful events of the 30th General Convention was the rousing demonstration which began with the nomination of General President M. A. Hutcheson for another term as top officer of the Brotherhood and continued with the nominations of other General Officers.

GEORGE MEANY, President of the AFL-CIO, told the convention in a filmed address that the American labor movement is "committed to the endless pursuit of perfection." He called for a roll back of interest rates and other measures to halt the "profit inflation" of 1966. He emphasized that prices today are not being pushed up by wages. "It is a funny thing about some of these economic experts. It seems that the money which goes into the pay envelopes of the workers is inflationary, but the money which goes into the astronomical profits of the corporations which distribute tremendous dividends and pay their executives enormous salaries and bonuses, why that kind of money does not seem to be inflationary..."



WILLIAM SCHNITZLER, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, appealed to delegates to play a greater role in their local central labor bodies. "You fellows have built one of the greatest International Unions in America," he told delegates. "With your help, we will be able to say that about our state and local organizations." He called upon dissenters to give "one trade union reason why you are not affiliated."



JOHN HENNING, U.S. Under Secretary of Labor, a former trade union leader, reviewed the actions of the current Congress and warned delegates that political action by trade unions is needed now, perhaps more than ever before. He praised the accomplishments of the Johnson Administration and said that it had produced "the most significant social legislation" since the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt.



WILLIAM J. RANDALL, Missouri Congressman, called for a governmental study of the problems of seasonal employment in the building trades. He pointed out that one-fifth of the total employment in the United States is seasonal and that the construction industry accounts for nearly one-half of seasonal unemployment.



It was truly one of the greatest conventions in the 85-year history of the United Brotherhood—a fitting commemoration of the 85th Anniversary of the founding of the International Union.

Delegates sensed the fraternal spirit of the occasion and entered into the work of the business sessions with a strong sense of stewardship and responsibility. The convention hall was filled all week long, as the deliberations continued day by day. Seventeen con-

vention committees held meetings during the week and made their reports to the convention. General Officers reviewed their activities since the previous convention in Washington, D.C., in 1962.

Among the issues which permeated the proceedings were these:

- *The need to expand the broad base of worker buying power to counter threats to economic stability from runaway profits.*

RICHARD BOLLING, Congressman from Missouri's 5th District, expressed dismay that "all the important issues that are purely what you might call labor-management issues" have not been acted upon favorably by the current Congress. Among these he included repeal of 14(b) of Taft-Hartley and situs picketing. He called for renewed efforts to achieve success.



CLAUDE JODOIN, President, Canadian Labour Congress, warned delegates that most employers would have them believe that there is no "right time" for wage increases and contract adjustments and that they must continue to press for improvements in wages and working conditions. "The job challenge of the future is pointed up by the fact that almost one-third of the Canadian population is now under 15 years of age. There must be a recognition of the necessity for accepting new ideas in collective bargaining."

- *The need to achieve and maintain jobs for all workers in the face of the revolution in productivity wrought by automation.*

- *The need to elect candidates friendly to labor in the coming general elections and to extend the progressive record of the 89th Congress into the area of labor-management relations, beating back the attacks of anti-labor forces.*

- *The need to press forward on every front the*

battles to wipe out poverty.

The anti-poverty program initiated in Congress in the last two years is "merely the extension of the war the labor movement has been conducting for the better part of a century," President Hutcherson told the convention.

In a wide-ranging keynote address, he said that labor's objectives are exactly the same as those of the legislative program—"to ensure to every worker a



PAUL HALL, President of the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and President of the Seafarers International Union of North America, told the convention that President Lyndon Johnson is receiving bad advice from his "palace guard" with respect to the maritime needs of the United States. He called for action now to build up the U.S. merchant fleet.

FRANK BONADIO, Secretary-Treasurer Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, cautioned that building craftsmen must pull together in fighting the non-union contractor. "He is bigger; he is fatter; and there is more of him."



JOSEPH LEWIS, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO, called for increased support of union label products and services. He praised the Brotherhood's activities in the AFL-CIO's union label program.



RUSSELL BERG, President of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, extended fraternal greetings. He appealed to delegates to "close ranks" against encroachments of industrial organizations, open-shop contractors, and other enemies.

B. A. GRITTA, President of the Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO, reported that the Metal Trades are making considerable progress in organizing Federal employees under Executive Order 10988, and he urged continued efforts to organize the unorganized.



RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary, shown in insert at right, directed the activities of the temporary General Office at Kansas City, supervised housing of delegates, assigned meeting rooms, assisted the work of committees, kept the records, and generally served as anchor man for the convention.

MAYOR ILUS DAVIS of Kansas City, shown in the insert on the opposite page, extended a warm welcome to the delegates. He told the convention: "This is one of the greatest periods of change in the history of the world. Organizations such as yours are participating in this great change in a responsible way, providing the bases for building an even greater civilization than we have had before."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN Henry Brown, shown at right in the insert on the opposite page, opened the convention, and, following the invocation and, initial ceremonies, he turned the gavel over to General President Hutcheson.



wage sufficient to allow him and his family to live in reasonable comfort and security; to make the fullest amount of education possible for every child; to endow work with dignity and safety."

Pointing out that the Brotherhood is nearing a record high of nearly 800,000 members, he nevertheless warned of potential dangers.

The organizing staff brings into the union each year approximately 100,000 new members but at the

same time "90,000 or 95,000 leave the fold through the back door," he reported. He urged the convention to give careful consideration to alternative new and expanded organizing programs.

As the convention pursued its work, hundreds of delegates' wives watched from the balcony, joining in the applause as guest speakers discussed the pressing issues of 1966.

Before the convention adjourned on Friday most



delegates had joined the drive for CLIC funds. "CLIC" stands for Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee, and a display booth near the entrance to the convention hall explained to delegates the program of the new organization. CLIC buttons appeared on hundreds of coat lapels, and a special CLIC Committee collected contributions for the vital political activities of CLIC.

Also busy were the staff workers in the field of

apprenticeship training. Colorful exhibits described the training program through visual aids and literature.

The 30th General Convention was a big gathering for Kansas City, but city fathers met the challenge well. Delegates found plenty of good eating facilities—for which the city is famed. They were housed in several hotels near the Municipal Auditorium. City officials helped to arrange outings for the lady visitors and attendance at a major league baseball game.

FINLAY C. ALLAN, First General Vice President, placed in nomination the name of M. A. Hutcheson for the office of General President for the ensuing term, setting off a mammoth demonstration which "shook the hall", as pictures on the following pages indicate.



Thunderous Demonstrations Greet Nominations of General Officers



EVERY DISTRICT was represented in the ovations which followed the nominations of the incumbent General Officers. The placards at left are typical of scores which suddenly appeared in the big auditorium.



A RIOT OF COLOR appeared on the convention floor as placards of many hues mixed with the colorful costumes of the delegations. In the foreground below, Canadians wear overseas caps. The yellow caps with the Brotherhood emblem covered the heads of many Californians. The black tri-cornered hats were Bostonian.



DOWN THE CENTER AISLE they came, cheering, tooting horns, and cranking sirens. Other delegates joined the procession as it moved to the front of the auditorium.





IN A SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATION, delegates crowded to the convention platform to personally extend their support to General President Hutcheson and the other officers of the "Harmony Five."

Most of the Convention delegates were able to shake hands with the General Officers before the half-hour ovation subsided.





THE CONVENTION PLATFORM during opening ceremonies.



THE FLOWERS which bedecked the stage—a gift from Hawaiian delegates—are admired by General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Livingston.

DELEGATES await their turn at the microphone, as an issue is debated on the convention floor. At right, a delegate badge.





WILLIAM SIDELL, Second General Vice President, addressed the convention on the newly-formed political arm of the Brotherhood—The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee—urging strong support of its program. He also reported on jurisdictional problems of the craft.

JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice President, Retired, was an active participant in the deliberations of the 30th General Convention.



DECKED OUT like a Prussian general, with buttons, badges, and mementos from various delegations, John A. T. Pirie of Local Union 2222, Goderich, Ontario, president of the Western Ontario District Council, joins the demonstrators during nominations of officers.





'An Invisible Labor'^{*}

DEEP IN THOUGHT, the men shown here shared with the more than 2,000 delegates seated on the wide convention floor the problems facing the 30th General Convention. Each in his own mind judged the issues—yea or nay—and each cast his vote according to the will of the members he represented and the dictates of his conscience.

^{*}"A man is not idle because he is absorbed in thought. There is a visible labor and there is an invisible labor."—Victor Hugo



- **Brotherhood urged to push organizing the unorganized among Federal service workers.**
- **Individual union members are key to making organizing gains.**

B. A. GRITTA,

President, Metal Trades Department

THE work of the Brotherhood as an active participant in the affairs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department was highly praised by the president of the Department, B. A. Gritta, in a speech to the Kansas City convention.

"I want to take this opportunity," Gritta said, "to highly commend the United Brotherhood, its officers and representatives, for their active participation through our Department and its councils in bringing collective bargaining to the workers of your trade in federal service. You are doing an excellent job, and you are showing substantial membership gains among those of your trade in all of our federal employee metal trades councils, and particularly in our councils in the naval shipyards where we have exclusive recognition and agreements."

Gritta, a sheet metal worker by trade, then told the delegates some of the major activities of the Department which is presently composed of 22 international unions

with a membership of more than three million workers. About half of the unions are building trades unions.

"We presently have chartered and functioning more than 135 metal trades councils throughout the United States and Canada. About one-fourth of these councils are chartered for workers in federal activities.

"Our Department played a major role in the developments which resulted in President Kennedy's issuance of Executive Order 10988 on January 17, 1962, giving to federal workers for the first time the right to organize and bargain collectively through unions of their own choice.

"While our Department has had chartered local councils functioning in major federal activities, such as naval shipyards, for more than 55 years, the issuance of this Executive Order has served to substantially stimulate the interest of federal workers in joining their appropriate trade unions. Federal workers can now bargain collectively, and obtain improvements in their employment conditions through the exercise of their bargaining rights.

In his speech, Gritta reminded the delegates that there are over 600,000 blue collar workers employed by the Federal Government and vast numbers of these workers are still unorganized. He said it was particularly important that we organize these Federal blue collar workers into our craft unions and the time is now.

He urged the delegates when they returned to their home towns after the convention to check and survey the situation with respect to the industrial activities in their localities, be they Federal or private, to see if the workers of our trade are organized in the Brotherhood.

"You know, sometimes it gives me concern that a man will say, 'As far as organization is concerned, it is the responsibility of the International Union.'

"This is not true. This is absolutely not true. Every man that joins a labor organization takes an oath to protect the jurisdiction of that organization, to work for the benefit of that organization, and do what he can to assist his fellow man in improving his wages, his work, and his working conditions, and the only way that can be done is to get the unorganized worker to join us and join our ranks.

"I feel very strongly in regard to this, and I would like, if we could, to see a lot more councils chartered. I would like to see every industrial plant we build organized under the AFL-CIO, with the people in these industrial plants members of their respective craft unions.

"Do you know what this means to you? We have other unions that are organizing industrial plants, and when they organize these industrial plants, people in these plants do the work of the carpenter, and they are not members of this Brotherhood, and when they do the work of the carpenter in the maintenance and repairing inside the plant, they also try to do the additions to that plant with people employed by and people members of the union that has the bargaining rights in that industrial plant.

"We can correct all this, we can work towards its correction, because any plant we build, we are there, we are on the site, and all they have got to do is appoint committees to get these people to join our union, sign authorization cards, and we could petition for these plants before anybody else could even think about organizing them, because most of the people they hire at these plants are taken from the work forces that we have on construction. 30 or 40 per cent of them, and we can surely get their support," Gritta said.



THEY'RE DELEGATES from Local 3233, Richmond Hill, Ontario, and they're proud of it. They were two of several groups of delegates who erected special placards on the convention floor.

- **Building tradesmen will have opportunity in November to choose friends of labor**
- **Estimated \$70 million in building programs passed**
- **Spirit of cooperation urged to fight our common enemies**

FRANK BONADIO

*Secretary-Treasurer,
AFL-CIO Building and Construction
Trades Department*

In a brief address to the convention, Secretary-Treasurer Frank Bonadio of the Building and Construction Trades Department, reminded the delegates that the November elections were only a short time away and he hoped they would remember those Congressmen who helped kill passage of the 14(b) repeal measure of the Taft-Hartley Act and stopped passage of the situs picketing bill.

"It is going to be very difficult for building tradesmen to forgive those people who are responsible for having stymied, for not having given the Congress an opportunity to vote on situs picketing, and 14(b) repeal," Bonadio told the convention delegates.

On the brighter side, Bonadio spoke of positive legislation passed that will mean over \$70 million

in construction in the years ahead. These measures included:

- The Appalachian Region Development Act of 1965, which amounts to building 2,350 miles of highway.

- Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides for \$1,300,000,000 in financial assistance for elementary and secondary schools for children.

- Public Law 89117, the Housing and Redevelopment Act of 1965, and this program, over a four-year period, amounts to \$7,800,000,000.

- Public Law 89136, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, which will expend \$3,300,000,000.

- Public Law 89573; this is the Rapid Transit System designed for Washington, D.C., the capital of our country, and this amounts to 431 million dollars.

- Public Law 89234, the Health Research Facilities amendments after 1965. This Act will cost 280 million dollars.

- And the Water Quality Act which deals with sweet water and the pollution of water. All this will cost 500 million dollars.

Bonadio noted that the encouraging thing about these programs is that they contain Davis-Bacon provisions. However, he warned our union and all other building trades unions to be on their guard for raids against their jurisdiction by unions outside the building trades, particularly District 15 of the United Mine Workers.

He urged the delegates, when they returned to their homes, to talk to the other crafts and try to make them understand that "when building tradesmen join hands and work together to fight a common enemy, they always win, or most of the time they win. Even though we continue to fight one another on occasions, we still do a hell of a job. Nobody can do a better job."



Hawaii Represented At the Convention

HAWAII REPRESENTED—Eight delegates from Local 745, Honolulu, offered able representation for Brotherhood members of the 49th State. Seated are: Yochio Hokomura, Stanley S. Yanagi, Carl Levey, and Harry Fukuyama. Standing: Walter Kupan, Francis Sato, L. M. Shigeuru, and Mitsuo Yakunra.

Behind the Scenes at the 30th General Convention

What amounted to a compact version of the Washington General Office was set up in the Music Room of the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, so that the General Convention could properly conduct its business. File cabinets, desks, typewriters, and telephones were the basic necessities. Staff assistants and skilled secretaries were the work force which made the office go. In the Music Room many committee reports took final form. Credentials were tallied and records were checked. The General Office crew worked steadily from early morning and sometimes until late in the evening to help keep the convention on schedule. An urn of hot coffee stood on a side table to help keep weary conventioners awake.



ERVIN MEYER, Secretary to the General President.



LOWELL KING, General Office Comptroller.



COURTLAND SINCLAIR, Sec. to First Gen'l. Vice Pres.



ALICE BLINZLEY, Secretary to Second Gen'l. Vice Pres.



ZOLA SMITH, Secretary to the General President.



HAZEL VAUGHN, Secretary to First Gen'l. Vice Pres.



SUE DILLON, Secretary to an Ass't. to the Gen'l. President.



NANCY FARWELL, Secretary to the General Secretary.



One of four court reporters who took down the proceedings, word for word.



UNION LABEL Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis with Miss Ethel M. Holk, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas City Union Label and Service Trades Council, join in a salute to the United Brotherhood for its four score and five years of work in the promotion of the union label. A replica of the Brotherhood label is shown in the framed poster.

- **Runaway manufacturers called one of the greatest threats to union made goods and services**
- **Lewis calls on all locals to aid Kingsport Press strikers**
- **Union Label Show carries story of worker to the public**

JOSEPH LEWIS

*Secretary-Treasurer,
Union Label and Service Trades Department*

ONE of the greatest threats to union made goods and services today is the runaway contractor and manufacturer, according to the secretary-treasurer of the Union Label and Service Trades Department.

In an address before the 30th General Convention, Joe Lewis told the assembled delegates that this practice by businessmen is harking back to the day of the yellow dog contract when a worker had to sign a pledge that he would not join a union as a condition of his employment.

"Today in this nation," Lewis said, "towns and cities and villages in low wage areas are floating bonds to build factories so that manufacturers in a high pay area are being told that they can move into a location where there is plenty of cheap labor." Then, Lewis noted, the products are shipped back for sale in the high pay areas where labor is strong.

"This is a condition that is not only dangerous to the trade union movement, but dangerous to our democracy as we know it, because certainly in the competitive field

a manufacturer making consumer goods at \$1 or \$1.50 less than a high pay area has certainly got the advantage in the competitive field," he said.

Secretary-Treasurer Lewis recalled that our organization was a charter member of the Union Label Department when it was founded back in 1909 and that the United Brotherhood was the first trade union in the country to use a union label.

Lewis said the original purpose behind the formation of the Department was to educate the members of the trade union movement to buy back the products from each other and the services of other trade unions. "That was the idea behind the Department's formation, and it hasn't changed one bit since then, except that today we use sort of a double-barrel activity in our work," he said.

Lewis noted that in addition to promoting the products and services of the trade union movement, the Department is now deeply involved in boycott activity. A case in point is the life and death struggle now being waged at the Kingsport Press in Kingsport, Tennessee. Lewis gave the delegates some important background on this fight and the reason for the Department's boycott.

"Here is an employer who simply said no to anything that meant a betterment in a contract with five graphic arts unions. And they forced, these people, actually, some 1600, out on strike.

"And then they replaced them with scabs. Even though it is a fact that these unions have won bargaining rights through the NLRB, the company refuses to deal in a manner which would bring all of these members back to that plant, and discharge the scabs which took over their jobs.

"Twelve hundred of these people are still on the picket lines for those three and a half years.

"One of the jobs of this Department has been to try to keep them in groceries, to keep some of their payments on their homes paid, to fight their employers in every way that we know how where they sell their books, and in one area where they sell their books is the text books for schools, so we need the help of the entire trade labor movement.

"President Hutcheson will tell you that this question came before the Executive Council meeting in Chicago last month, and there the Federation made a donation of some \$50,000 to help pay off mortgages that were due and where foreclosures were happening.

"And we in the Department are putting on a Christmas fund for these strikers, not only to show some of their small children, who have never seen their daddy go to work, not only to show them Santa Claus and a few little things for Christmas for them, but also toward the hardship cases, and at this present moment our Department has made a mailing to over 30,000 local unions in this country, and we are not concerned with whether a local union sends one dollar or five dollars or ten dollars.

"We are concerned that as many locals as possible give us the chance to help these people," Lewis told the delegates.

Another important facet of the Department activities is the staging of the annual Union Industries Show in a different city every year. The show has proven a tremendous success over the years, drawing an average of 50,000 people daily for the week it is open. The purpose of the show "is to point to the community with pride that labor unions are not always what they read in the papers, but they are laboring people whose children go to school with their children, who live with them, go to the same churches—this is the side of the labor union that we want to show the public," Lewis concluded.



ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION



The convention speaker had droned on for an hour and a half. The delegates were becoming restless and making loud noise on the floor. The presiding officer, trying to gavel for silence, missed the rostrum and hit his secretary-treasurer on the head. Dazed, he mumbled: "Please hit me again . . . I can still hear him!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Now that car manufacturers are naming their smaller cars after fish like the Marlin, Barracuda, Sting Ray, and like, next we can expect a smaller Volkswagen named "Polywagen."

DON'T BUY BOSS GLOVES

The citizens of East St. Louis, Illinois, across the river from St. Louis and the giant 600-foot-high metal arch, are jealous. Recently they decided to get even: they're going to build a huge man with a croquet mallet.

"Back in th' '30s they brought out 3.2 beer. It didn't do much for th' workin' man. Now they're prescribing a 3.2 raise for him . . . and it does even less!"

USE ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

She: What do you think of the demonstrators against our Viet Nam policy?

He: Let's put it this way; I like to egg them on!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Two drunks were out on the town. One of them ended up in a 'phone booth reading the directory. The other one said: "C'mon . . . lesh go home." "Wait'll I finish thish book" replied the other. "What's it about?" asked his friend. "I dunno yet," replied the one in the phone booth. "It ain't got much of a plot but, boy! whatta cast of characters!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Mixed-up classified ads:

Wanted: Attractive salesgirl, must be respectable, until after Easter.

Wanted: Man to care for cow that does not drink, gamble or go to dances.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

A tragedy happened on the goat ranch last week. The prize ram ran right over a cliff and killed himself. What we think happened was this: he didn't see the ewe turn.

Abstract

Dad's sister, (who came here from France),
Once appeared to me doing a dance.
Since this vision was dream-like
To me it would seem like
I must have had aunts in my trance.
Norma Herm Coyne, Louisville, Ky.

Living within your means can be termed "a fate worse than debt."

U R THE U IN UNION

"I think I ought to be on the stage!" said the teen-ager. "No, dear," replied her mother. "A stage is just what you're going through!"

B SURE 2 VOTE!

The reformer established an organization to help people stop smoking. He had a good idea but the initials killed his movement: the League to Save Mankind From Tobacco.

UNITED WE STAND



The young carpenter was attending his first convention as a delegate. After several days had gone by, he went into the hotel coffee shop one morning and said to the waitress: "Bring me some burnt toast, scrambled eggs cooked too hard and dry, greasy bacon, cold coffee, then sit down and nag me . . . I'm homesick!"

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

The kangaroo showed up at the veterinarian's office. "What seems to be the trouble with you?" asked the vet. "I dunno," replied the kangaroo. "I just haven't been feeling jumpy lately!"



Canadian Report

What's Causing Inflation

Canadians are worrying about inflation. This is not a problem unique to this country. Every country has to take care of its housekeeping to avoid unnecessary inflation. The United States and Canada have had less real inflation than any other countries in the world since world war II, a most remarkable record. But now the threat of inflation is real.

When housewives visit the supermarket and find prices upped month by month, they cannot help but note the depreciation in their buying dollar, and housewives are a potent political force.

What housewives are finding out at first hand, the consumer price index is showing statistically. By the end of the summer the index had risen to 144.9 (1949 equals 100), up 5.5 percent in a year. The recent sharp rise was mainly attributable to food costs.

The Canadian government as well as the government in the United States has taken some action against rising costs. It raised interest rates and urged cutbacks on spending on all governments and on industry.

Raising interest rates is the conventional way to fight inflation. The U.S. boosted rates and Canada followed. It couldn't do otherwise but the fact is that, while interest rate boosts are supposed to be deflationary by slowing down the economy, they are also inflationary by adding to costs. Any man who has to buy a home and pay as much as eight percent on a first mortgage is well aware of this.

In any case the rise in rates has had little if any effect except for collapsing the stock market. Both government and business spending have been higher this year. The only part of the economy which has been hit is house building. And this is exactly the field which should not have been hit. There is still a shortage of housing and cutting down on homebuilding aggravates the shortage and boosts prices and rents, hence is inflationary.

President Johnson and Prime Minister Pearson met in secret session late in August but one of the subjects most likely discussed, among others, was the fight against inflation. Maybe some kind of agreement was reached about

what was to be done, not collectively but along similar lines.

In any case a few weeks later our minister of finance Mitchell Sharp announced further deflationary steps, amounting to tax boosts of about \$300 million. This increase in taxes, to be legislated at the fall session of parliament starting October 4th, is not at all alarming. But what did shock the nation was the announced year's postponement of the federal medicare plan scheduled to go into effect July 1st, 1967.

This decision on the health measure was definitely a victory for the Liberal Party's right wing. Even the Toronto Star, a strong supporter of the government, headed its lead editorial September 9th, "Medicare" delay is outrageous "deceit" and labelled the move "a betrayal of medicare," "a piece of weaselling" and so on.

The fact is that this measure will not do anything to avoid inflation. Canadians are now spending over \$600 million a year on inadequate medicare services. Under the proposed federal plan, and assuming that all the provinces would be ready to participate by July of next year, the total cost of improved services would increase the spending by about 10 percent. But all the provinces will by no means come in next year. And if the government raises the medicare money by taxation, the effect would certainly not be inflationary.

But for the umpteenth time in the last 40 years, the Liberals have dumped medicare just when its future looked most promising. No wonder the Star called it a deceit and a betrayal.

Compulsory Arbitration

To say that this is a threat is really an understatement. After giving the longshoremen a substantial wage settlement, the federal government then ordered a survey of the shipping industry's problems and compulsory arbitration to rectify the situation. It also ordered compulsory arbitration as the final step in the non-op railway workers' dispute if it is not resolved by further mediation.

Now the Liberal government in Saskatchewan has passed legislation

including compulsory arbitration in all disputes affecting essential services. But who decides what are "essential services?" The Saskatchewan Federation of Labor is asking whether it will cover 10,000 government employees or 30,000. It will of course cover what the government wants it to cover and the present government is not considered to be pro-labor by any stretch of the imagination.

The Canadian Labor Congress has taken a strong position against compulsory arbitration and has just held a conference of labor leaders to deal with the subject. Much more will be heard about this.

Wages and Prices Under Investigation

The public associates price increases with wage increases. Ask the average citizen what causes price rises and many of them will attribute them to wage increases. To profits too, but right now in Canada, wage increases are getting the blame.

It is true that some big wage increases have been won this year. But prices have been rising at a faster rate than normal for about two years. The simple fact is that prices started to rise long before the recent contracts involving big wage settlements were signed. Why?

The government has started several investigations to find out why. There's one investigation into steel costs, and another into the price spread of food products.

But an interesting facet of this whole debate of what is inflation and what causes it and how to deal with it must be the fact that prices were relatively stable in the U.S. and Canada while there was heavy unemployment. With much improved employment conditions last year and this year, prices have moved up.

Prices have moved up sooner and faster in Europe including Great Britain and Sweden, but these countries have had full employment right along. Perhaps we should not pride ourselves too much on our price stability to the end of 1964. It was achieved at the expense of employment, and unemployment has its own costs.

With renewed prosperity and full employment, workers and their unions

started demanding a bigger share of the bigger pie to make up for the smaller share they had to accept while employment conditions were relatively bad.

This has resulted in more strike action. The postal strike last year hit the government hard. But the postal workers won many of their demands including bargaining rights and now they are out for more.

This year the longshoremen's strike on the St. Lawrence and the seaway workers' dispute were both settled by federal government intervention with record-breaking boosts of 30 to 40 percent.

These were followed by a short railway workers' strike in August, ended by government decree providing a guaranteed boost of 18 percent over two years and further mediation between the legislated interim settlement and what the unions wanted—30 percent.

More and more the government is getting involved up to its ears in industrial disputes. More and more the threat of compulsory arbitration is hanging over the heads of the labor movement.

Catch up with U.S. Wages?

Cropping up in wage demands in Canada is the objective of reaching parity with U.S. wage rates.

The usual answer by industry to this demand is that Canadian productivity is not as high as U.S. productivity, so wage rates cannot be as high.

This answer is true but not always. In some industries Canadian productivity is as high or higher than that in the U.S. Why then should pay be lower?

However, one authoritative voice which is making itself increasingly felt in this country says that the Canadian worker is getting paid less than his U.S. counterpart because he is not so well educated.

This painful fact may hurt our pride but it would be better to do something about it than stand on our hurt dignity.

The statement was made by John Deutsch, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada who told an inter-provincial conference on education that the educational attainment of the labor force in the U.S. has been increasing faster than in Canada and is widening the educational gap between two countries.

An educational survey by the Economic Council of Ontario backed up Dr. Deutsch, and that council's chair-

man, W. H. Cranston, said that Ontario's work force will have to be better educated.

The conference heard briefs from educationists, industry and labor. There seemed to be general agreement that Canadian educational standards have to be raised.

The Canadian Labor Congress submission said, "A continuing study of manpower resources is the key to meeting future manpower needs. All too often immigration has been used as a substitute for skill training and has been used to take care of immediate acute manpower needs."

Immigration has overcome our manpower deficiencies and "papered over" our educational deficiencies.

This kind of outspoken criticism by experts is useful, in fact essential. But the answers involve important political decisions. The decisions are slowly forthcoming but it's like pulling teeth.

Bridge Disaster Claims Two Members

Two members of Local 93, Ottawa, lost their lives in a recent bridge disaster in their home city.

They were Omar Lamadeleine, 51, father of 12 children, and Edmund Newton, 50, father of six.

At 3:30 p.m., August 10, a 1,000-ton partially-poured bridge slab tore loose from its supporting wooden frame and carried eight men to their deaths. The men were working on the \$2,500,000 highway bridge across the Rideau River. In addition to the death toll, there were many injuries among the luckless work crew of 75 on the span.

CLC President Claude Jodoin has issued an urgent plea for improved safety standards as a result of the disaster.

In a statement issued while rescuers still were cleaning away debris in their hunt for bodies, Mr. Jodoin said an immediate study of construction safety should be undertaken by government experts.

It was the second collapse of a major construction project in Ottawa this year. Three months ago a four-floor concrete skeleton of an office building project fell to pieces on downtown Elgin Street, killing one worker and injuring a score.

Mr. Jodoin said the similarity of the two accidents was "incredible". It was ample proof that present construction methods do not provide a sufficient margin of safety for the men who carry them out.



■ In the picture above, arrow points to section of bridge that collapsed, carrying 75 men to the ground; one of the first on the scene was Don Reid, Mayor of Ottawa (dark suit aiding rescuers in bottom picture). In middle photo, a worker receives life-sustaining plasma. (Story of bridge disaster appears at left.)





Service to the Brotherhood



1



(1) SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.—In the left photo Gen. Rep. William Turner presents a 65-year service pin to Bill Turner who was a member of the Brotherhood before Local 1632 was chartered. He first joined Local 288, Homestead, Penna., and later journeyed west to join the California local union. In the right photo are a group of members who received their 25-year service pins. Back row, left to right: Verl Brough, Dan Thorne, John Pritchard, Gene Clark, Glen Hensley and Ernest Minoli. Front row, left to right: Lloyd Fanver, Joseph Laferty, Wm. Turner (65-yr. pin), Clarence Curtis and James Angellini. Those 25-year members unable to be present included Charles Longley, O. E. Oeland, Henry Prince, Joe Sylvia, Clifford White and J. Sweerus.



2

(2) MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Members of this local with 30 or more years of active service were recently honored at the local's second annual outing. In the front row, left to right, are Mahlon Dodd, 44 years service; Charles Cole, 57 years; Amos Rockafellow, 60 years; James Harrop, 30 years; Albert Moller, 46 years and Charles Shafer, 40 years. Back row are Webster Kohler, 30 years; Local 574 President Garrett Van Dien; Charles Berry, 30 years; Stanley Booth, 30 years; Ralph Randall, 48 years; and Ernest Moshier, 31 years.



3

(3) MENASHA, WIS.—Members of Local 630, with years of service ranging from 27 years to 49 years, are shown at a recent pin presentation ceremony. Making the presentations was Ronold Stadler (first row, right), president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters. Front row, right to left: Stadler; John Lauer, Sr., 27 years; Paul Kuckenbecker, 27 years; Joe Buzanowski, 27 years; Otis Snell, 27 years; John Christian, 47 years; and Maride Carey, 29 years. Back row, left to right: Bill Bussian, 49 years; Bill Neaubauer, 47 years; Adolph Sell, 49 years; Amil Blank, Jr., 47 years; Erven Schultz, 43 years; Vince Nicholes, 36 years; Louie Merkley, 30 years; and Carl Zeigan, 30 years. These brothers were not present: Fred Stahl, 49 years; Walter Pontow, 29 years; Henry Mortenson, 49 years; Geo. Guthermansen, 41 years; Herman Gartzke, 30 years; Bill Freitag, 42 years; and Michael Dunford, 39 years.



4

(4) ANGELS CAMP, CALIF.—General Representative Clarence E. Briggs, left, and California State Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Anthony C. Ramos, right, "pin" 30-year member George L. McLeod, second from left, and 31-year member Louis Kwartz.



You can call us "Old Timers" now! Left to right: Back row—Anthony C. Ramos, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, California State Council of Carpenters; Lewis Bjornson, Charles S. Baughman, Lars J. Wold, Ray H. Sutton, George L. McLeod, Clarence E. Briggs, General Representative, United Brotherhood; George Bladh, F. Robert Emery, Lenwood Schachten, Fred Bach. Second row—Glenn Spaulding, Louis Kwartz, Roy Engelhardt. Kneeling—Richard W. Dulleck, Sr., Joseph W. Morrow. Front row—Charles E. Stanbridge, Homer Hanenkratt, Gilbert G. Kunz, John L. Bradley, Monroe E. Blaylock, Jack Dillashaw.



5

(5) MARIETTA, OHIO—General Representative Robert Sauer (standing center) presented 25-year service pins to this group of Local 356 members at a recent presentation ceremony. Seated, left to right, are Harold Rech, Robert Hunter, Rodney Brackenridge, Homer Meridith, Richard McKenna and Delbert Swartz. Standing, left to right: Harvey Waggoner, Charles Hoback, Robert Pride, Sauer, Harold Klein, Joseph Strahler, and Dale Sims, a visitor from Local 899. Also receiving pins but unable to attend were August Abicht (46 years), Martin Mortensen (43 years), Ervin Skipton and George Schaffer, both 25-year pins.



6

(6) SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Forty-two members of Local 109 were honored recently at a 25-year pin presentation banquet. Making the presentation were Henry W. Chandler, 4th District Board member; W. W. Orr, International Representative; B. T. Durham, Joint Representative and George Henegar, Joint Representative. Shown, seated, left to right: W. H. Jaynes, W. A. Thornton, John M. Thornton, A. B. Snoddy, W. H. Rutherford, Roy L. Moore, H. C. Wallace, J. F. Anderton, T. C. Woodis, Ira E. George, N. L. Kelley, John H. Parker, T. B. Dean, J. C. Jones, John F. Pettitt, E. O. Bryant, M. C. Hamilton, A. E. Covington, General Representative W. W. Orr, and J. B. Romine. Standing, left to right: W. A. McBroom, Paul Blackwood, C. S. Etheridge, M. F. Rhodes, F. J. Hayes, W. E. McDonald, W. A. Patterson, W. G. Harbin, A. M. Swinney, G. L. Lyles, A. E. McGuire, H. J. House, E. R. Graham, N. H. Hamilton, W. K. Wington, F. J. Riddell, E. B. Hunt, Jr., C. N. Wear, C. F. Joiner, R. P. Crunk, Virgil Snoddy, F. E. Young, Joint Rep. B. T. Durham, W. A. Parrish, President of Local 109, H. T. Miles, Business Representative of Local 109 and H. W. Chandler, 4th District Board member. Those not present receiving 25-year pins were J. L. Bishop, J. W. Brink, J. P. Cook, J. H. Darrah, F. L. Deaton, Odell Gatlin, E. J. Hairrell, W. J. Holden, H. E. Hovater, C. F. Isom, A. J. Jones, W. F. Kelly, C. K. Lammer, I. E. Parks, O. M. Parrish, Joe Peters, E. G. Sewell, E. B. Shelton, C. B. Stont, T. M. Summers, J. L. Thomas, Leonard Walker and E. B. Wilkes.



7

Perfect Cribbage Hand Dealt This Apprentice

DES MOINES, IA.—It happens once in a "blue moon," but it happened July 23 at Rocky's Barber Shop in Woodward. Richard Calonkey, an apprentice in Carpenters Local No. 106, was dealt the perfect cribbage hand of 29 points in a game there. Calonkey held three fives and the jack of clubs in his hand and turned up the five of clubs on the deck to round out the 29-pointer. What was his final score? . . . he's not telling since he lost the game by seven points

50-Year Pins Presented To Local 1292 Members



HUNTINGTON, N.Y.—Bernard Fuchs (center), president and business agent of Huntington, N.Y., Local 1292, presents 50-year service pins to Harold Stemmerman (left) and Harold Webb. Both men are now retired from the trade.

(7) CHICAGO, ILL.—Seven members of Local 62 were honored at a special "50-Year Member Night" attended by officers and members of the local union. Four of the fifty-year members attending the function are shown seated front row center.



Service to the Brotherhood



8

(7) CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

They are, from the left, William Stark, John Howard, Verner Nelson, and Carl Hageman. Unable to attend were Lawrence Hamsen, Thomas McClarence and Charles McGary. Others shown are George Vest, Jr. (seated, extreme left) of the Chicago Dist. Council and Clare Carlson (seated, extreme right), president of the Local. Rear row: Irvin Johnson, warden, Local 62; Morris W. Jones, trustee, Local 62; Paul Sage, conductor, Local 62; Wilbur Johnson, recording secretary, Local 62; Charles Christenson, Chicago District Council; Fred Mock, Chicago District Council; Vice-President Frank Zillmer, Chicago District Council; William Cook, Local 62 business representative; Arthur Nickelson, Local 62 fin. sec-treas.; Charles Corbin, Local 62, vice-president; and Owen Voss, Local 62, trustee.



(8) LOWELL, MASS.—Veteran carpenters were honored guests at a party given by Local 49 for brother members who have been members in good standing in the local for twenty-five to fifty years. Shown, left to right, seated: T. Heppell, J. Jelly, V. McCann, F. Herkemer, B. McCarty. Standing, left to right: N. Bretton, W. Santwer, M. Alberts, J. Scanlan (B.A.), M. Drew, J. Ritchette and P. Golden. The following brothers who were unable to attend were given their pins at the Carpenters Hall: E. Appleton, R. Armstrong, H. Baren, R. Baum, L. Boucher, A. Chase, G. Constantine, J. Dee, S. Delinsky, E. Downing, W. Downs, W. Dunfey, E. Hall, W. Handley, J. Hudzik, R. Langlois, E. Levesque, E. Macfadgen, M. Nordin, R. Patterson, R. Pinette, G. Ramsbottom, E. Shepherd, Ira Vinal, and Brother E. West.



9

(9) PETALUMA, CALIF.—Earl Armstrong, a fifty-year member of Local 981, receives his service pin from B. B. Cooper, business agent of the local. Cooper also received a pin for 25 years service.



10

General Representative Clarence Briggs (left) congratulates two veteran Local 981 members at a recent Special Pin Presentation held by the local union. The two men, both 40-year members, are Henry Lofgren (center), and Linn Bryan, also a trustee of the local union.

Local 981 members receiving pins, front row, left to right: John Mindham (30 years), Henry Lofgren (40), Hugo Ivarson (30), Linn Bryan (40), Tony Mattucci (30), and Francis Lutz (30). Back row, left to right: Elmer Rivers, Emil Volker, Henry Volker, V. L. Budinsky, Julius Thiele, Ed Mathiesen (all 25-year members), Roy Johnson (30), Joe Fenk, Homer Calmer, B. B. Cooper, Elmer Brown, Merle Wolf (all 25-year members).



11

(10) CENTRALIA, ILL. — These five members of Centralia, Ill., Local 367 received their twenty-five year pins at a recent pin presentation ceremony at the local union headquarters. Receiving pins, left to right, are Ralph Garven, Clark Parkinson, Elmer Gambetta, James L. Easley and Gus Steinkamp. Eligible for pins but not present were Cecil Warren, Milton Starr, John Frazier, Norman Michael, and Perry Minton.



12

(11) ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. — Local 3223 presented 11 pins to members with 25 or more years of continuous service at a recent presentation service. Seated: Jess Wurful. Standing, left to right: Everett Neft, Carl Harrison, Fred Neft, Jack Bennett, Tom Harris, T. A. Pitts, (Sec. Falls City Carpenter District Council), L. A. Hinton (president Local 3223), Edward West, T. R. Cotner (Business Rep. Local 3223) and Joe Stevenson. Bro. Pitts served as speaker and presented the pins to the members.



13

(12) CLEVELAND, OHIO — Alexander Brackenridge (fifth from left), secretary of the Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga, and Ashabula County District Council, presented 50-year service pins to these six veteran members of Local 2159. A seventh member eligible for the pin was unable to attend. Shown from the left are Percy Dunthorne (who is still active as business agent of the local), Charles Raita, Jacob Rotar, Fred Tommer, Sr., Brackenridge, Charles Herzog and William Lampinen.



14

(13) MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Alex Smukowski, president of Local 2073, presents a 50-year service pin to J. H. Jorgensen and Business Manager Ralph Bowes makes a similar presentation to 50-year member Albert Edwardson. The local union held a special party to commemorate the event.

(14) PLATTSBURGH, N.Y. — Veteran members of Local 1042 having 25 or more years service in the Brotherhood were honored at a recent pin presentation ceremony. Reading from left to right, front row: Floyd Brewster, 25 yrs.; Alex Turbide, Bus. Rep.; Moses Dapo, 50 yrs.; Wilfred Guyette, Pres.; Earl Hazelton, 50 yrs. Second row: Edward Sheldon, Board Mem. N.Y. Council; Milton Frey, Sec.-Treas. of Adirondack V. D. Council; William Sawyer, General Rep.; Elmer Keith, 25 yrs.; Walter McCasiano, 25 yrs.; Maurice O'Connell, 25 yrs.; Carl Skeels, 25 yrs.; Karl Trombley, 25 yrs.; Edmund Cuthbert, 25 yrs. Other photo shows Edward O. Reilly, 55 yrs.; Leon Moody, 57 yrs.; Moses Dapo, 51 yrs.; Walter Light, 55 yrs.; Earl Hazelton, 50 yrs., having a combined membership of 268 years.



(15) CASPER, WYOMING — Members of Local 1564 receiving 25-year pins were Floyd W. Booth, Clyde Brewer, Chas. Burrons, Jess Downey, Jasper Hampton, James Kennedy. Members not in attendance but entitled to 25-year pins were Elmer Anderson, Carl Bessert, Leo Penn, Henry Schauss, Calvert Wheat, Raymond Businga and Eugene Cowan. The last two members mentioned are working in the state of Washington. A telegram was read at the pin presentation party from Paul Rudd, International Representative, congratulating the members receiving 25-year pins. Members who were also honored with more than 25 years' service were Frank Sauter, Ward Lewis, Ted Cooper and John Haass. Roy Amick, President, and Paul Johnson, Business Representative, presented the 25-year pins.



15



Two of our Local 1564's oldest members, Frank Sauter and Ward Lewis, with two of Casper's oldest contractors and former members, Louis Rognstad, Sr., and L. D. Liesinger, are shown holding the badge display case. These badges were used by the officers of Carpenters Local No. 1564 quite a few years back. Carpenters Local No. 1564 has been in continuous service to the contractors of Casper since June 7, 1913.

Lakeland Resident to Reach 100 Years John Johnson of Chicago Is Third



AUGUST HONOREES (left to right): Klaudis Rybinski, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; Arthur B. Ring, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I.; Fred Peterson, L.U. 34, San Francisco, California; B. B. Williams, L.U. 977, Wichita Falls, Texas; John C. Johnson, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Illinois; Milton Trappe, L.U. 1126, Annapolis, Md.; Anker Christensen, L.U. 13, Chicago, Illinois and David Murray, L.U. 1, Chicago, Illinois.



JULY HONOREES—(Left to right, front row): E. J. Ridarsiek, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; Fred Kuepfer, L.U. 836, Janesville, Wisconsin; Stephen J. Schemeck, L.U. 81, Erie, Pa.; William P. Saville, L.U. 490, Passaic, N. J. Back row: Axel A. Erickson, L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. J.; Helmer Jensen, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; David P. Moroney, L.U. 993, Miami, Florida; E. J. Reinhart, L.U. 207, Chester, Pa.; Edward Moyer, L.U. 946, Los Angeles, California; T. P. McCann, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C. and Edwin Johnson, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va. In hospital: Emil Sehallan, L.U. 80, Chicago, Illinois; William E. Say, L.U. 500, Butler, Pa.; David E. Nordquist, L.U. 1317, Hammond, Indiana, and Charles Tenney, L.U. 93, Ottawa, Ontario.



John C. Johnson with cake and greetings from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

LAKELAND, FLA. — For the third time since the Carpenters' Home opened in 1929 one of the residents has achieved the age of 100 years.

The first was in March, 1954—Brother J. V. Liden of Local Union No. 62, Chicago, Illinois. The second was in August, 1965—Brother Ross Green, of Local Union No. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The third is John C. Johnson from Local Union 1367, Chicago, Illinois shown above and in the picture of birthday honorees at upper left.

A native of Stavanger, Norway, Johnson was the eldest of five children, one of whom, a brother, 87, still lives. He received best wishes from many public officials, Brotherhood leaders, and friends in many cities.



HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING UNIT V

This Unit is one of the most difficult in this Home Study Course. Be thorough in your work and in your understanding of it.

You will recall in the previous Units that a series of short dashes indicate something hidden. This means a search.

The brick partitions in the basement are load bearing partitions and must have footings under them. This is indicated by the short dashes running parallel with the walls. For all practical purposes consider the footing the same as under the exterior basement walls. The 4" hollow tile walls are non-load bearing, so the floor will carry them and they require no footings.

This Unit relates to site preparation, excavating, forming, and the pouring of foundations and floors. See why it is both important and difficult—the foundation work on a blueprint must be correctly interpreted or needless to say, your building will be a failure. The questions for this Unit are not limited to Sheet No. 1.

QUESTIONS FOR BLUEPRINT READING UNIT V

1. What is the area of the lot?
2. What percent of the lot does the building occupy?
3. What is the size of the sewer main and where is it located?
4. Who provides the water and electric power for construction purposes?
5. How many cubic yards of top soil must the contractor move?
6. What is the size of the footing under the fireplace in the basement?
7. Estimate the amount of earth in cubic yards that will have to be excavated for footings, foundations, and basement area. Allow 3'-0" for working room outside of the form whalers.
8. What type of concrete is to be used?
9. How many yards of concrete will be needed to pour all of the footings?

10. How many 4'-0"x8'-0" sheets of $\frac{5}{8}$ " plywood are needed to form the main basement walls (less areaways and garage)?

11. How many studs are needed for these forms? Spaced 16" on center.

12. How many lin. ft. of 2"x4" will be needed? Estimate 5 rows of double whalers.

13. How many yards of concrete will be needed to pour all of the walls?

14. What is the area of the basement?

15. How many yards of concrete will be needed to pour the basement floor?

16. How many yards of concrete will be needed to pour the areaway floors? Assume that they are 5" thick.

17. What happens if the test load requirements for the concrete falls below the standards required by the specifications?

18. What is to be placed in the bottom of each areaway?

19. How many floor drains are there in the basement?

20. What is the size of the drain tile?

21. Are there any concrete columns in the basement? If so, how many and what size? And how much reinforcement steel is used in each?

22. What is between the footing and the basement wall?

23. How is the basement wall dampproofed?

24. What material is used for the partitions in the basement?

25. What must be done prior to backfilling areas of construction below existing grade?

26. What are the requirements for accomplishing the backfilling?

27. How many and what type of windows are used in the basement?

28. How many and what type doors are used in the basement?

29. What type of fill is used under the basement floor?

30. How many anchor bolts will be required for the entire job?

31. What type of keyway is used between the footing and the wall for the South and West walls of the garage?

32. Is there any reinforcement steel in the basement walls? If so, where is it used, and how much is required?

Continued on page 77

STUDY MATERIAL AVAILABLE—The *Mathematics Home Study Course* has been compiled into a pamphlet and is now available at a cost of 50¢ per copy. Requests for the pamphlet, *The Carpentry Supplemental Mathematics Workbook*, should be sent to: General Secretary R. E. Livingston, United Brother-

hood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20001.

The *Blueprints and Specifications for the Home Study Course in Blueprint Reading and Estimating* are also available. The price for these is \$2, and they also may be ordered from the General Secretary's office.



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Old Zeb Is Hooked

The phantom finster of Lake Dalrymple near Seabright, Ontario, a monster of a muskie, oft' referred to as "Old Zeb," will nevermore strike, run, and carry away hook, line and sinker. It is now preserved for posterity, mounted on a wall plaque at the home of John Taylor, 100 State Street, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania.

John duped the chunky fighter, which measured 48 inches from nose to tail, on a red and white pikie-minnow lure. Ironically, while many anglers were seeking "Old Zeb" at various hot spots on the lake, John engaged the critter a few feet from the boat dock!

■ Sizable Salmon

Carpenter A. Kaipio of Burnaby, British Columbia, a member of Local 1928, and family, had a full measure of success on summer junkets to the Campbell River, famous fishing spot for salmon. Here's a pic of Brother Kaipio's son with two of the ten they caught on one week-end. The lad's holding a six- and eight-pounder: the "big ones" came later. Twenty-five-pounders are the rule for King salmon in this area and 50-pounders are not unusual.

■ 30 Pounds, 30 Minutes

Fighting fish at a pound a minute:

Mrs. L. Stewart of Springfield, Oregon, reports that husband Les eased a Chinook salmon from the Siuslaw river near the coast town of Florence. Les noted that it took him 30 minutes to land "old fighter" which weighed 30 pounds. Ten minutes later he hooked another fish, this time a silver salmon which took ten minutes to land. How much did it weigh? Why 10 pounds, of course.

■ Plenty About Pike

There are but three true members of the pike family in North America: The "northern pike," the "muskellunge," and "pickerel." All are distinguished by the single dorsal fin located far back on the body, very near the tail. The "walleye," often referred to as the "walleye pike" (probably due to its needle-like teeth),



Fred Florack and Pike



Young Kaipio and Salmon Catch

is not a member of the pike clan, rather it is a member of the perch family.

Many are the legends credited to the true pike, one in particular to a specimen that was taken in Germany in 1479—with a ring attached bearing the date 1230. It is reputed to have weighed 350 pounds and according to the above dates, it was around 250 years of age. Only a legend, I repeat.

The annals of *Field and Stream* Magazine credit Peter Dubuc with a world-record catch. He nipped a 46-lb., 2-oz. specimen from Sacandaga Reservoir in New York on September 15, 1940. It measured 52½ inches from nose to tail and had a girth of 25 inches. (Largest member of the pike family in F. & S. records was a 69-lb., 15-oz. muskellunge taken by Arthur Lawton in the St. Lawrence River, N.Y., on September 27, 1957. It measured 31¼ inches around.)

One man who will attest to the fighting quality of the northern pike is Fred Florack of Rochester, N.Y., a retired member of Local 72. Here's a pic of Fred with a lunker—that didn't get away. (By the way, Fred, where did you catch this monster and what did you fool it on?)

■ 200 on Drift Trip

A. D. Dattilo of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and his two partners had the greatest experience of their angling lifetime on a drift down the Ottawa River in Canada. They hooked over 200 fish in four days of fishing—and released all but 30 of them. Largest of the catch was a 40-lb. sturgeon—taken on 15-lb. test line!

■ Back Casts

• Chalk up a 25-lb. sturgeon for George Fenimore of Gaston, Oregon, whose father is a member of Local 2829. It measured 31 inches and was released into the Columbia River immediately after it was caught. (Oregon law requires that only sturgeon between 36 and 72 inches can be retained.)

• Lloyd Moose of La Jolla, California, a member of Local 1571, nipped a 4½-lb. largemouth bass from San Vincente Lake near San Diego.

• Credit one of the biggest "blues" we've heard tell about in many a day to Anthony Auchenbach of St. Clair, Pa., a member of Local 2131. Fishing in a charter boat off the coast of Wildwood, New Jersey, he landed a lunker that measured 32½ inches.

• S. A. Mazurek of Santa Monica, California, a near 30-yr. member of Local 1400, now retired, recalls a recent fishing junket while visiting his nephew George Dugash in San Antonio, Texas (near Brother Mazurek's hometown in Bandera). While there he amassed a stringer of black bass from Canyon Dam.

• Henry C. Bramman of Avoca, Iowa, a member of Local 1606, Omaha, Nebraska, lauds the Iowa Conservation Department for their program of stocking farm ponds in the state. Record catch from pond for Brother Bramman is a

9-lb. catfish. Bass and bluegill are also stocked in ponds.

• Harold Alfter of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1741, caught the largest fish of his life, just 1½ hours' drive from home plate—a 42½-inch musky from Green Lake. It tipped the scales at 22¼ pounds and was duped with a red-eyed silver spoon topped off with 10-lb. test line.

• Abner C. Lantz of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, a member of Local 232, has concrete evidence of the lunger bass in Hog Back lake. Some 7-lb. specimens are hanging on his wall. Abner's secret for catching the big ones lies in the bait: "Live worms."



■ 5-Pound Line Cat

It isn't every day that a fella' catches a big channel catfish, leastwise not a 17½-lb. specimen. Well, Bill Kusz of Hamtramck, a member of 7155, caught one and it was well earned. It took him 50 minutes to land the be-whiskered brute from the Black river, in a stretch situated about seven miles north of Port Huron, Michigan.

The reason it took so long is because Bill was using extremely light line. But the most unusual aspect of the catch is what he caught it on: Five-pound test line and a tiny fly. As far as our column records are concerned, Bill is the only angler who has taken a channel catfish by this method.



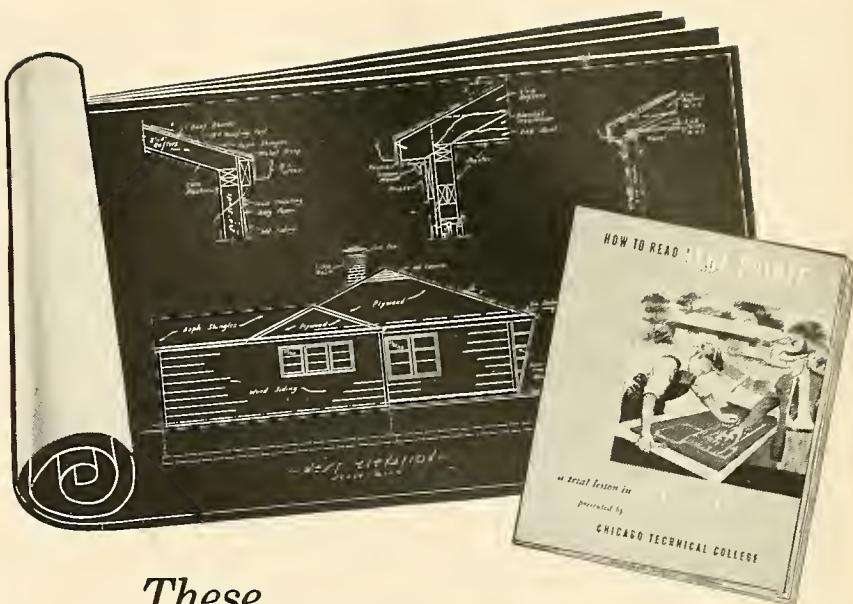
■ Bikini Offered

Members of the Brotherhood—in good standing—can earn a pair of the illustrated BIKINI fishing lures. All that's necessary is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OMBI
Box 508
Portland, Oregon 97207

Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible.

Don't take chances at work or play. Obey the rules of safety in the great outdoors.



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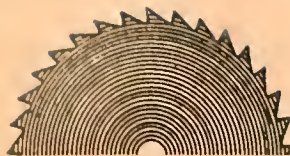
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Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____



LOCAL UNION NEWS



Honorees, officers, and guests of Local 1513 gather for a picture following pin presentation ceremonies.

Detroit Local 1513 Honors 25-Year Members

DETROIT, MICH. — A banquet was held early this year by Local Union 1513 of Detroit to honor its 25-year members. On hand for the occasion, in addition to the honorees, officers and members of the local union, where First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan and General Treasurer Peter Terzick.

First General Vice President Allan, a former secretary-manager of the Detroit

Building Trades Council and a former Brotherhood leader of the area, and General Treasurer Terzick were principal speakers for the occasion. Both men congratulated the local for its progress under both current and past leadership, as 83 members with 25 years or more of continuous membership were honored. Of the 83, 19 were present to receive 25-year pins.

The 19 include: Frank Amber, Harold Eberly, Myer Lipsitz, Morris Dombrowsky, Louis Willker, Simon Feldman, Ben Shifrin, Meyer Shifrin, Isidore Ravitz, Ben Silver, Harry Peck, David Stein, Joe Etkin, Abraham Jacknow, Joseph Katz, Sol Rabinovitz, Norman Joseff, Martin Feldman and Harry Melnick.

Local Officer Presents 25-Year Pin to Father



President Fernie Rayburn of Local 507, Nashville, Tenn. presents his father, Earl Rayburn, with a 25-year membership pin. It was the highlight of a big pin ceremony, as the picture at right indicates.



NASHVILLE, TENN.—Members of Local 507 were presented with 25-year membership pins (with the exception of Brother W. A. Moffat, who was presented with his 60-year membership pin), by President Fernie Rayburn at a meeting of the Local Union early this year. Shown in the FRONT ROW, left to right: Arthur E. Smith, H. B. Parker, Marion Martin, W. A. Moffat (60-year pin), Theodore Crymes, John Green and Earl Rayburn. SECOND ROW, left to right: B. J. Norris, W. H. Judkins, J. T. Minor, J. W. Woods, Doyle Duke, Samuel Freeman, William E. Edwards and T. H. Baker. THIRD ROW, left to right: James L. Stout, Sam Rollins, William Bingham, Jr., R. T. White, President Fernie Rayburn, O. R. Gleaves, Albert F. Sweeney, J. H. Bolton and Dyer Cantrell. Members who also received (25 year) pins but were unable to be present included Henry Bussell, Albert Christian, E. E. Curd, Thomas E. Duer, Lawrence Eastland, Rep. C. Fite, James Roy Simpson, Jim Lee Sisco, Clifton Sparkman, W. A. Swann, B. B. Thomas and Hollis C. Welch.



Retired Carpenters of Western Massachusetts—from four local unions—on hand to receive their first "Special Pension" checks.

Special Western Massachusetts Pension Fund Issues First Checks

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Earlier this year a group of New England Carpenters received their first "Special Pension" checks of \$25 per month.

The Carpenters District Council of Springfield and Vicinity held a Special Pension Banquet on May 1, at the Schine Inn, Chicopee, Mass., to mark the occasion.

Forty-seven retired carpenters eligible for the Special Pension were able to attend.

The fund, called the "Western Massachusetts Carpenters Pension Fund," became effective Nov. 1, 1965, with contributions of 15¢ per hour. One of the many provisions of the fund is a \$25 monthly special pension for those presently retired carpenters who meet certain eligibility requirements. Members of

Local Unions 96, 117, 222, and 685 who were eligible and received their \$25 monthly checks included:

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL UNION #96—Edmond J. Asselin, Gedeon Asselin, Aime P. Berard, Ludger Berard, George D. Boucher, Alfred J. Brusseau, Jules Caron, Edward V. Cormier, Louis J. Dufault, Joseph I. Dufresne, Frank Frigon, Helder Jarvais, Omer J. Keroack, Evangeliste LaQuerre, Albert E. Leduc, Alphonse Lemelin, Yvon J. Lepage, John B. Messier, Orpha Pigeon, John F. Riel, Wilfred A. Rioux, Wilfred J. Roberts, Wilfred Roux, Exears St Germaine, Joseph A. Simoneau, Felix Talbot, Berte P. Thibodeau, Antonio Tremblay, Felix T. Tremblay, and William E. Vigneaux.

CHICOPEE LOCAL UNION 685—William H. Austin, Albert Beaulac, Moise Beaulieu, Felix H. Boisvert, Arthur J. Fournier, Maxime Godin, Romeo Lari-viere, Edmond Pellerin, and Louis Rousseau.

WESTFIELD LOCAL UNION 222—William F. Brunk and Wilfred Liberty.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS CARPENTERS PENSION FUND—Members who are receiving Special Pension of \$25.00 per month.

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL UNION 177—Harold M. Aitken, Philip B. Allard, Elmer Anderson, Avery W. Andrews, Hans Bahlin, Edward Bishop, Joseph D. Boucher, Christos Catmadas, Harry A. Clark, James A. Coe, Gennaro Creanza, Joseph Dalmolin, Lorenzo De Donato, James Drimmie, Thomas P. Foley, Ovide Forand, Leroy H. French, Edward F. Gaudette, Harry A. Gaudette, Sidney

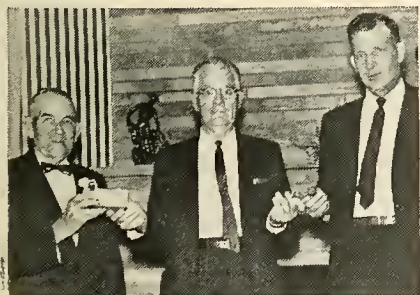
Gilbert, Perley H. Holmes, Humphery S. Hughes, Daniel L. Jones, Charles W. Kellogg, Abraham Kemmell, Frank Knight, Stafford L. Lake, Frank L. Lamountain, John M. Macaulay, Alfred W. Mason, Andrew J. Mattson, Michael Meyer, Alvin Miner, Foster C. Payne, Steve Peperis, Theodore A. Proguiske, Henry Roberts, Mathew Rosso, Cyril J. Roy, Owen E. Scanlon, Andrew J. Scannell, Charles Schaedlich, Frank L. Schaedlich, William Vadnais, Dwight L. Willcutt, Frank H. Wilson, and Dmitry Winning.

Scholarship Winner



SOUTH BEND, IND.—Theodore T. Kreiter, Jr., right, 18 accepts a \$500 check from Robert H. Gerhold, 2126 Beverly Pl., scholarship chairman of Local 413. The student, a June graduate of Mishawaka High School, will attend Indiana University, Bloomington, this fall. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore T. Kreiter, Sr., 1001 W. Lawrence St., Mishawaka, Indiana.

Local 1257 Honors Two



WAYNESBURG, PA.—Local 1257 of Waynesburg, held a banquet on June 4 to honor two longstanding members. Their combined times make up over half a century of service. Left to right are: Charles C. Jordan, charter member and the oldest member still in service with 30 years; Ora A. Williams, president of Local 1257; and Chester W. Hall, a 26-year member.

Carpenter's Daughters Are Music Makers

SEATTLE, WASH. — Nobody will ever say Fred Schmidt of Seattle, Local 1289 isn't a music lover. He can't afford not to be. His three lovely teenage daughters shown on this page surrounding an accordion are three reasons why.

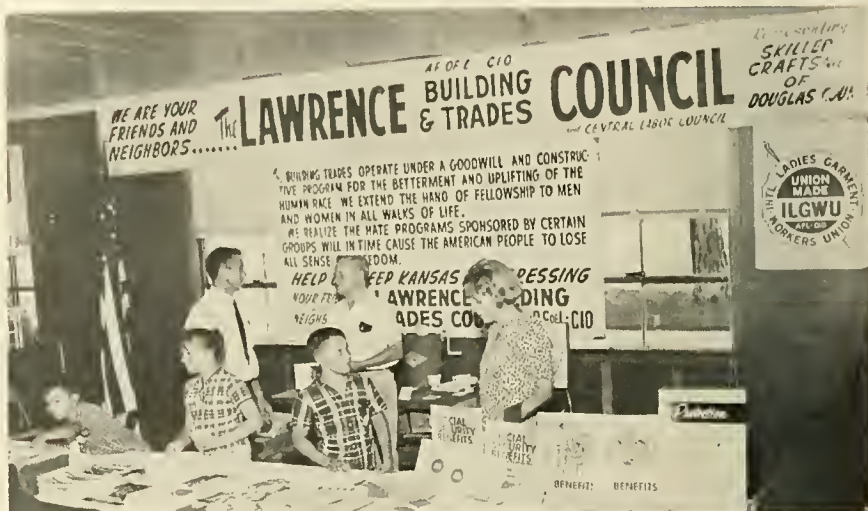
In competitions from Seattle east to Chicago this past summer they flipped the old squeeze box around something fierce and knocked off every contest they played in. First it was the big time in Chicago. The scene was the American Accordionists' Association's National Championship Contest. The three sisters, Diane, 17, Barbara, 14, and Donna, 12, playing as a group entry won the Senior Ensemble Division. Then Diane placed first in the National Amateur Division, won 2nd and 3rd in two other solo divisions. Next Barbara won first in her age group and picked up show honors in a solo contest. Finally, Donna, the baby, won 3rd place in her age division.

Since they've been back home they've won just about everything in sight in Northwest contests. Besides participating in accordion contests and raising funds for their trips to the East, the Schmidt sisters keep a busy schedule of playing engagements, including the Annual Christmas Party of Local 1289.



THE SCHMIDT SISTERS, Diane, Donna, and Barbara, with their busy accordion. Daughters of Fred Schmidt of Local 1289, they are active in musical competition, and they play regular engagements in the Seattle area. The girls have won top honors in several contests sponsored by the American Accordionists' Association.

Public Relations and Public Works Activity



LAWRENCE, KANSAS—Members of Local 2279 spent their spare time recently operating the booth shown above at the Douglas County Free Fair telling the public how members of trade unions like the Carpenters help build better community relations. The right photo shows a huge crane helping build an addition to the University of Kansas stadium. Local 2279 members were among the construction crewmen.

CLICK with CLIC!

CLIC is the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. Its purpose is to provide support for legislators who will stand up and vote for the humanitarian principles of organized labor and support for legislative causes endorsed by union craftsmen. We want to help keep men in public office who will vote for the best interests of "the common man" instead of special interests.

Don't be short-sightedly stingy when you are asked for a CLIC donation. You're making an investment in your future financial welfare so be GENEROUS. If you're not solicited for an investment in your own future financial welfare and job security, VOLUNTEER it! See your local union Financial Secretary soon!

Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee



Community Leader



VENTURA, CALIF.—Sam Heil, treasurer and business representative of the Ventura County District Council of Carpenters has been named to serve a second four year term on the Ventura City Re-development Agency committee. Heil also has been appointed to the Ventura County Vocational Resources committee.

New York Member Starts One-Man "Back to Nature" Movement

NORWICH, N.Y.—Ten years ago Francis Park returned to his native Chenango County in south central New York State, about 40 air miles north of the Pennsylvania border. One of the first things he noticed was an alarming lack of birds and wild life that he used to hunt around Norwich, N. Y. Parks decided to do something about it and bought 30 acres of worked-out farmland and started his own conservation program, with an assist from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Today Parks' 30 acres is a veritable wildlife refuge and attracts hundreds of visitors annually who just like to stroll through the peaceful rural landscape.

Francis is a member of Norwich, N. Y., Local 310 and recently was the subject of a feature story in the *Norwich Evening Sun*. Being modest by nature, it took a letter from R. J. Livingstone, treasurer of Local 310 to inform the CARPENTER of Parks' worthy enterprise.

Within his 30 acre refuge, now called the Highland Moor Wildlife Refuge, Parks has formed two ponds which will later be stocked with trout. The ponds annually attract hundreds of ducks and geese during their migratory flights. In addition to the ponds, Francis has planted a great variety of trees and shrubs including 64 species of apple trees.

Brother Parks has also put to good use his carpentry skills to build bird houses that shelter over 70 different types of birds. The area also abounds in squirrels, rabbits and deer. Trails have been marked out through the refuge for the convenience of visitors who may wish to stroll about and observe the wildlife which abounds within the refuge. A picnic area, with fireplace and a stream of spring water, has been constructed under a huge maple tree and Parks has built a small cabin which serves as his headquarters building while working on his 30-acre refuge.

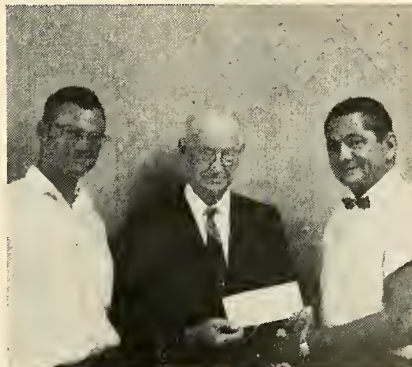
Our congratulations to Brother Park upon the success of his undertaking.



FRANCIS PARK inspects one of his union-built bird houses, above, and a fruit tree on his land, below.



Charter Member of Local 1100 Retires



PHOENIX, ARIZ.—C. P. "Squire" Hanna, 82 years young, receives the first pension check under the Arizona Basic Crafts Pension Fund. Making the presentation are Bus. Rep. Grant Scott (left) of Phoenix, Ariz., Local 1100 and R. E. Barrett, local union secretary. Brother Hanna is a charter member of Local 1100 which was formed in 1914.

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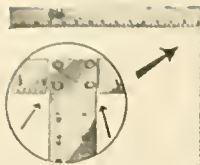
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Old Timer Tells About The Days Before Unions

(Walt Dellinger, a 50 year member of New Albany, Ind., Local 436 wrote a letter recently to the Kentucky Labor News "Mail Bag" column in which he reminisced about the old days and what his union card has meant to him during his lifetime.)

To The Editor:

I have reached the age of 79, and for 50 years have had a continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, so I feel I am qualified to advise the boys who do not belong that they should sell their labor on the highest market to be found. That market is when you have a union card in your possession.

I was converted to unionism over 50 years ago, when you worked 10 hours a day, six days a week, for 25 cents an hour.

We used to have to ride street cars. You had to get on the front end, then carry that heavy old box to the back platform, and stand up until you were ready to get off. This was where I met two fellow workers—unknown to me—who told me I could and should better my wages, working conditions and my standard of living. Thanks to them I joined the union and have never regretted it.

We can point out as rewards and monuments to our success, as well as that of other fellow craftsmen, the Minton and Kennedy bridges; City-County building; Federal building; Bell Telephone building; the Tribune building, and the now being built highway 64, as well as numerous other projects.

I could write on and on about our hardships and joys, but I must say in conclusion, thanks to our loyal contractors and all our friends who have helped us in our successful campaign to help better working conditions and the living standards of our brotherhood.

Walter (Shorty) Dellinger

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member.

THE CARPENTER



KITCHENER, ONT.—The first pension checks paid by Local 1940 were presented by David Beacock (right), the province's top carpentry apprentice to (left to right) William Huras, George Kramp and Sylvan Hergott. Absent was Henry Hauck. Payment is made after 30 years service.

Three Get Union Pension Payments

KITCHENER, ONT. — Three men who remained with Local 1940 for more than 30 years "through good times and bad," recently received the first union pension cheques issued to the local.

They were George Kramp, Sylvan Hergott and William Huras who has continued as secretary-treasurer of the local, a post he has held for the past 20 years.

Another cheque is to be presented to Henry Hauck, who was absent because of illness in the family.

The presentations were made during

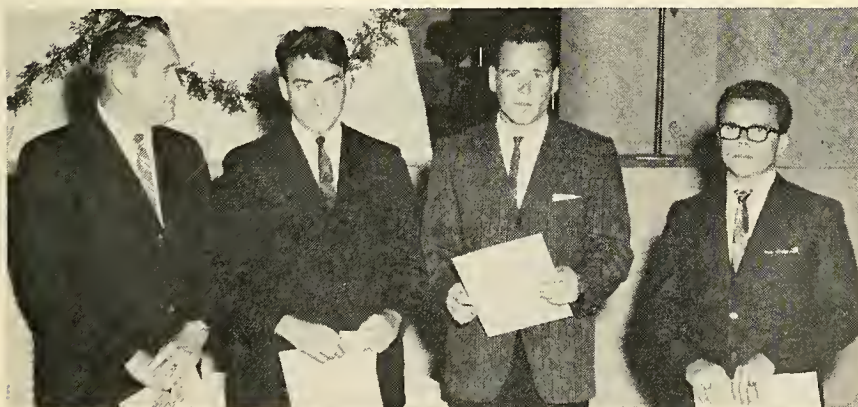
a meeting of the local by David Beacock, 21, who was recently chosen top carpentry apprentice in the province.

Stephen Koehler, president of the local, told the meeting the three men "carried on even when times were bad."

He said: "They worked for the benefit of all of us."

The brotherhood's pension plan pays \$15 a month on a quarterly basis to men who have served 30 years with the union. Local 1940 came into being 30 years ago.

Three Wilmington Apprentices Graduated



WILMINGTON, DEL.—Alfred Howard, Jr., (left), Chairman of the Local 626 Apprenticeship Committee, is shown with three apprentices who recently completed their training program. From the left, are Hugh McBride, Anthony P. Foster and Winston Towers. Graduating but unable to attend the presentation ceremony was John Montgomery. In addition to receiving his diploma Brother Towers also won an award for his essay on "The Advantage of Being a Union Apprentice."

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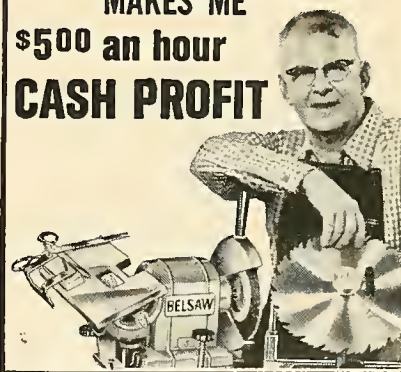
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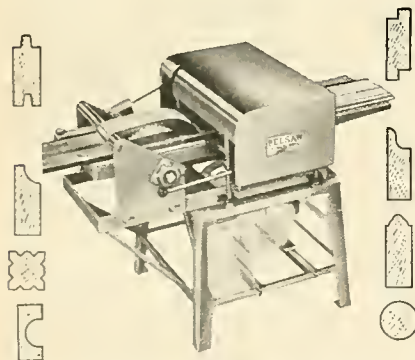
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Ontario Council Awards University Scholarship

WINDSOR, ONTARIO—An 18-year-old Toronto honor student has been named the 1966 winner of the annual Ted Jackson Scholarship Award sponsored by the Ontario Provincial Council.

Cheryl Robichaud was chosen from fourteen other top Canadian students for the \$1,000 scholarship that is awarded annually to sons and daughters of Brotherhood members. Cheryl is the daughter of Phil Robichaud, president of Toronto Local 27, Canada's largest carpenter local union.

Cheryl plans to continue her studies at the Queen's University, Kingston, where she is taking the four-year honor course in French and German, planning a career as an interpreter.

Former L. U. 117 Member Dies In Rescue Attempt

ALBANY, N.Y.—Robert J. O'Malley, a former member of Albany, N.Y. Local 117, gave up his life recently in a successful rescue attempt.

The 21-year-old O'Malley, a private first class in the Marine Corps, was swimming in the Atlantic Ocean off Salter Path, N.C. this past April. Suddenly his companions, one of them a non-swimmer, were swept into the ocean by the heavy surf and undertow. O'Malley, seeing they were in distress, swam out and managed to pull one of them out of danger. Then O'Malley was seen to disappear beneath the rough surf. The other Marine managed to make his way back to safety.

In a letter to Bus. Rep. Thomas Hamill of Local 117, Major R. K. Slack, executive officer at the Cherry Point (N.C.) Marine Corps Air Station, wrote that O'Malley "has been recommended for the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for his actions in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service and the U.S. Marine Corps, in attempting to save the lives of Corporal Wager and Private First Class Hamerschmidt."

But Private First Class O'Malley received a far greater reward. For as the Scriptures say: Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Always look for the union label when you shop. It's your assurance of quality merchandise.

Avid Angler, 82, Is 50-Year Member



ALPENA, MICH.—Henry Brousseau of Local 1132, Alpena, Mich., proudly displays 14-pound Salmon he caught on one of his recent forays to the back country of British Columbia. Henry was born in Ossineke, Mich., in 1883. He was initiated in Detroit Local 1805 in 1916, later returning to Alpena where he joined Local 1132 in 1919. A former president of the local, Henry can still patch the roof on his homestead. However, he says he prefers to spend his time hunting and fishing.

Plaque Presented To Gen. Rep. Driscoll



EL PASO, TEXAS—At the recent 19th Annual Convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, General Representative Charles P. Driscoll received a plaque from the Council presented by Chester V. Smith, Executive Secretary, in recognition of his faithful services. Inscribed on the plaque were the following words: "With love and devotion to Charles P. Driscoll, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for loyalty and services rendered to our Texas State Council of Carpenters, Local Unions and District Councils."

Local 36 Honors Longtime Members



Photo No. 1—(left to right): C. R. Bartalini, 25 years, Exec. Secretary Bay Counties Dist. Council of Carpenters and President Calif. State Council of Carpenters; Alfred Thoman, 25 years, Business Representative Local 36; Joseph Irthum, 60 years, Warden; Gunnar B. Benonys, 25 years, Business Representative Local 36; and Harry Yetter, 25 years, President.

Photo No. 2—E. M. Crow, 55 years, Financial Secretary; Oscar N. Anderson, 25 years, Recording Secretary; Sam Lahti, 40 years, member; Gunnar B. Benonys, 25 years, Business Representative, Local 36; Carl Berg, 25 years, member; and Harry Yetter, 25 years, President.

Photo No. 3—Past Presidents: John Walsh, 50 years; Joseph Hightower, 30 years; Harry Yetter, 25 years, President; and Gunnar Benonys, 25 years, presently Business Representative, Local 36.



OAKLAND, CALIF.—More than 240 longtime carpenters were honored by Local 36 at the first annual Oldtimers Luncheon.

Three of the veteran members each had more than 60 years of membership. Total membership of the whole group added up to more than 6,300 years of skilled craftsmanship.

Secretary Chester R. Bartalini of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters praised the oldtimers and all Carpenter members for their support in winning historic union contract gains for Bay Area Carpenters. He listed some of these improvements as winning employer-paid health and welfare protection, regular vacations and one of the highest construction pension plans in the nation, with benefits of \$100 to \$210 a month.

Newer improvements include prescription drug care, family dental plans and chiropractic care.

Bartalini, who was introduced by Business Representative Gunnar Benonys, praised union members for their support of the nine-week 1952 strike which established many of the conditions members now enjoy.

The oldtimers event will become an annual affair, Business Representative Benonys announced.

Others introduced included Past Presidents Joseph Hightower and John Walsh, also International Representative Clarence Briggs and "Mr. Carpenter" of Alameda County, C. E. Risley "RIS," who served this local for 40 years as its Business Representative.

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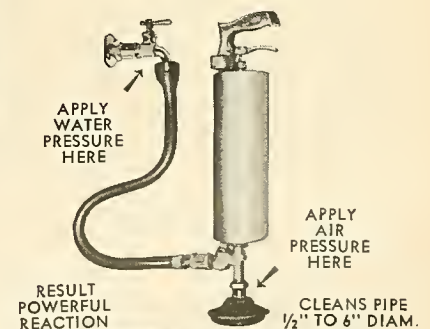


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At Drywall completion ceremonies in Southern California were, seated, left to right, Armon Henderson, Robert Benson, Fred Gough, and Paul Richardson. Standing, from left, are: Maurice Janneck, Virgil Knott, Robert Gulick, Jack Bartz, Ed Garvey, Bob Flett, Luis Erlich, Dale Morgan, Dave Wheeler, William Northcutt, Les Lawson, George Learnerd, Dale Hansen, and Chris Jensen.



The group of graduating trainees with Mr. Ed Garvey, instructor, (front row, sixth from left).

Drywall Journeymen Complete Training

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Drywall Industry recently held its 4th Annual Convention ceremonies for 59 new carpenter-drywall journeymen who were given trade certificates for completing the regular prescribed two-year training program. The graduates and guests represented all of the 11 southern counties of California.

Among the 150 people in attendance at these ceremonies were: Armon Henderson, director of the Brotherhood's 8th District Organizing and Education Committee and master of ceremonies; Chester Bartalini, president of the California State Council of Carpenters; Robert Benson, president of the State Drywall Contractors Association; Mel Sornberger, area supervisor of the state's Division of Apprenticeship Standards; and Paul Richardson, Drywall Training Coordinator for Southern California.

The new journeymen join some 1500 members of the Carpenters Union in Southern California who follow the dry-

wall portion of the carpentry trade. The need for qualified journeymen in this industry has been recognized in the Southern Counties of California and by virtue of the collective bargaining agreement, a trainee program was set up in 1962. Included in the union agreement is an employer contribution, per employee, to support the costs involved in such a program. There are six active joint management labor committees responsible for maintaining programs in their respective geographical areas. State and Federal accepted curriculum for class work and related on-the-job instruction are the guide lines for this program.

LOCAL UNION NEWS for *The Carpenter* should be addressed to The Carpenter Editor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

75th Anniversary



BUFFALO, N.Y.—Local 374 of Buffalo celebrated its 75th anniversary early this year. Among the celebrants were, left to right: Herman F. Bodewes, president of Local 374; William P. Schultz, 66-year member; and R. E. Livingston, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Retiring Financial Secretary Honored

HARBOR CITY, CALIF.—More than 200 people gathered for a testimonial dinner honoring Gordon M. Goar, retiring financial secretary of Carpenters' Local 1140. Brother Goar has served as financial secretary for 18 years and has served organized labor for the past 25 years.

Letters of congratulations arrived from Lt. Governor Glenn Anderson; California State Council of Carpenters Executive Secretary Anthony Ramos; Area Labor Relations Manager for the Guy F. Atkinson Co., G. R. Morrison; Orange County District Council Attorneys Levy, DeRoy, Geffner, and Van Bourg, and Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council John Cinquemani.

Present for the ceremonies were: William Sidell, Second Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Gordon A. McCulloch Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles District Council; James Lee, representative of the California State Building Trades; Dan Mundy of the Los Angeles Building Trades; A. R. Henderson of the San Diego District Council; Elmer Duran, representative of the Laborers' International Union; William McClain, John Goodwin, and Elmer Lowery, business representatives of Laborers' Local 802; and many others.



Left to right at the testimonial for Gordon Goar were: Gordon A. McCulloch, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles District Council; Gordon M. Goar, retiring Financial Secretary of Local Union 1140; Second General Vice President William Sidell; Master of Ceremonies Harry V. Dawson, Jr., Business Representative of Local Union 1140.



Distinguished guests with the guest of honor, Gordon M. Goar, third from left.

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Alaska Local Sponsors Little League Team



ANCHORAGE, ALASKA—Brothers of Local 1281, Anchorage, are the sponsors of a very capable Little League baseball team. The Anchorage team finished the season in second place. This was due, according to informed sources, to "one or two bad hops on a rough field." Kneeling, from left to right, are: Steve Hooker, Mike Ashley, Stan Honseman, Joe Fischer, Jim Childers, John Stuart, and Mark Stobaugh. Standing are: Manager Robert Davis, Craig McCracken, Leif Selkregg, Steve Culross, Harry Smith, Frankie Davis, Mike Webb, and Randy Cole.



George McCurdy, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Provincial Council, conveys the greetings and best wishes of General President M. A. Hutchinson to the Local 666 gathering.



Left to right are A. Woods, president of Local 666; J. Dodds, trustee; M. McPhail, apprentice; and A. Beverly, director of the Architectural Branch of the Provincial Institute of Trades.



A. Woods, left, president of Local 666, congratulates Ed Denike, to whom he presented a 25-year membership pin.

Canadian Local Celebrates 50th Year

MIMICO, ONT.—Local 666 of Mimico, Ont. celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a banquet and dance. Among the head tables guests were Henry Weisbad, executive secretary of the Ontario Federation of Labour; George McCurdy, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters; and Brother Alex Beverly, member of Local 27 and director of the Architectural Branch of the Provincial Institute of Trades.



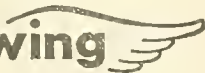
Brother McPhail, first-year apprentice, gets first slice of the birthday cake.

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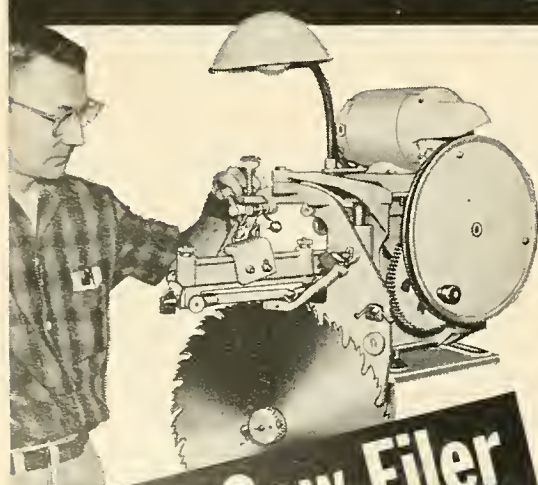
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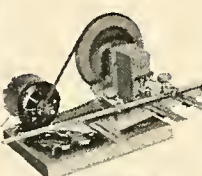


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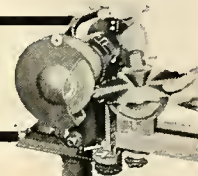
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Answers to Questions Unit V

Continued from page 61

1. Area of lot is:
 Lot width— $91' - 10\frac{3}{4}" = 91.865'$
 Lot depth— $183' - 8\frac{1}{2}" = 183.71'$
 16,877 square feet area of lot
2. Approximately $17\frac{1}{2}\%$.
3. The sewer main is 12" in size and is located on the East side of the lot on Lathrop Avenue. (Plot Plan, Sheet #1.)
4. Water and electric power for construction purposes shall be provided by the Contractor. (Specifications, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, Utilities.)
5. 139.5 cubic yards. (Specifications, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, Top Soil.) Take the extreme outside dimensions and add 6'-0" to each side, making a rectangle $84' - 10" \times 88' - 9\frac{1}{2}"$ —area of top soil to be removed 7,532 square feet—depth to be removed 6" ($6" = .5'$).

$$\frac{7,532 \times .5}{27} = 139.5 \text{ cubic yards}$$
6. 4'-2"x9'-5"x1'-0" deep (Fireplace Details, Sheet #6.)
7. 1,139 cubic yards. After removal of top soil the average depth for basement and areaways is 8'-0" and the average depth for all others is 2'-6".
8. 3,000 lbs. (Specifications, CONCRETE, Type of Concrete.)
9. 28.55 cubic yards.
10. 132 pieces. (Average height of form 9'-0" and approximately 233 lin. ft. of wall to form.)
11. 352 pcs. 2"x4"x10'-0".
12. 4,660 lin. ft. of 2"x4".
13. 114.54 cubic yards.
14. Basement area is 1,788 square feet (inside).
15. Area of basement is 1,788 square feet: Basement slab is 5" thick: $1,788 \div 64.8 = 27.59$ cubic yards. (The figure 64.8 is the number of square feet that 1 cubic yard of concrete will cover when spread 5" thick.)
16. Area of areaway is 94.325 square feet: Areaway slab is 5" thick; $94.325 \div 64.8 = 1.455$ cubic yards.
17. If the load test fails to meet the requirements, the concrete work shall be corrected as directed by the Architects. (Specifications, CONCRETE, Tests.)
18. A drain (Section C-C, Sheet #1; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6.)
19. 3 (Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1). S.W. corner of boiler, North of laundry tubs, N.E. corner of main room.
20. 4" (Basement and Foundation Plan, Section C-C, Sheet #1; Section thru Stairs, Sheet #4; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).

21. Yes; 2; 8"x8" (Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1). 4 pcs. $\frac{3}{4}"$ dia. vertical and $\frac{1}{4}"$ dia. ties 12" on center. The 2 columns are located on the side of each stairway.

22. 4"x5/16" continuous steel water bar (Section C-C, Sheet #1; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).

23. Marine cement applied cold in one heavy continuous coat on all exterior foundations surrounding basement section from top of footing to within 2" of grade (Specifications, CONCRETE, Damp-proofing).

24. 4" hollow tile and 8" brick (Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1; Specifications, MASONRY, Common Brick and Hollow Tile).

25. After completion of foundations, footings, walls, piers and other construction below existing grade, all forms shall be removed and the excavation cleaned of all trash and debris prior to backfilling (Specifications, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, Backfill, Paragraph 1).

26. Backfill shall be placed in horizontal layers not in excess of 9 inches in thickness, properly moistened and each layer compacted by suitable equipment to a density to prevent excessive settlement or shrinkage. Backfill at exterior walls shall be brought to suitable elevation to provide the anticipated settlement and shrinkage (Specifications, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, Backfill, Paragraph 2).

27. 12 windows are shown on the Basement and Foundation Plan. There are only 10 windows shown on the (4) elevation drawings. The two windows missing from the elevations are the two between the rear of the garage and the porch off the library (South Elevation, Sheet #5). There are 7 transom type, size 2'-8 $\frac{1}{2}" \times 2'-0"$; 2 single casement type, size 1'-6"x3'-0"; 2 double casement type, size 3'-1 $\frac{1}{8}" \times 3'-0"$; 1 stationary type, size 1'-6"x3'-0". (Basement and Foundation Plan sheet #1; Elevations, Sheet #4 and #5.)

28. There is a total of 5 doors in the basement. Three that have 6 horizontal panels each and two type "A". Type "A" doors are 2'-8"x6'-8"x1 $\frac{3}{4}"$ (Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet #1; Door Schedule, Sheet #4).

29. Sand (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6; Specifications, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, Backfill, Paragraph 1).

30. Approximately 164 bolts are needed for the entire job. (Section B-B, F-F, Sheet #1; Section Thru Porch at Library, Sheet #3; Section Thru Garage Door, Detail of Ent. Side Lights, Typical Wall Section, Typical Section Thru Steel Casement, Section Thru Double Hung Window First Floor, Section Thru Overhang, Plan Detail at S.W. Corner of Library, Section Thru Overhang at Brick Walls, Sheet #6.)

31. 2"x4" (Section E-E, Sheet #1).

32. Yes; over each window; 2 pcs. $\frac{5}{8}"$ dia. hooked rods (Section C-C, Sheet #1; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6).



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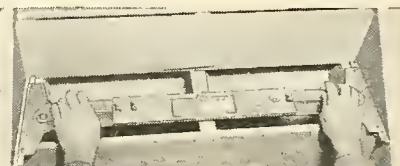
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Texas Auxiliaries Hold Convention



DALLAS, TEX.—The Texas State Council of Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliaries recently held a very successful convention in El Paso. Seated left to right: Mrs. Virginia Gibson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Connie Romel, outgoing president; Mrs. Barbara Lacewell, incoming president for 1966-1967; and Mrs. Chester Smith, wife of the secretary of the Texas State Council of Carpenters. The remaining ladies are delegates and guests of the convention.

Four Members Receive Pension Checks



SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.—On July 9 four members of Local 2637 were presented with their first pension checks from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. Left to right are: Dave Sodergren, George Brees, James Coultas, and Bruno Gilgosh, being presented their checks by local president Ray Osborne, who also congratulated them on their 30 years of membership.

Distaff Members of Local 2167



STURGEON BAY, WIS.—No, gentlemen, these women have not deserted the ship and joined the painters union. They are good standing members of Local 2167 and work as seamers and tapers at the Christy Corporation. Left to right are Shirley Corbisier, Ruth Lynch, Florence Herdina, Betty Simonsen, Mabel Schumacher and Marie Colomba.

LAKE LAND NEWS

Ivan Lane of Local Union 337, Detroit, Mich., arrived at the Home Aug. 5, 1966.

Walter A. Brown of Local Union 304, Denison-Sherman, Texas, arrived at the Home Aug. 15, 1966.

Adam C. Parbel of Local Union 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., arrived at the Home Aug. 15, 1966.

Thomas J. Stark of Local Union 653, Chichasha, Oklahoma, arrived at the Home Aug. 31, 1966.

Frank H. Finn of Local Union 2250, Red Bank, N. J., passed away Aug. 3, 1966, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Wesley A. Caldwell of Local Union 721, Los Angeles, Calif., passed away Aug. 25, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Oscar H. Schmidt of Local Union 1922, Chicago, Ill., passed away Aug. 27, 1966 and burial was at Summit, Ill.

Josephat Joranger of Local Union 1610, Lowell, Mass., passed away Aug. 27, 1966 and burial was at Billerica, Mass.

Ingvald Jacobsen of Local Union 20, New York, N. Y., went on leave of absence May 13, 1966, and signed papers for withdrawal on Aug. 4, 1966.

James J. Welch of Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pa., withdrew from the Home Aug. 8, 1966.

B. G. Schmidt of Local Union 1822, Fort Worth, Texas, withdrew from the Home Aug 10, 1966.

Members Who Visited the Home During August 1966

Henry Swiatkowski, L.U. 31, Trenton, N. J.
John Kovolchik, L.U. 843, Trevese, Pa.
Edward Hartlet, L.U. 1207, Dunbar, W. Va.
B. T. Kennedy, L.U. 132, Miami, Fla.
William Trahe, L.U. 2765, Stewart Manor, N.Y.
Thomas J. Bifarn, L.U. 299, Ridgefield, N. J.
Joseph Cataline L.U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
Ray Moser, L.U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
Sylvester A. Moses, L.U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
L. G. Johnson, L.U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Bert McDonald, L.U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Arvin Erickson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Christopher Lexan, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
Berkley Hardy, L.U. 396, Newport News, Va.
Tony Aritz, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Carl Christenson, L.U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Fred Fritz, L.U. 739, Cincinnati, Ohio
Harold Brock, L.U. 2047, Hartford City, Ind.
J. E. Ruehl, L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio
John P. Murray, Sr., L.U. 1478, Redondo, Calif.
J. G. Brown, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
Richard Burtz, L.U. 839, Des Plains, Ill.
Jerry Sullivan, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.

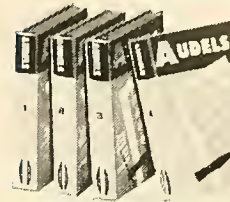
Holiday Visitors at the Home



LAKE LAND, FLA.—On the evening of Maundy Thursday, April 7, the 30-voice choir of Calvary Baptist Church, North Florida Avenue, Lakeland, came to the Carpenters' Home and, in the Auditorium, presented a cantata, "The Glory of Easter." It was a beautiful presentation of the Easter Story. The residents of the Home sincerely appreciate the kindness and thoughtfulness of this group in volunteering to come to the Home and sharing with them the enjoyment of the music and the many talented voices that make up the group. Participants, shown above, included: reader, Mrs. Jerry Pauley, far left; pianist, Mrs. Ruth Peavy, second from left; director, Mr. Jerry Pauley, front row, far right.

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



The Sound of a Gavel and The Sound of Work

As I tapped the gavel in the convention hall in Kansas City, last month, hundreds of thousands of fellow Carpenters were hammering away in the frameworks of thousands of structures across the land . . . echoing the words of delegates . . . echoing the sounds of a union-made mallet . . . echoing, I hope, the continued prosperity of America.

The work of the convention and the work of the craft together, create the throbbing heartbeat of a great Brotherhood. One is as much a part of the Brotherhood as the other.

The primary goal of our fraternal association is productive, bread-winning work. The sound of hammers at work is a sign of a healthy economy.

Our convention draws up the blueprints . . . the guidelines . . . the policies . . . by which we can best pursue and perpetuate our livelihood. The sound of delegates debating their problems and resolving them is the sound of a healthy, democratic labor union. It is the sound, too, of craftsmen turning their convictions into actions . . . bringing new will and determination into their working hands . . . stimulating their minds and their bodies to greater achievement in the craft.

The sound of those hammers, those saws, and those other craft tools back home were heard in the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, I can assure you. Delegates resolved to keep those sounds alive.

They called for studies to be made of seasonal unemployment and for action to be taken by public bodies to keep men at work all year round . . .

at a fair wage and under proper working conditions.

They reaffirmed their determination to protect the craft jurisdiction from encroachments.

They laid plans to perpetuate the craft through a thorough and forward-looking apprenticeship training program.

They renewed their determination to move ahead in "the political arena", meeting labor's enemies in legislative battle and at the ballot box whenever necessary.

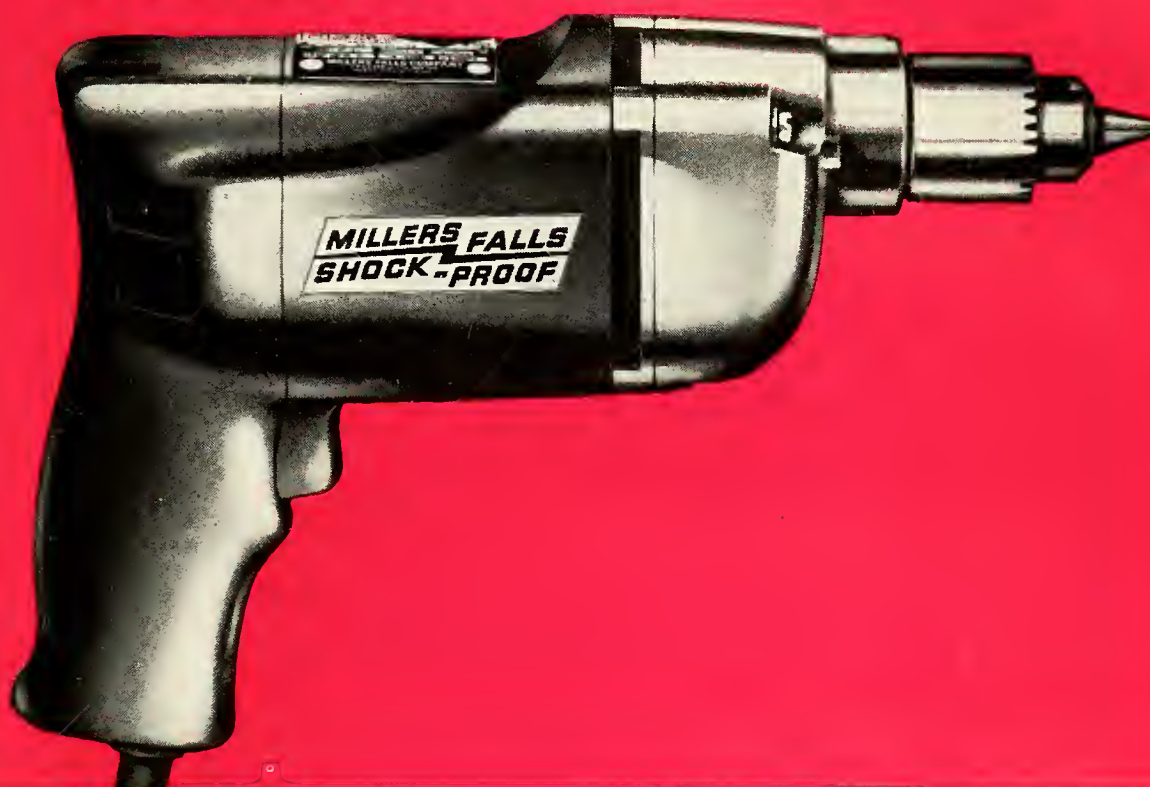
If we fail to participate in political activities . . . which really means that we fail to participate in the democratic processes . . . there will be returned to office by default those individuals who oppose everything we stand for. You can be assured that those opposed to progress will not be idle.

So, I urge you, take an active role in our national, state and local affairs. In so doing, you are not acting for a selfish interest but as a forward-looking American citizen.

Delegates this month are reporting back to each local union, I trust, on the work we accomplished in Kansas City. They will show that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is as vigorous today, in its 85th year, as it was when it was founded by a small group of craftsmen meeting in Chicago in 1881.

The sound of the convention gavel will echo this month . . . and every month . . . in more than a thousand union halls of America, as Brotherhood members begin another four years of work for the good of the craft and for the good of America and the world.

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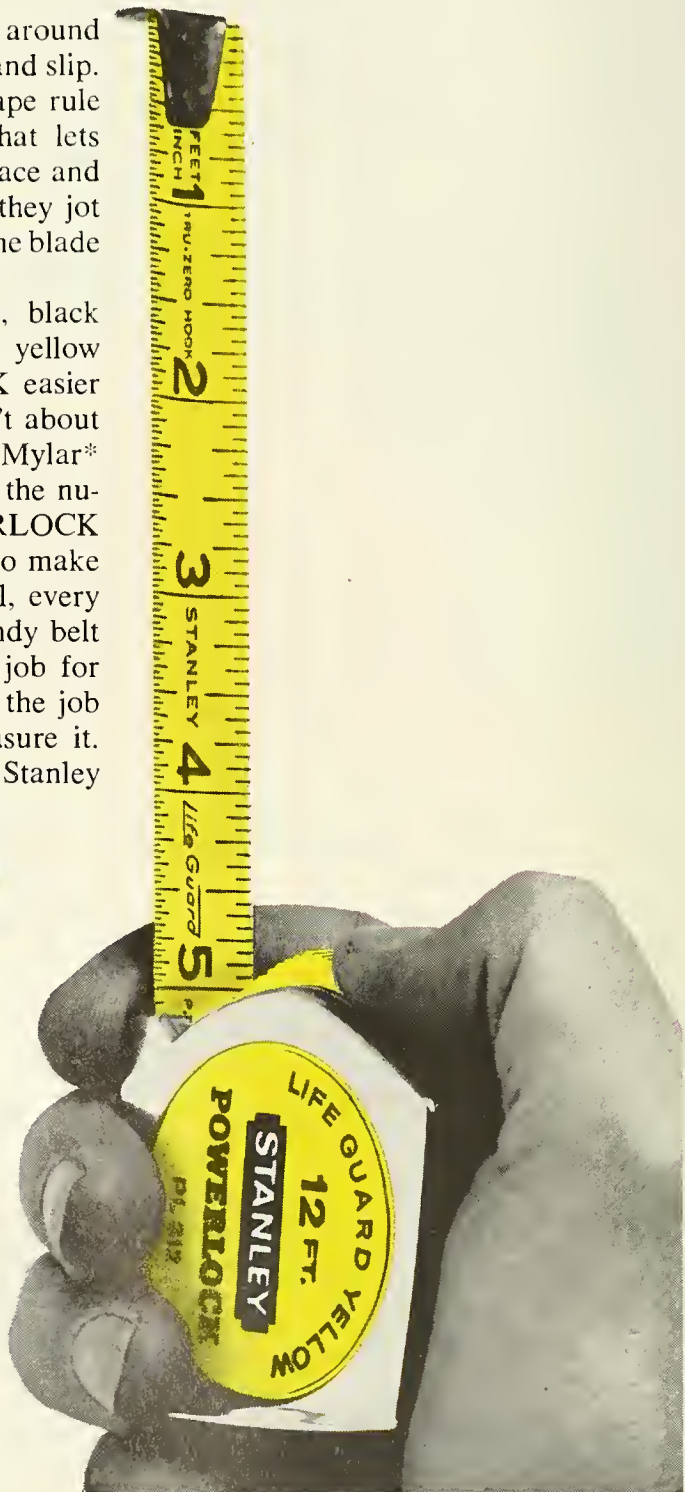
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

NOVEMBER, 1966

CRAFTSMANSHIP
THROUGH
APPRENTICESHIP...

TOMORROW
BELONGS TO
MEN
OF
SKILL



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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor



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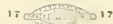
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THE COVER

There are about 160,000 apprentices in training in North America today. Almost all of them are in the building trades, the metal trades, or the printing trades. Nearly one-fourth of all registered building trades apprentices are training to become journeymen carpenters.

The United Brotherhood is firmly dedicated to the proposition that craftsmanship in its trade can only be acquired by apprenticeship training—young and willing hands working side-by-side with skilled, experienced hands, until the time arrives when the apprentice can branch off on his own as a card-carrying journeyman.

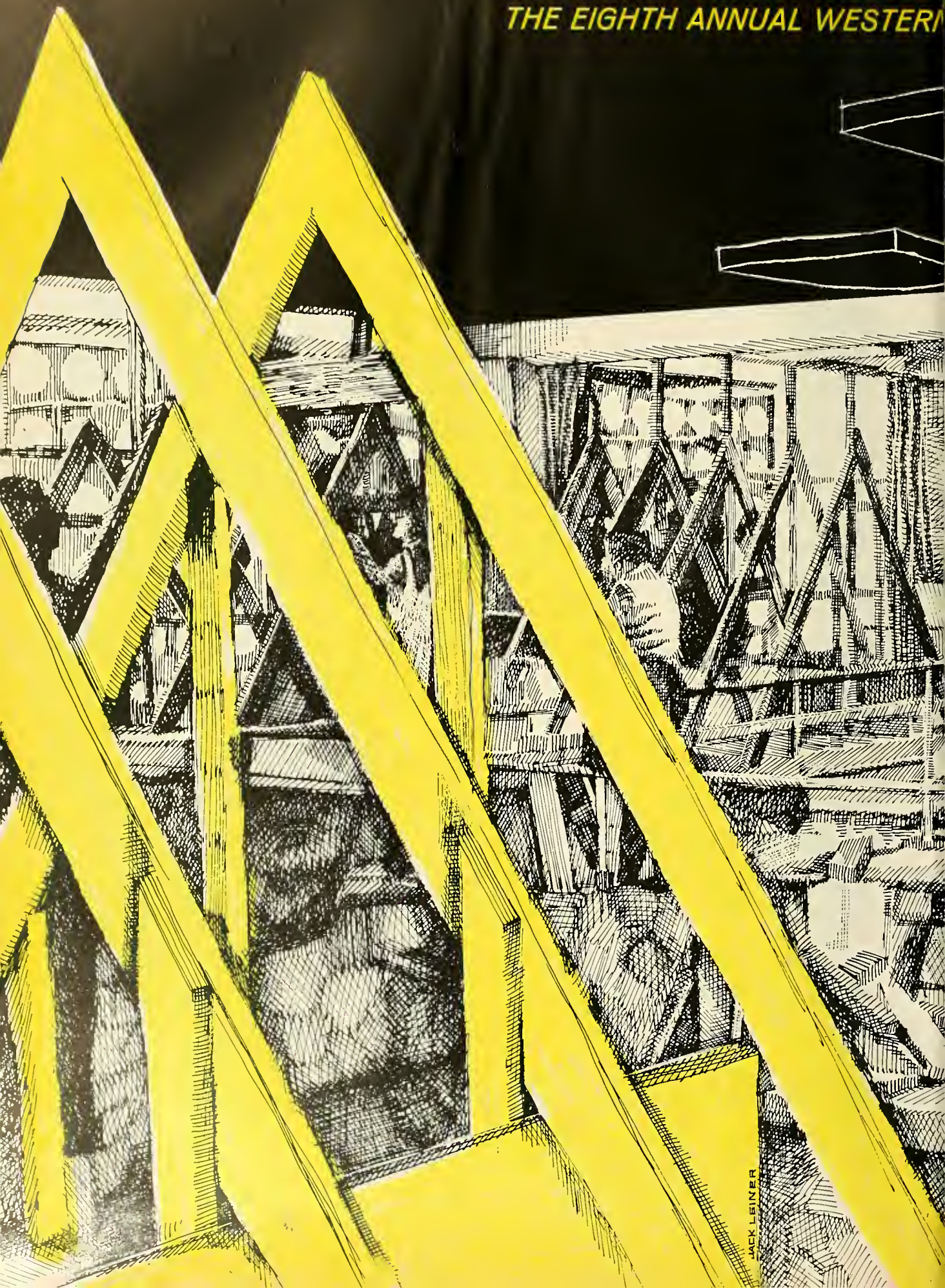
With approximately 28,000 registered apprentices in its training program, the United Brotherhood is hoping at least to double this figure within the next few years. It feels, in fact, that it must move ahead with speed to supply the skilled craftsmen needed in tomorrow's complex world.

One way in which it is stimulating registrations and training is through annual local, state and regional apprenticeship contests—competitions in which the best "student" carpenters, cabinet makers and millmen vie to find the best in each area. The most spirited competition has been the contests in the Western districts, where state winners assemble each year to pick the best of all the Western states and provinces.

CARPENTER
NOVEMBER 1966

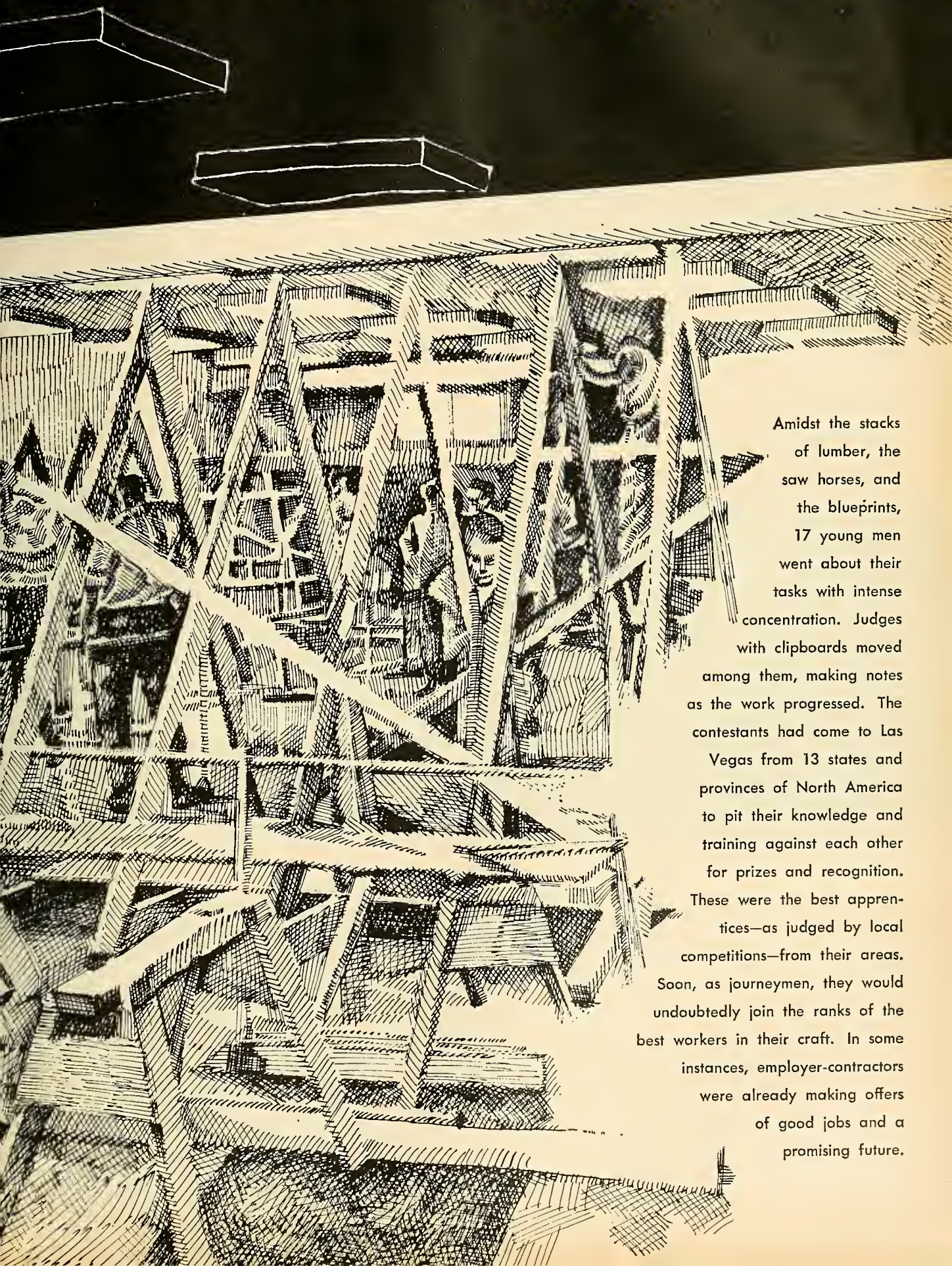


THE EIGHTH ANNUAL WESTERN



JACK LEINER

REGION CARPENTERS & MILL-CABINET APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST



Amidst the stacks of lumber, the saw horses, and the blueprints, 17 young men went about their tasks with intense concentration. Judges with clipboards moved among them, making notes as the work progressed. The contestants had come to Las Vegas from 13 states and provinces of North America to pit their knowledge and training against each other for prizes and recognition. These were the best apprentices—as judged by local competitions—from their areas. Soon, as journeymen, they would undoubtedly join the ranks of the best workers in their craft. In some instances, employer-contractors were already making offers of good jobs and a promising future.

■ The Eighth Annual Western Region Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest was held in the Convention Center in Las Vegas, Nevada, August 18-19-20, 1966.

There were 13 carpenter contestants and four mill-cabinet contestants, each of whom had won his respective state or provincial contest in order to qualify for the regional contest.

These young men were well-qualified mechanics, versed in all aspects of the trade. They represented Alaska, Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Each contestant took a four-hour

written examination, where all questions and problems were based upon the Apprenticeship Training Manuals published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; in addition to which, they each constructed a manipulative project which was designed for this contest and required 8 hours to complete.

The written examination accounted for 40% of the possible total score and the manipulative for 60%.

The manipulative projects were scored on the basis of quality workmanship, accuracy, and quantity production, with special emphasis placed on safety during the construction of the project.

Crowned champions were: Sher-

man L. Orton, Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, first place carpenter; and Jerry W. Blakely, Local 338, Seattle, Washington, first place cabinet maker.

There were approximately 100 committeemen present from the states and provinces represented in the contest. In addition, representatives from Colorado, Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin were at the contest as observers, preparatory to entering the regional contest in 1967, which will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Western Region Contest Committee held its meeting on Saturday, August 20, 1966. Approximately 50 representatives were pres-



1

PERSONAL PHOTO PRINTS: On this page and the 20 pages which follow are pictures of the 8th Annual Apprenticeship Competition at Los Vegas. Each is numbered, and 8" x 10" glossy prints of each picture may be ordered from our printers at \$1.50 each (which also covers handling and mailing). List the pictures you wish to order, state the quantity of each, and send this with your name and address, plus cash, check or money order to cover all costs, to: Carpenter Photos; Merkle Press, Inc.; 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018.



2

ent. Excerpts from their minutes are as follows:

"Finlay Allan, First General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made the report for the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, stating that every possible effort will be made by the Carpenters to get more states and provinces interested to participate so as to make it an International Contest. The A.G.C. and Home Builders Association members on the committee are very interested in the contest program but could not commit themselves at this time. They have to go back to their respective national organizations for approval.

Continued on Page 10



4



3

1 The big exhibit shown on the opposite page was displayed for the first time at the 30th General Convention at Kansas City. It showed with photographs many of the skills of the Brotherhood jurisdiction and made available to delegates samples of many of the instruction materials used in the apprenticeship training program. These materials were also displayed at state and regional apprenticeship competitions.

2 Larry King, business representative, Local 1699, and H. H. Brown, secretary, Washington State Council of Carpenters, watch C. Ralph Bennett, Local 1289, carpenter contestant, at work on his manipulative project.

3 Michael Wooten, Local 1961, carpenter contestant, at work on his manipulative project. Contestants from 11 states and two provinces of Canada participated in the 1966 competition. Participants from many additional states and provinces are expected for the 1967 finals at Vancouver, B. C.

3A Wives of contestants. Seated, from left: Mrs. Annelies Larkin, Calif.; Mrs. Martha Rael, N. M.; Mrs. Collen Wooten, Ore.; and Mrs. Marge Nice, Ore. Standing, Mrs. Karen Orton, Ariz.; Mrs. Diane Foster, Idaho; Mrs. Ethel Dahms, Mich.; and Mrs. Senta Yonts, Calif.

4 Levi Rael, Local 1353, carpenter contestant; Teafilo Lopez, business representative, Local 1353; and Vernon Beckwith, director, New Mexico State Carpenter Apprenticeship Program, discuss progress of the contestants at the Las Vegas competition.



3A



■ I only wish that more responsible leaders throughout the Brotherhood could be here to see the fine example you people out here are setting. It would do more to stimulate the expansion and improvement of programs in those areas where improvement is most needed than all the speeches anyone could ever make. Much as I enjoy talking to people like you about our apprenticeship problems, it is a pity that most of my speeches on this subject are given to the people who need them least—to those who've already got the message. Anyway I do hope my talking about apprenticeship helps a little, and that our best programs will set the kind of high standard which will eventually be reached by all areas of the Brotherhood.

For make no mistake about it. Either we start turning out well-trained journeymen in much greater numbers than we have before; or it will not be long before we start suffering the consequences in declining membership, more non-union competition, decreasing bargaining power, and eventually lower wages and poorer working conditions. If we lose our ability to provide the industry with competent craftsmen. From the point of view of the unfriendly employer, non-union men may not be any better; but they are cheaper. To keep on getting first-rate wages and conditions without providing first-rate mechanics just isn't in the cards. It takes time to turn out good journeymen; and the longer we wait to face up to the problem, the harder it's going to be to catch up when events finally do force us to face the issue squarely.

We may think that complaints about the shortage of skilled men in our craft are overdrawn and unjustified. And at some times and in some places, I'm sure they are. We are also somewhat skeptical of government studies and forecasts which seem to present unrealistic and exaggerated estimates of the future needs of the industry for members of our craft. And since it is our members who would be sitting on the bench waiting for jobs, I think we have a right to be cautious about training mechanics who will not be needed when the time comes. But on the other hand, we must not allow these considerations to serve us as an excuse for failing to provide enough well-trained men to serve the industry effectively and to maintain our own strength as a craft union.

Let's be honest with ourselves. As a union officer, either local or international, it's pretty comfortable to have more jobs available than we can find men to refer. Collective bargaining is easier in a tight labor market; and the wage increases come a lot easier. And somehow we don't get nearly so many gripes from the membership when just about all our members have a wide choice of jobs and all the overtime they want. The trouble is that such situations are inherently unstable. If, in the long run, we don't

provide enough men (or if we don't provide enough good men) to take care of the industry's needs, we will find ourselves confined to a declining segment of the construction industry.

All of this must suggest that I believe we have a big stake in apprenticeship and that our main responsibility is to protect the interests of our members and our own integrity as a craft union. I certainly do not believe that this is the only important reason for backing apprenticeship programs; but for any member of a skilled craft with any sense of self-preservation, apprenticeship is above all a means of maintaining our skills and our unions. Only on the basis of a strong well-organized union with an adequate membership of well-trained journeymen are we in a position to worry about carrying out our responsibilities to the rest of the industry and to the general public.

Apprenticeship of course is our best means of keeping ourselves in that position. And the benefits of apprenticeship to our employers and the public derive from the fact that good apprenticeship programs will assure our contractors of competent craftsmen whose workmanship will lead to fair profits and quality products for the ultimate consumer.

Since our contractors are the men who make it possible for our members to earn their living, we certainly do have a responsibility to do our best to see that we give them a fair day's work and the skill of a real journeyman. We also owe it to them to have enough good mechanics to meet their reasonable requirements without undue delay. Now we know very well we can't accomplish this task all by ourselves; apprenticeship is a joint responsibility. No one knows this better than many of our contractors who, realizing their own stake in apprenticeship, provide the money and much of the leadership and drive for many of our best programs. What it comes down to is this. We've got to do a better job ourselves; and we've got to get those backward sections of the industry to contribute to apprenticeship as your contractors are doing in this Western Region.

Within the Brotherhood, the responsibility for doing a better job lies with three groups of people—our members, our local leaders, and the General Office. Unless all three follow through with enthusiasm and hard work, the Brotherhood of the future is going to suffer from a serious shortage of qualified journeymen.

The prime responsibility for the success of our apprenticeship programs lies with our membership. No organization can adopt and maintain a successful program of any kind without the backing of its members; and apprenticeship is no exception to that rule. To be sure we can't expect our members to lead the way in the development

FINLAY C. ALLAN

**First General Vice President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America**

*Excerpts from Vice President Allan's address to the
8th Annual Western Region Apprenticeship Banquet
at Las Vegas, Nevada, August 20, 1966*

of such programs; but we can expect them to be informed about their importance and to be willing to pay for them. In local affairs and in collective bargaining, they should give their support to their leaders who are working constructively on developing or improving training programs. In a more personal way, our journeymen can make a real effort to help the young apprentices they come in contact with on the job. Often that little bit of extra advice or encouragement can make the difference between a successful new journeyman and a dropout. But regardless of the individual contributions they may be able to make, one thing is sure. If our members really want good apprenticeship programs, they're quite likely to get them.

And I believe that once our members understand what is at stake, they will give their support to what ever measures are needed to establish and maintain good programs. This brings us to the responsibility of our local leaders. They are the key people whose job is to educate and inform their members. If they are successful leaders, they will create an informed public opinion among their members. To do this of course, they must first take the trouble to inform and educate themselves; then they will be able to generate the support they need for the programs they wish to carry out.

Having secured the backing of their members, all they have left to worry about are a million or so administrative details and innumerable hours of extra work in negotiating, sitting on committees, etc. That's a very brief version of what it takes to make a local apprenticeship program work. And yet if we don't have local leaders willing to take on the job, we are not going to have successful local programs. And only through these programs can we turn out the new journeymen we need. In some places, we're finding that kind of leadership. Let's hope we keep on finding it in more and more areas of the Brotherhood.

Now that I've scattered around as much responsibility as possible, I find that there's still plenty left over for the General Office and for myself as the general officer in charge of apprenticeship. Although we obviously can't perform the actual work of training, it's our job to provide policy guidance and leadership, standards and training material—and to help our local solve particular apprenticeship problems when they need advice and assistance. And it's just as important that the General Office carry out its responsibilities in this area as it is that each local and council do its part.

If we're going to carry out our basic duty of formulating general apprenticeship policy for the Brotherhood, we need first of all to make a reasonable appraisal of our problem. We need to take an objective look at our manpower

situation and to base our policies and actions on the best estimates we can make of our actual needs. That's what we've been trying to do for the last year or so. As generally happens, it seems most likely that our true needs lie somewhere between the highest estimates of our severest critics and the lowest estimates of our own wishful thinkers.

It takes only a glance at our own membership figures to make it quite clear that we are not training enough apprentices. In fact we're not even training enough apprentices to replace those journeymen who are lost through natural attrition. If we're not doing enough to break even under present conditions, how are we going to cope with a future in which the experts promise us greatly increased demands for the skills of our members? I think the answer is plain. We need much bigger and better apprenticeship programs; and we need them now.

The next question then becomes: What can the General Office do to see that we get them? Besides doing all we can to convince all locals and councils of the importance of apprenticeship, there seem to be two general ways in which we can do a better job of helping all local areas improve their programs. The first is to furnish them with more and better training materials; and the second is to give them more help with their programs at the local level. We're trying hard to improve our own performance in both respects.

Much of our training material needs updating and improving; and we have an expanded apprenticeship department in Washington working on better teaching manuals right now. We're also trying to develop some badly needed new teaching aids—with particular emphasis on visual aids. The new film on housework, which was completed a short time ago, is intended mainly as a training aid, although of course we believe it will also be useful in a more general way.

To turn to the very important problem of how to get assistance and advice direct to the locals which need help on specific problems of promoting or administering their programs, we intend to set up regional coordinators who will be available to give practical help where needed. When this is accomplished, we feel that it will be a great step forward in making Brotherhood apprenticeship policy a meaningful reality in all areas of our international union.

To sum up, what we're trying to do is to ask ourselves: Is what we're doing good enough? If not, let's improve it. I hope that all locals and councils will examine their programs from that point of view. It'll take time; and we'll never be as good as we'd like to be. But we'll end up with an apprenticeship program we can all be proud of. ■



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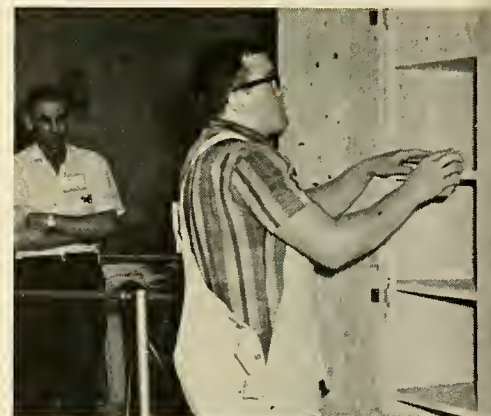
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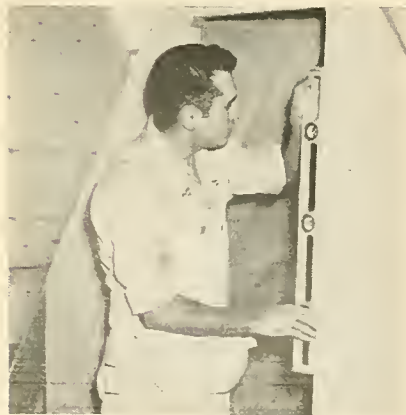
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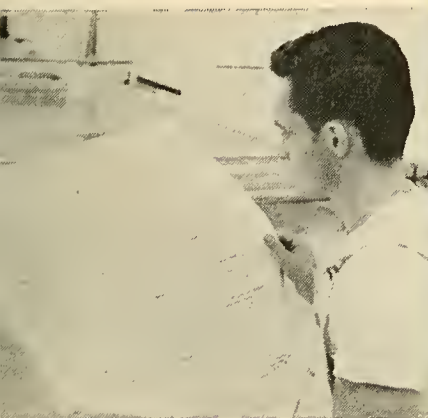
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8

THE CARPENTER



ANNUAL APPRENTICE 8 COMPETITION

5 Ray Amick, secretary, Wyoming State Council of Carpenters, and Gerald Garrison, Local 1564, carpenter contestant.

6 Sherman Anton, Local 1089, carpenter contestant.

7 Robert Comstock, Local 1780, carpenter contestant.

8 Levi Rael, Local 1553, carpenter contestant.

9 Stanley Nice, Local 2133, Oregon, and Mrs. Nice.

10 Jerry Johnson, Local 450, carpenter contestant.

11 Jerry Blakely, Local 338, and Leo Gable, coordinating judge.

12 Gerald L. Garrison, Local 1564, carpenter contestant.

13 Charles Handy, coordinator, Alaska Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Vernon R. Burger, Local 1281, Eagle River, Alaska, carpenter contestant.

14 William Cameron, coordinator, British Columbia; Peter Greenaway, coordinator, Vancouver, B. C., Cabinetmaker Program; George Bengough, Executive Board Member, 10th District.

15 Foreground: Thomas Lane, Local 1928, cabinetmaker contestant. Background: William Cameron, coordinator, British Columbia Carpenters Apprenticeship Program.

16 Allan Lankin, Local 162, carpenter contestant; Gordon Littman, director, Bay Counties Apprenticeship Program; Norman B. Campbell, Bay Counties Trust Fund Committee; (rear) John Watts, coordinator, Bay Counties Apprenticeship Program.

17 Jacob Nickels, Local 1346, checking plans before beginning work.

18 H. R. Watkins, Associated General Contractors, Idaho; Henry Foster, Local 635, Idaho carpenter contestant; Lloyd Miller, apprenticeship coordinator, Rocky Mt. of Idaho District Council.

19 Thomas Lane, Local 1928, cabinetmaker contestant, and Peter Greenaway, coordinator, Vancouver, B. C., Cabinetmaker Apprenticeship Program.

20 Henry Foster, Local 635, carpenter contestant, studies his project plan before entering the competition.

21 First Gen'l Vice President Finlay C. Allan, and Joe Pinto, business representative, Local 721, talk with Russel Ryan of Local 721. Brother Ryan joined Local 884, Blytheville, Ark., on February 4, 1936, later transferred to Local 721, Los Angeles, where he is still a member.



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Continued from Page 5

"Chairman Hutchinson thanked Mr. Allan for a fine report.

"Vern Foster spoke on the subject of changing the name from Western Region to International and he was of the opinion that this should be on the agenda for the next meeting when changes in the rules could be made, and he moved that this be in order for the next meeting of the committee. This motion was seconded by Chuck Sanford.

"Bill Cameron stated it was his opinion that changing the name for the next contest was a good move and would be very helpful to them in arranging for the next contest, which is scheduled to be held in Vancouver, B. C., in 1967. There was some discussion held relative to this subject of name change. The Secretary spoke on the subject stating that he agreed with the motion to have on the agenda for the next meeting consideration to change the name from Western Region to International. It was his opinion that in order to achieve our aims and finally arrive at a truly International Contest, changing the name for the next contest would be a step in the right direction.

"The motion that the name change be on the agenda for next meeting was voted on and passed.

"M/S/C Chairman Hutchinson, Secretary Rudd, and Judging Coordinator Gable be a committee of three to come up with a recommended name change.

"Lloyd Jones said that if anyone had any suggestions to make, he should submit them to the Secretary.

"Chairman Hutchinson asked for a report of the local contest committee. A. D. McKenna made the report for the Las Vegas committee expressing appreciation for all the assistance he had received and hoped everyone in attendance had a good time while in Las Vegas.

"Chairman Hutchinson thanked Mr. McKenna for a good report and the Nevada committee for a job well done.

"Finlay Allan extended his congratulations to the Western Region Committee as a whole for a job well done, again making the contest a successful event. Leonard Zimmerman stated that he had enjoyed very

much being in attendance at the Contest and he appreciated very much the cooperation and information received.

"Chairman Hutchinson, on behalf of management, expressed appreciation to the Carpenters' International for its work on the contests.

"Chris Magnuson stated he had been an observer at last year's contest and had attended the November, 1965, meeting, and he recommended that observers at this year's contest should attend this year's November meeting.

"Lloyd Jones, on behalf of B.A.T., extended congratulations to labor and management for a job

well done for making the contest successful. B.A.T. will continue to assist in any way they can.

"Bill Cameron reported on the program in British Columbia where they have ½ cent per hour for a Joint Apprentice Trust Fund. With this fund big improvements have been made on apprentice programs and skill improvement courses for journeymen. In British Columbia they are looking forward to having the Ninth Annual Contest.

"The Pacific International Exhibition and Centennial will be held in Vancouver in 1967. He introduced George Bengough, The Carpenters International 10th District General

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22 Bob Caley, secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters; Stanley Nice, Local 2133, cabinet maker contestant; and Karl Krutsinger, chairman, Oregon State Carpenters Trade Advisory Committee.

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23 A spectator; A. D. McKenna, coordinator, Las Vegas Carpenters Apprenticeship Program, John Mormon, business representative, Local 971, Reno; Robert D. Comstock, Local 1780, carpenter contestant; and Ben Jones, coordinator, Reno Carpenters Apprenticeship Program.

24 Leonard Zimmerman, secretary, Michigan State Council; Chris H. Magnusson, secretary, Michigan Carpenter Contractors Assn.; Oliver Kirksey, Business representative, Local 100; Walter Dahms, Local 100, carpenter contestant; First Gen'l Vice President Finlay C. Allan; Stuart Proctor, UBC member of Nat'l Joint Committee; and Ray Cooks, coordinator, Detroit Carpenter Apprenticeship Program.



24

JOE MILLER

Representative of
Nat'l Assn. of Home Builders
to Nat'l Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship
and Training Committee

*Excerpts from his address to the 8th
Western Region Apprenticeship Banquet*

The Home Building Industry and its Responsibility to Apprenticeship



■ Others have often remarked that construction is one of the most complicated industrial fields, and yet, despite its many segments and diverse operations, it remains today one of the leading fields in which a young man with sufficient training and competent judgment can make his mark within the industry and enjoy a highly-rewarding career. Indeed, the American apprenticeship system provides a sound foundation upon which any youth who has the energy and foresight can build a successful business career.

No doubt many of you are quite familiar with home building back in your own local communities and have some knowledge of how this segment of the construction industry differs from others. Our industry not only involves the actual on-site work by many skilled craftsmen, it also involves the vast field of manufacturing of products and materials which go into a home, the financing of land development, and actual construction.

The National Association of Home Builders represents over 46,000 members engaged in almost every phase of construction activity who are located in every corner of the nation. As such, this association, many years ago acknowledged its clear responsibility on behalf of its members, to stimulate local apprenticeship training programs, and to give our youth every possible chance to receive sound training in every skilled work category, and to develop a basic supply of manpower for the industry.

To date, many of our local associations have established, or participate in, joint carpentry apprenticeship programs, others have started unilateral employer association programs, and a number of members have begun company training programs. Although this activity would tend to leave the impression that much training activity is underway in the industry, it's more apparent to those keyed to the national scene and national issues that so much more needs to be done if the industry is going to continue to enjoy a stable and efficient work force of well-trained, skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen. In fact, we know that there is a great need for expanding existing training programs and facilities to ensure that an adequate supply of skilled manpower is always available within the industry.

Sometimes overlooked in the rush to get a particular project underway, is the vital factor of training program adequacy and the need to have those interested in training available for such training. In many areas of the nation, construction craft training falls by the wayside for two basic reasons: (1) The image of the builder, and the work of his employees, is viewed by the public and students as less glamorous than other industrial fields. Also, pressure exists today from many sources to convince high school graduates to enter college regardless of ability,

all to the detriment of our industry and its need for youths for training in skilled craft work categories; (2) Little or nothing has been done by many of our local associations and local labor organizations, to stimulate student interest at the high school level in all the benefits and advantages from skilled training in construction work.

As some of you might be aware, the home building industry, at present time, in many areas, is suffering from a lack of money for mortgage financing, and this is due in great part to the influence of federal fiscal policy and its emphasis on high interest rates for short term investments. NAHB, and other national groups, including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, are doing everything possible to have this situation corrected.

In another area, there are continual reports of manpower shortages in local communities which affect the ability of local builders to maintain stable, efficient, operations. It is our hope that in the months ahead, much more will be able to be done by our local associations, and by cooperating local unions, to move forward with increased training opportunities for interested youth, through new programs or revitalized programs which have not kept pace with current manpower demands. Rest assured, unless the construction industry meets the challenge of the manpower need, it will be met by further Federal and State governmental activity, interference, and controls, in the training field. Industry should be the one to find the answer to its needs, not greater governmental activity!

It is the conviction of the home building industry that the demand for decent housing by the American home buyer, at prices he can afford, must be satisfied, and it is industry's obligation; meaning both management and labor, to see that this need is fulfilled. If either group fails, either nationally or locally, to shoulder its burden and bear its responsibility in this regard, an answer will be found, and not without a harmful effect upon the industry and its members.

In conclusion, I can only say to the graduate apprentices here tonight, and to all other apprentices, the industry welcomes you, because you are the foundation for the industry's future. And without a vibrant and dynamic foundation for future growth, whether you be a craftsman, a home builder, or a contractor, the years ahead will take their toll and what we have here today will be only a shadow of its former self.

I sincerely believe that it is the responsibility of the skilled youth in our industry to bear its burdens in return for its rich rewards, and it is even a greater responsibility that those who have received its benefits and rewards over the years, should in justice return to the industry that much of themselves in order to guarantee this future. In this, we cannot fail. ■



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Continued from Page 10

Executive Board Member, and Stan Stagg, contractor from Prince George.

"Vern Foster suggested that, if possible, the contest be held earlier in August so as to give more time after the contest to prepare for schools starting the first part of September.

"Bill Cameron reported that it appears the most feasible dates to hold the Contest in Vancouver will be somewhere around the middle of August.

"At this time Chairman Hutchinson called for nomination of committee chairmen. Dick Hutchinson was nominated and elected chairman. The chairman opened nomination for secretary. Paul Rudd was



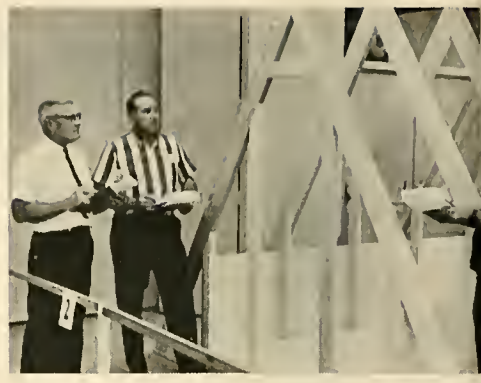
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nominated and elected secretary.

"The question of time and place for next committee meeting was brought up and discussed. It was M/S/C that this be left up to the chairman and secretary.

"Art Schmuhl congratulated the Western Region Committee for all the good work they had done to make the contest successful. Joe Miller congratulated the committee and expressed his appreciation for having had the opportunity to attend the contest. Nick Loope also expressed his appreciation for having had the opportunity to be in attendance at the contest again this year. A. D. McKenna thanked Leo Gable and Paul Rudd for all their help.

"Leonard Zimmerman asked for



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information relative to apprenticeship councils, which served as registration agencies. Lloyd Jones reported that there are 28 states which have state apprenticeship councils, which are registration agencies. John McMahon reported that in New York they register with B.A.T. and also some other agency established for that purpose.

"Gordon Littman reported on an apprenticeship conference on research to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, September 8 and 9, 1966, which he felt could be very informative.

"Ronald Stadler spoke on the same subject stating he also was of the opinion this conference would be very informative.

A. L. SCHMUHL

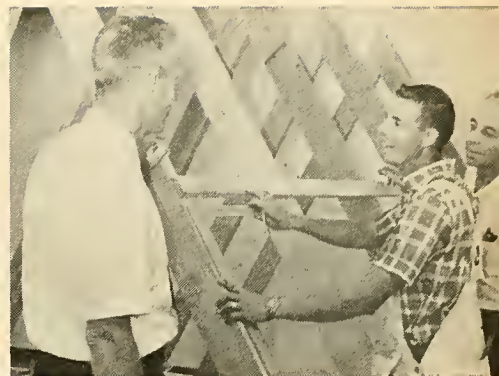
Associated General Contractors of America

Excerpts from remarks to 8th Western Region Apprenticeship Banquet



■ I am pleased to be here tonight representing the Associated General Contractors of America so that I might offer my congratulations and the congratulations of general contractors throughout the country to those of you who have demonstrated excellence as carpentry apprentices. It is not often that I have an opportunity to speak to such a unique group as this. Some of you have excelled during the past few days to become winners of this contest, but all of you are winners in that you would not be here tonight if you were not the best from your respective areas. We are proud because your accomplishments prove that you are both able and motivated, and there is good reason to believe that all of you will make significant contributions to the construction industry.

Many of you probably have little realization of the opportunity which will be yours once you have completed your training. Although relatively few are chosen, there can be no doubt that some of you will become foremen, supervisors, union officials, or even contractors. But this will be true only if you continue to work as hard as journeymen as you have during your term of training. There is no more challenging industry than construction and we



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"There being no further business to come up at this meeting, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 11:10 A.M., thanking all for being in attendance.

"Respectfully submitted,
"Paul Rudd, Secretary"

It is interesting to note that both the National Joint Committee and the Western Region Contest Committee have gone on record favoring an International Contest in 1968 to be sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, The Associated General Contractors of America and The National Association of Home Builders, and that the name should be changed in 1967 to "International Carpenter, Mill-Cabinet and Mill-

Continued on Page 14

25 Paul Rudd, secretary, Western Region Contest Committee; Larry King, business representative, Local 1699; Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member, 7th District; and Jerry W. Blakely, Local 338, cabinet maker contestant.

26 C. Roger Bennett, Local 1289, carpenter contestant.

27 Carpentry contest judges checking a project for accuracy of measurements and quality of workmanship.

28 Lloyd Jones, state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Jimmy Johnson, Department of Labor, Edmonton, Alta; C. M. Sanford, director, 11 Southern Counties Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Allan Larkin, Local 162, carpenter contestant.

29 A moment of relaxation. Jim Combs, Nevada State Labor Commissioner; Charles Nichols, Executive Board Member, 8th District; and A. D. McKenna, coordinator, Las Vegas Carpenter Apprenticeship Program.

30 Bob Coley, secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters; Michael J. Wooten, Local 1961, carpenter contestant; and Karl Kurtsinger, chairman, Oregon State Carpenters Trade Advisory Committee.



encourage you to accept the challenge and make it yours.

As some of you know, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is currently studying the possibility of sponsoring an annual national carpentry apprenticeship contest. I think contests serve may useful purposes, but I would rate four as most important:

- First, apprenticeship contests require the close cooperation of labor and management in a noncompetitive area of mutual concern. Anything which leads to closer cooperation and more understanding between labor and management is good for the industry.

- Uniformity in carpentry apprenticeship is the major goal of the National Joint Committee. Contests require considerable standardization among the competing apprenticeship programs, since an apprentice from one area could not very well compete against an apprentice from another area, if the training received by both was not similar.

- The third characteristic which makes apprenticeship contests so important to the industry is public relations. We need as many apprentices as we can get, and the publicity from contests helps to attract highly-qualified young men to construction occupations and helps to inter-

est contractors and local unions in becoming active in the training field. The results of AGC's 1966 Manpower Survey indicate that 67% of our chapters are now experiencing a serious shortage of journeymen carpenters. Although a great many factors contribute to the shortage problem, there must be more awareness among the general public of the career opportunities in construction. This can come, in part, from well-organized and administered apprenticeship contests such as this one.

- Finally, apprenticeship contests provide a means by which young men can demonstrate excellence and thus provide an incentive to excel. This country was built on the principle of healthy competition, and the nation will expand and be rebuilt by men who are confident in their ability and are not afraid to compete. Win or lose, it is men like you who will have to provide the nation and the industry with leadership in the future.

Once again, congratulations to all of you. You have worked very hard to become highly skilled and we are confident that you can look forward to great things in the years ahead. We congratulate, too, the parents of each of the contestants for providing the ground work for the success of your sons. ■



31 Bob Knox, business agent, Local 1089, Phoenix; Bob Barrett, Secretary, Central Arizona District Council; George W. Duff, business agent and financial secretary, Local 906, Glendale; and Sherman L. Onton, Local 1089, carpenter contestant.

32 Coordinating Judge Leo Gable gives final instructions to contestants as they begin their manipulative test.

33 Andrew Berting, Local 1779, Calgary, Alta., carpenter contestant, works as three members of the Nat'l Joint Committee observe: Nicholas Loope, Washington, D. C.; Ed Wasielewski, Phoenix, Ariz.; John McMahon, Buffalo, N. Y.

34 Cabinet maker judges checking a project for accuracy and scoring points.

35 Walter Dahms, Local 100, carpenter contestant, and Mrs. Dahms

36 A. D. McKenna, coordinator, Las Vegas Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Joe Pinto, business representative, Local 721; Anthony Ramos, secretary, California State Council of Carpenters; Luther Sizemore, secretary, New Mexico Council of Carpenters.

37 A built-in roofing section: Mrs. Andrew Berting and family from Calgary, Alta., watching Daddy at work.

38 Bob Chance, Local 1089, Phoenix; Jerry Johnson, Local 450, carpenter contestant, and Ellis Rees business representative, Local 450, Ogden, Utah.

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wright Apprenticeship Contest." All states and Provinces are invited to enter the 1967 contest. Information concerning the rules and regulations governing the contest can be secured from Mr. Paul Rudd, Secretary of the Contest Committee, P.O. Box 1241, Tacoma, Washington, or from the Apprenticeship and Training Office, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.



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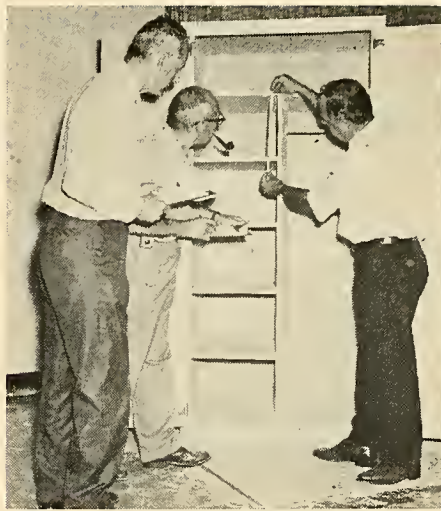
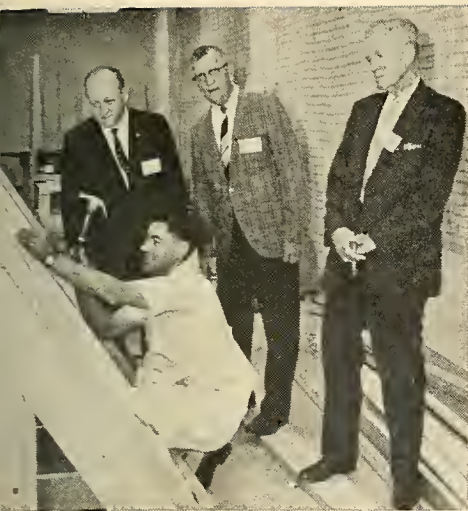
WRITTEN EXAM

39 Contestants taking the written test. Monitored by Fay Wallace (standing left) and Leo Gable (rear). The written test took four hours and had to be graded almost overnight, as contestants moved on to their manipulative test.

ANNUAL APPRENTICE
8
COMPETITION

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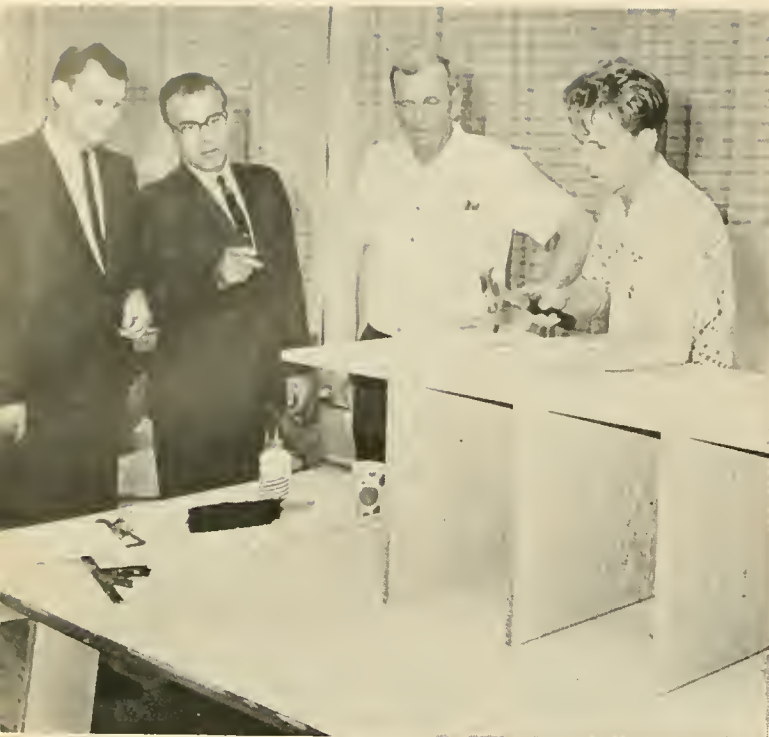
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40 Members of Nat'l Joint Committee observing contestants during written test. Standing, Ed Wasielewski, AGC member; 1st Gen'l Vice President Finlay C. Allan, chairman, Nat'l Joint Apprenticeship Council; Joe Miller, NAHB member.

41 Fay Wallace, supervisor, Nevada State and Industrial Education Division of Trade, and Jay Mankin, field representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, monitors for the written test.

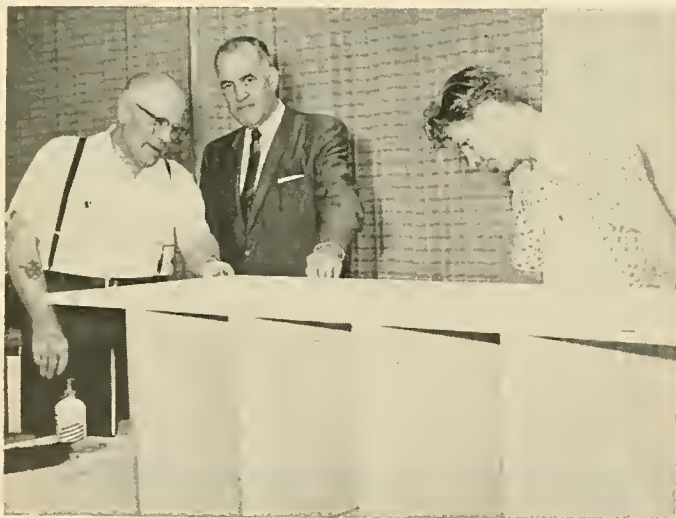
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ANNUAL APPRENTICE
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COMPETITION

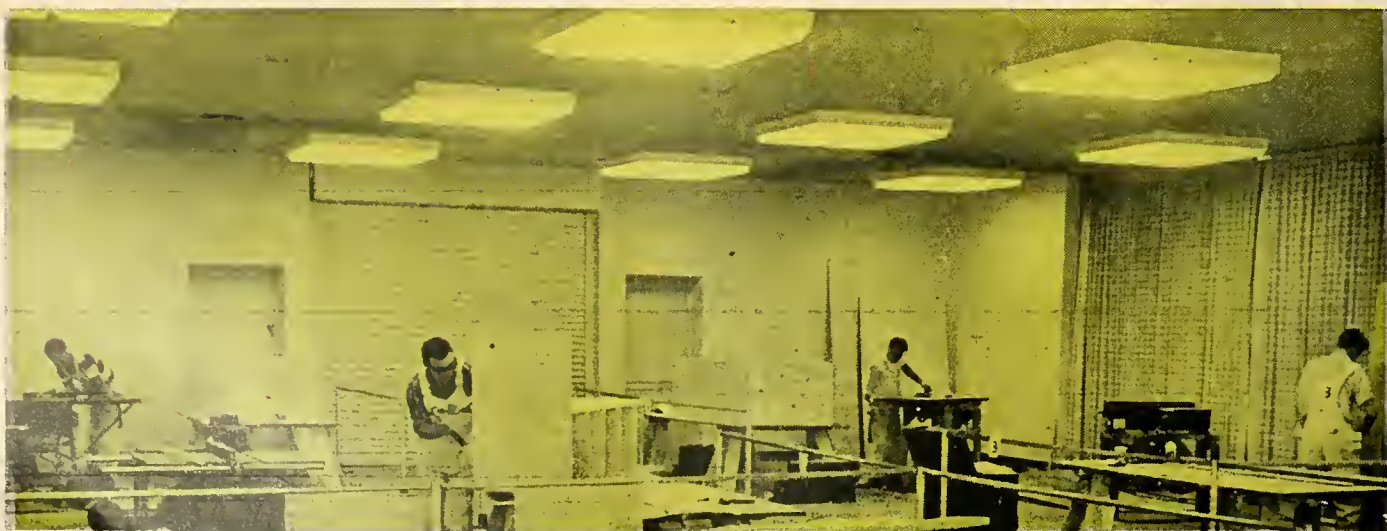


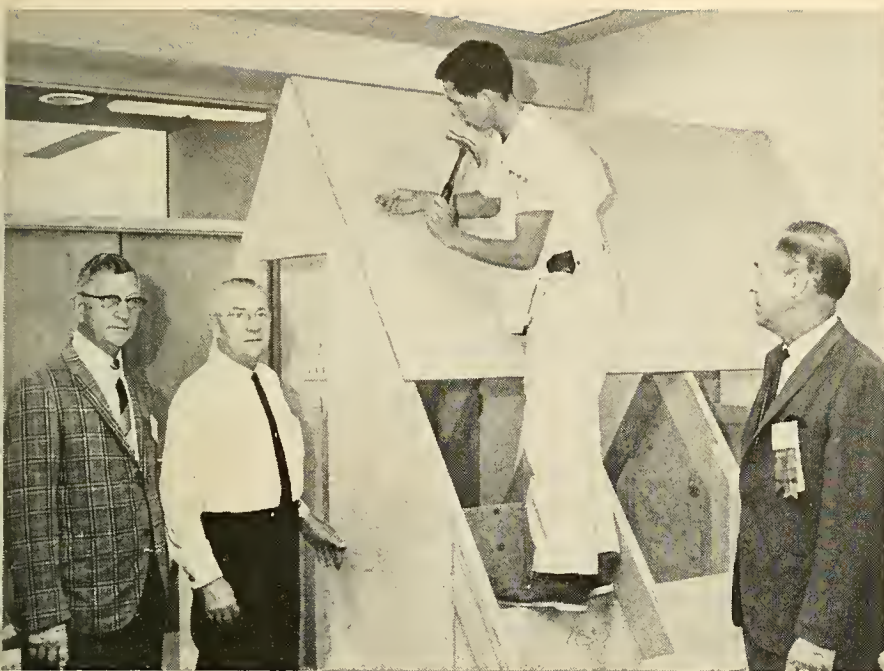
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42 Charles E. Nichols, Executive Board Member, 8th District; Anthony Ramos, secretary, California State Council of Carpenters; C. R. Bartalini, president, California State Council of Carpenters; Doyle R. Yants, Local 42, cabinet maker contestant.

43 Paul Rudd, Secretary, Western Region Contest; 1st General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; and Doyle R. Yants, Local 42.

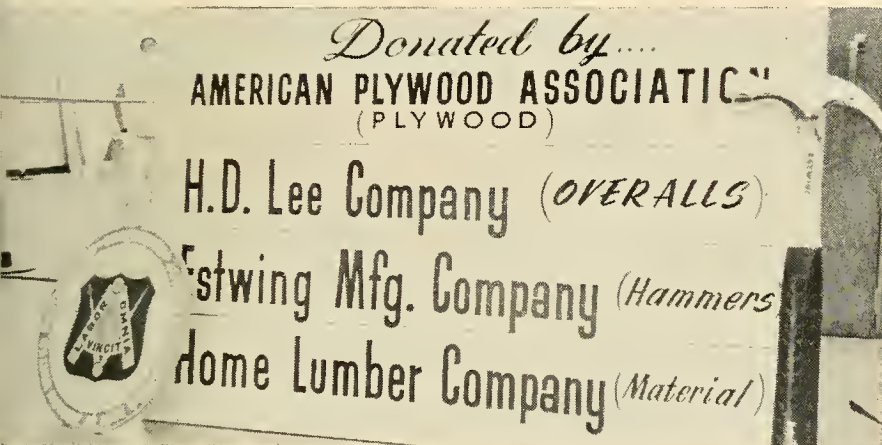
44 Pre-judging and the odds are even! From left, Stuart Proctor, member of National Joint Committee; Ray Cooks, coordinator, Detroit Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Oliver Kirksey, business representative, Local 100; and Chris Magnusson, Detroit Contractors Assn.

45 Cabinet maker contestants at work, from left; Jerry W. Blakely, Local 338; Thomas Lane, Local 1928; Stanley Nice, Local 2133; and Doyle R. Yants, Local 42.

46 Ed Wasielewski, Associated General Contractors, Phoenix, Ariz.; Fred Gough, coordinator, San Diego Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Alan Larkin, Local 162, carpenter contestant; and Joe Miller, chairman, NAHB Labor Relations Committee.

47 A display at Las Vegas listing organizations which donated items for the competition.

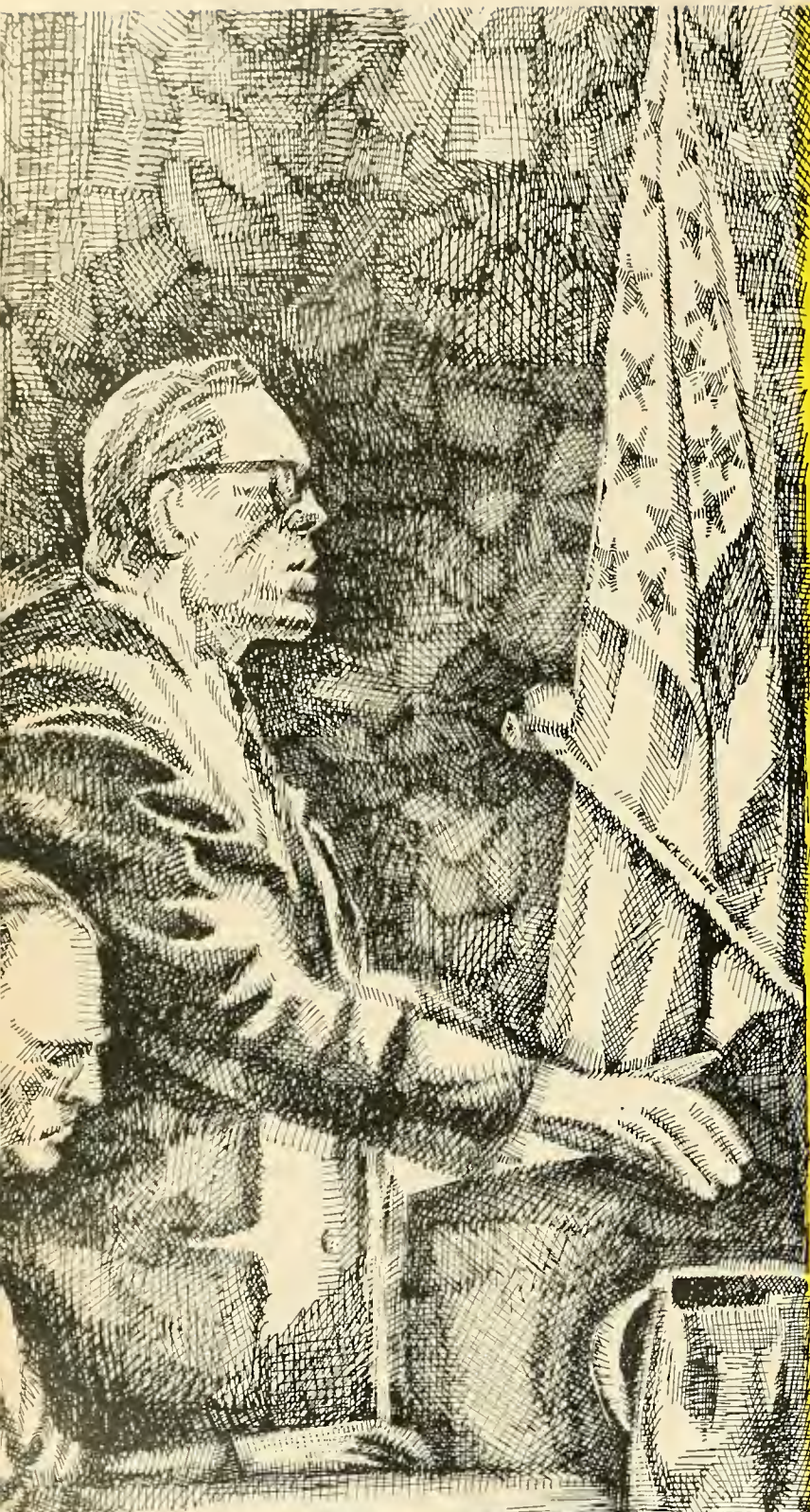
48 Banner displayed outside the headquarters hotel in Las Vegas.



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BANQUET 8TH ANNUAL APPRENTICESHIP COMPETITION



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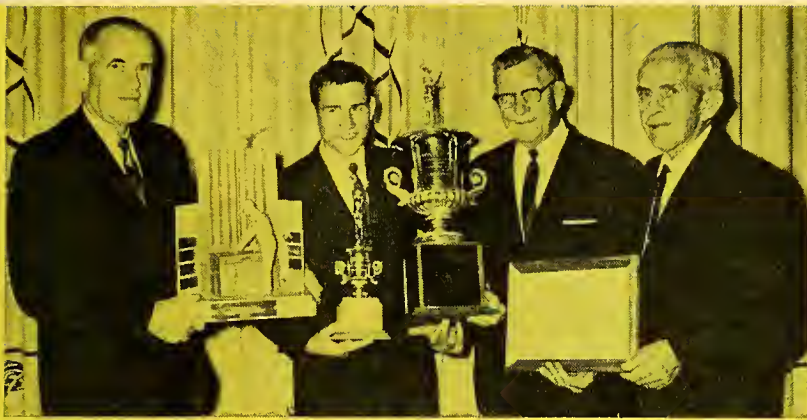


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■ On Saturday night, August 20, the time had arrived to announce the winners of the 8th Annual Competition and to present the trophies and gifts.

Almost 300 persons—judges, apprenticeship training leaders, contestants, and guests filled a banquet room of the Sahara Hotel in Las Vegas for the memorable ceremony. Master of Ceremonies for the oc-



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casion was Leo Gable, technical director for the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program. Presenting contest awards were Richard Hutchinson, chairman of the Western Region Contest Committee, and General Representative Paul Rudd, secretary of the Western Region Contest Committee.

Guest speakers included First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan,

chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee; Joe Miller, National Association of Home Builders' representative to the National Joint Committee; Art Schumhl, Associated General Contractors' representative on the committee; as well as state and national apprenticeship training leaders.

First, second and third place

awards were presented in the two categories—carpenter and cabinet maker. Pictures on these pages show the winners and the trophies they were presented.

Proudest onlookers during the long but exciting evening were the wives of the winners, all of whom had stood by during the busy three days of competition to inspire their breadwinners to top achievements. ■

49 Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, U.B.C.; Stanley Nice, Local 2133, second place winner cabinet maker; Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member, 7th District; and Bob Caley, secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters.

50 Richard Hutchinson, chairman, Western Region Contest Committee, and Paul Rudd, secretary, Western Region Contest Committee, present contest awards.

51 Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President; Jerry Blakely, Local 338, first place cabinet maker; Ed Wasielewski, Associated General Contractors, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Leo Gable, technical director, Apprenticeship and Training Program, U.B.C.

52 Winners and wives. Front row, from left, Thomas Lane, Stanley Nice, Jerry W. Blakely, Sherman L. Orton, Allan R. Larkin, and Jacob Nickel. Back row, from left, Mrs. Thomas Lane, Mrs. Stanley Nice, Mrs. Jerry W. Blakely, Mrs. Sherman L. Orton, Mrs. Allan R. Larkin, and Mrs. Jacob Nickel.

53 Leonard Zimmerman, secretary, Michigan State Council of Carpenters; Ray Cooks, coordinator, Detroit Carpenter Apprenticeship Program; Oliver Kirksey, Business Representative, Local 100; Walter Dahms, Local 100, carpenter contestant; Mrs. Walter Dahms; Stuart Proctor, member National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee; and Chris Magnusson, secretary, Michigan Carpenter Contractors Association.





54

54 Master of Ceremonies Leo Gable, technical director, Apprenticeship and Training Program, U.B.C.



55

55 Peter Greenaway, Wes Stanton, Stan Staggs, Thomas Lane, William Cameron, and George Bengough.

56 Peter Greenaway, Wes Stanton, Stan Staggs, Jacob Nickels, William Cameron, and George Bengough.

57 Gordon Littman, director, Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship Program; C. R. Bartalini, secretary, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, president, Calif. State Council of Carpenters; Alan Lankin, Local 162, second place carpenter; Charles Nichols, Executive Board Member, 8th district; and Leo Gurevitch, coordinator, 42 Northern Counties.



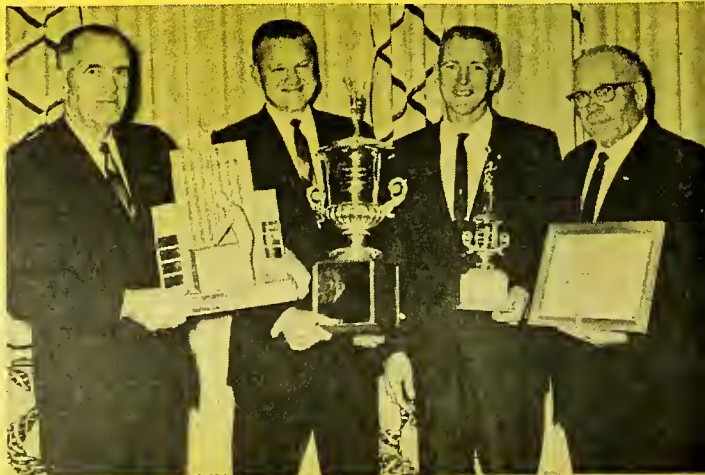
56

58 Finlay C. Allan, 1st Gen'l Vice President, U.B.C.; Richard Hutchinson, chairman, Western Region Contest Committee; Sherman Onton, Local 1089, first place carpenter; and Paul Rudd, general representative and secretary, Western Region Contest Committee.

ANNUAL APPRENTICE
8
COMPETITION



57



58



59



60

59 Ben Collins, general representative; Bob Barrett, secretary, Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters; Sherman L. Orton, Local 1089, first place carpenter; Charles E. Nichols, Executive Board Member, 8th District; Leo Gable, coordinating judge, Western Region Contest; and William Koons, coordinator, Central Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee.

60 Bob Buckingham, coordinator, Seattle and Kings County Carpenters Apprenticeship Program; 1st Gen'l Vice President Finlay C. Allan; Richard G. Hutchinson, chairman, Western Region Contest Committee; Jerry W. Blakely, Local 338, first place winner, cabinet maker; Paul Rudd, general representative and secretary, Western Region Contest Committee; Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member, 7th District; and H. H. Brown, secretary, Washington State Council of Carpenters.

61 Lloyd Jones, Nevada State Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training extends greetings from Hugh Murphy, Administrator of US Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.



61

62 At Banquet: Standing left to right: Ed Wasieleski, AGC Phoenix, Arizona; Henry Foster, carpenter apprentice, Local 635, Boise, Idaho; Robert D. Comstock, carpenter apprentice, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada; Jerry Johnson, carpenter apprentice, Local 450, Ogden, Utah; Walter Dahms, carpenter apprentice, Local 100, Muskegan, Michigan; C. Roger Bennett, carpenter apprentice, Local 1289, Seattle, Washington; Gerald L. Garrison, carpenter apprentice, Local 1564, Casper, Wyoming; Michael J. Wooten, carpenter apprentice, Local 1961, Roseburg, Oregon; Andrew A. Berting, carpenter apprentice, Local 1779, Calgary, Alberta; Doyle R. Yants, cabinetmaker apprentice, Local 42, San Francisco, California; Levi Rael, carpenter apprentice, Local 1353, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Joe Miller, National Home Builders Association and member National Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Nick Loope, Apprentice Coordinator and member National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Washington, D. C.; Stewart Proctor, National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Detroit, Michigan. Seated left to right: Paul Rudd, Thomas Lane, cabinetmaker apprentice and 3rd Place Award Winner, Local 1928, Vancouver, B. C.; Stanley Nice, cabinetmaker apprentice, 2nd Place Award Winner, Local 2133, Albany, Oregon; Jerry W. Blakely, cabinetmaker apprentice and 1st Place Award Winner, Local 338, Seattle, Washington; Sherman L. Orton, carpenter apprentice and 1st Place Award Winner, Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona; Alan R. Larkin, carpenter apprentice and 2nd Place Award Winner, Local 162, San Mateo, California; Jacob Nickel, carpenter apprentice and 3rd Place Award Winner, Local 1346, Vernon, B. C.; John McMahn, National Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

62





Washington **ROUNDUP**

PRAISE FOR THE 89TH—AFL-CIO President George Meany, in an editorial in The AFL-CIO News, declared that the 89th Congress, recently adjourned, "adopted more legislation sought and supported by the labor movement than any other Congress." He called upon all union members to "protect and expand upon it in the next Congress."

100-MILLION JOBS—The U.S. Department of Labor predicts that by 1980 more than 100 million Americans will be either working or looking for work. Between 1960 and 1970, the U.S. labor force is expected to rise by 22%—from 69,900,000 to 85,300,000 workers.

NEITHER SNOW NOR SLEET, nor other things traditionally deter our mailmen from their appointed rounds...But it seems that government economy and other factors do. The U.S. mail delivery system is currently suffering a major crisis due to an economy drive of the Bureau of the Budget and desperate efforts of postal authorities to hire "hordes of unskilled, temporary workers." (We quote President E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks.) First class mail deliveries are tardy this month due to bottlenecks and backlogs in many major post offices.

THE MOUNTING MADNESS in getting from one city to another and in moving about within a city has led the 89th Congress to create a 12th cabinet-level agency—the Department of Transportation.

When it is fully organized it will have some 90,000 employees and be the fifth largest agency within the Executive Department.

The measure, as finally agreed to by both houses of Congress, brings together 34 agencies such as the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Aviation Agency and important areas of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Deleted from the final bill was the inclusion of the Federal Maritime Administration. This was approved by the maritime unions who felt that the problems of the merchant marine and the serious state of U.S. maritime policy would not get adequate attention.

WRECK LAW SLAPPED DOWN—An effort to slip over a "right-to-work" law on the Territory of Guam has been slapped down by President Johnson.

Just before leaving on his trip to Asia, the President, who has the final word on actions of the Guam Legislature, approved the veto of a "right-to-work" law exercised by Guamanian Governor Manuel Guerrero.

SOFTER FOODS?—Quite apart from the ladycotts on food stores, federal observers say lower food prices are coming because of softening of supply-and-demand due to harvest-time bounty. Wholesale farm-products index, one indicator, was down 5 percent in September.

DRYDOCK SUNK—The Wall Street Journal claims the Navy plans to close up a drydock at a San Francisco shipyard but would withhold the news until after the election. Expected lay-off: 300 workers.

TOUGHER 90TH CONGRESS?—Observers believe Johnson's liberal majority will be diminished, in the upcoming 90th Congress and his favorite causes which met defeat in 89th sessions will have even less chance. Included are right-to-work repeal, liberalized jobless pay, strengthening of truth-in-packaging, rent subsidies among others. One almost certain to succeed is social security benefits increase retroactive to January 1, '67.



THE NATIONAL JOINT CARPENTER APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COMMITTEE, from left: Art Schmuhl, Associated General Contractors Director of Safety; George Johnson, AGC general contractor, Illinois; Joe Miller, National Association of Home Builders Labor Relations Committee; Ed Wasielewski, AGC general contractor, Arizona; Finlay C. Allan, United Brotherhood, committee chairman; Frank White, Jr., AGC, committee secretary; Leo Gable, technical director, apprenticeship and training, United Brotherhood; John McMahon, UBC, New York; Nicholas Loope, UBC, Washington, D.C.; and Stewart Proctor, UBC, Detroit, Michigan.

Minutes of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee Summer Meeting, August 17-18, 1966, Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee met in four sessions on August 17-18, 1966, in Las Vegas, Nevada. The first session was an open meeting followed by three executive sessions.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Allan called the meeting to order at 9:00 a. m. on August 17, 1966.

2. ROLL CALL

Committee Members

Representing the United Brotherhood:

Mr. Finlay Allan, Committee Chairman.

Mr. Leo Gable, Mr. Stuart Proctor, Mr. Nicholas Loope, Mr. John McMahon.

Representing the A.G.C.: Mr. Frank White, Committee Secretary.

Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Edward Wasielewski.

Representing the NAHB: Mr. Joe Miller.

Guests:

Also present were Mr. Arthur Schmuhl, representing the A.G.C., and Mr. John Riley, representing NAHB. During the opening session there were 36 additional guests representing both labor and management.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

Because minutes of the January 14-15, 1966, meeting had been sent to members of the Committee, a reading was waived. A motion to approve these minutes was made, seconded, and adopted.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL AND OTHER TRAINING MATERIALS

a. Report from Committee Members:

The United Brotherhood reported that considerable progress has been made in the development of slides, overlays, tape recordings and manuals to augment training programs. These materials are being developed in series which are designed to cover entire segments of work. Manuals will accompany each audio-visual series and will cover each point treated in the slides, films or recordings. When available for distribution, these materials will be sold to JAC's at cost.

b. Dissemination of Information

Other audio-visual materials were discussed briefly and Committee Members and other interested parties were urged to submit to the National Joint Committee any information they might have on available training aids. When sufficient information is available, the National Joint Committee will compile a catalog of audio-visual aids for distribution to JAC's.

5. REVISION OF QUALIFYING TEST FOR APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING APPLICANTS

It was reported that revisions in the "Qualifying Test for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants" had been made as directed by the Committee at the January 1966 meeting. The questions changed were questions number 8, 20, 36 and 62.

It was suggested that a passing score of 70 per cent on the qualifying test

might be a little too high since a few areas have had difficulty finding applicants who could pass the test. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the National Committee should not recommend less than 70 per cent as a passing score on the Qualifying Test. Depending on area circumstances, local JAC's might choose to grade tests on a curve, but the 70 per cent passing score should be maintained.

In areas where there are not an adequate number of qualified applicants, the National Joint Committee would recommend increased participation by industry representatives in high school career days and other counseling programs. Also, local and national industry groups should cooperate with vocational and other high schools to create interest in construction oriented curricula. Both the United Brotherhood and A.G.C. distribute information to schools, guidance counselors, students and teachers upon request.

6. UNIFORM SELECTION PROCEDURES AND SIMPLIFIED RECORD-KEEPING FORMS

The Subcommittee on Selection Procedures and Record-Keeping Forms reported that it has revised the recommended selection procedure for carpentry apprenticeship as directed by the National Joint Committee in January. The revised form was distributed to Committee Members for review and approval.

After detailed discussion the Commit-

Continued on Page 24

Minutes Of National Joint Committee

Continued from Page 23

tee agreed that the following changes should be made in the proposed revised selection procedure:

"4. 'Physical Qualifications to be determined by applicant's Physical History Questionnaire.'

change to read

'Physical Qualifications:.'"

"4. (NOTE) 'Applicant who, by his own statement (Physical History Questionnaire), is physically unsuited shall not be admitted to the program.'

change to read

'Applicant who, by his own statement, is apparently physically unsuited shall not be admitted to the program.'"

"OVERALL APPLICANT RATING:

'Records of all applicants are to be retained by local committees for the time period (a minimum of two years), as required by applicable State and/or Federal Statutes.'

change to read

'Records of all applicants are to be retained by the local committee for a minimum of two years or for an additional period as required by applicable State and/or Federal Statutes.'

Because these changes altered one of the two changes which had been sug-

gested by BAT, the Subcommittee was directed to resubmit the revised recommended rating form for BAT approval. In a motion which approved the revised wording of the recommended selection procedure, the National Joint Committee authorized the Subcommittee to deal directly with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and to treat any further suggestions of BAT as it sees fit. This was done so that the Subcommittee would be authorized to give Committee approval to any additional minor changes which might be suggested so that the form could be published prior to the next regular meeting of the National Joint Committee.

7. UPDATING OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP

a. United Brotherhood

The United Brotherhood reported that approximately 60 per cent of its local unions have responded to a recent apprenticeship survey. The survey indicated that there exist many more joint committees than were thought to be active, and the programs of the vast majority of these are financed through a joint trust fund. Respondents to the survey reported a total of 28,000 apprentices now in training. It was thought the United Brotherhood's survey would provide a basis for compilation of a directory of local JAC's for eventual distribution to Chairmen and Secretaries of all local JAC's.

b. B.A.T.

At the January meeting of the National Joint Committee the Committee requested that the BAT update its statistical and administrative information on registered joint carpentry apprenticeship throughout the country. Since no representatives of the Bureau were present, it was hoped that the Bureau's report could be submitted to the Secretary for distribution to the membership prior to the next regular meeting of the Committee.

8. POSSIBILITY OF A NATIONAL JOINT CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST

a. Report of the Subcommittee:

The Subcommittee on a National Apprenticeship Contest recommended that a National Apprenticeship Contest be held annually within the following guidelines:

(1) That the National Contest be sponsored by the United Brotherhood, A.G.C., and NAHB.

(2) That the National Contest be an extension of the Western Region Contest and that it eventually be preceded by local, State and regional elimination contests. It was felt that administrative details of a National Contest would be highly complex and the Subcommittee should continue to work to develop contest rules and procedures for submission to the National Joint Committee and the sponsoring organizations for approval.

(3) That the National Contest be conducted in three worker classifications (carpentry, mill-cabinet, and millwright)

and that substantial cash prizes should be awarded to those who place 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in each classification.

(4) That the National Contest be financed by equal contributions from the United Brotherhood, A.G.C., and NAHB. Administrative details and contest procedures would have to be developed before the amount of financing required could be determined. A detailed budget would have to be submitted to each of the sponsoring organizations for their review and approval well in advance of the first contest.

A motion was made to approve the Subcommittee report and to refer it to the United Brotherhood, A.G.C., and NAHB for their review and approval. This motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

b. General Discussion

During the open session of the Committee the proposed National Contest was discussed at length with the sponsors of the Western Region Contest. During this discussion officials of the Western Region Contest stated that their thought from the beginning was that the Western Contest should eventually lead to a National Contest, and that the founders of the Western Region Contest give their full support and encouragement to attempts by the National Joint Committee to develop a National Contest.

9. NEW BUSINESS Related Instruction

It was suggested that the National Joint Committee recommend a maximum number of hours for related instruction in carpentry apprenticeship programs. In the past the National Committee has recommended a minimum of 144 hours of related classroom instruction but has recommended no maximum in this regard.

After considerable discussion a motion was made recommending that carpentry apprenticeship programs should provide a minimum of 144 or a maximum of 216 hours of related classroom instruction. The recommended maximum would apply provided that sufficient manipulative instruction is given in on-the-job segment of training. This motion was seconded and was unanimously adopted.

10. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The Committee agreed that the January meeting of the Committee should be held in New Orleans, Louisiana. Exact dates of the meeting were not determined.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Allan adjourned the meeting at 4:00 p. m. on Thursday, August 18, 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

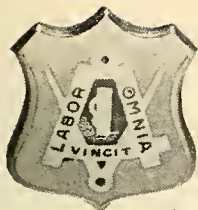
FRANK J. WHITE, JR.,
Secretary,
National Joint
Carpentry Apprenticeship
& Training Committee.

September 16, 1966.



ABOVE: Jim Combs, Labor Commissioner for the State of Nevada, welcomes apprenticeship leaders and contestants to the state and brings greetings from the governor.

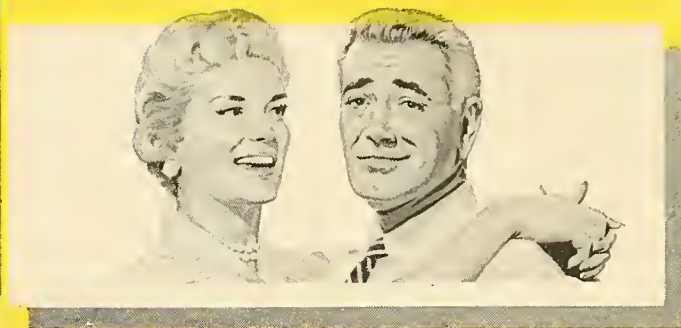
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R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
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Top Agenda Issues At Conventions

Most conventions of the Federations of Labour across Canada are held in the fall of the year. There won't be one Federation which will not have injunctions and compulsory arbitration at the top of the agenda.

Last month four more trade unionists were jailed for violating a court injunction. This time again the blow hit in British Columbia. In June ten ILA union presidents were jailed although they could have avoided jail by paying a fine. They chose to continue their protest against the injustice of court injunctions in labor disputes behind the bars. After a two-week sojourn, the B.C. Federation of Labour paid their fines of \$400 and they were released.

In Ontario, also last June, 25 trade unionists were given jail sentences of two weeks to two months without option of fine. Their appeal came up October 24. (This is written a few days prior).

Nothing as bad as this has hit organized labour since the Winnipeg general strike in 1919.

The labour movement would be glad to settle for something along the lines of the Norris-Laguardia legislation in the United States. But opinion is that neither the Ontario nor the British Columbia governments will alter present legislation.

However there is some evidence that in Ontario at least the courts are going to lay low for a while. Ex parte (one-sided) injunctions will not likely be issued as readily as they have been in the past on the flimsiest of evidence.

To be fair to the judiciary, not all judges will issue ex parte injunctions. Most won't. But there are still enough of them that will to swing the weight of the law against labour in a strike situation.

Canadian trade unionists should know that as eminent a jurist as the late Felix Frankfurter, Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, made a judgment against the use of court injunctions in labour disputes when he said:

"The injunction cannot preserve the so-called status quo; the situation does not remain in equilibrium awaiting judgment on full knowledge.

The suspension of activities affects only the strikers; the employer resumes



VANCOUVER, B.C., is scheduled to be host to the 9th Annual Western Region Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest, next August. Also during 1967 it will welcome guests to the Pacific International Exhibition and Centennial. The view of the city above shows downtown Vancouver and Stanley Park with West Vancouver in the background.

his efforts to defeat the strike, and resumes them free from interdicted interference. Moreover, the suspension of the strike activities, even temporarily, may defeat the strike for all practical purposes and foredoom its resumption, even if the injunction is later lifted."

Some Canadian jurists and lawyers are coming around to this view. It's the government at Ottawa and in the provinces that remain to be convinced. That is what the trade union movement in Canada intends to do.

Compulsory Arbitration, Where Will It Stop?

President Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress has made speech after speech denouncing the increasing use of compulsory arbitration to settle disputes.

Compulsory arbitration is in a different category than court injunctions at least to this extent. Management on the whole doesn't like it either. It is governments that have been imposing it. The usual reason is that a strike would, or already has, seriously harmed the public interest. To protect the public interest, compulsory arbitration is invoked, the strikers ordered back to work with or without some guarantee of settlement.

Compulsory arbitration has been invoked this year by the federal government in the Longshoremen's strike in

Quebec (after the wage issue was settled, though), and in the national railway strike (after the wage issue was settled in part). The Ontario government ruled out strikes by enforcing compulsory arbitration for hospital workers two years ago. Now the government in Saskatchewan has gone a step farther. It has adopted compulsory arbitration covering hospital, gas electric, heat and water service employees, and according to the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, it could easily be extended to cover all municipal and government employees and teachers.

The government in Saskatchewan has already appointed an arbitrator in the Power Commission's dispute with gas workers over an eight percent wage increase. The arbitrator is a former unsuccessful politician, now a judge.

The Federation has issued a blazing poster-pamphlet asking the question, where will it stop? That's what labour is asking all across Canada.

'Management Rights' Troublesome Issue

The third of the three troublesome issues being debated in union ranks today is management rights. Management has always taken unto itself all those "rights" which are not modified in clearcut language in the signed agreement. If management modified the rules during the agreement, to the

disadvantage of the union or its members, that is also part-and-parcel of "management rights."

This so-called right is being hotly disputed by organized labour. Labour views were strongly reinforced by the report of Justice Freedman of Winnipeg early this year in the matter of railway run-throughs. This judge advised the government that in this modern age unions have a right to have voice in any important decisions made by management which affect the livelihood of the working force and even the welfare of the communities in which they live.

So far so good—except that the federal government has done nothing to implement these recommendations in legislation. However it has called a conference this month in Montreal during which management rights will be one of the main issues.

Organized labour is being sternly admonished to prepare itself for the continuing changes of this technological age. Labour is in the mood for change—a change for the better in the matter of court injunctions, compulsory arbitration and management rights.

But the road to this change has three lanes, and government and management should start moving ahead in two of them. Anybody who has the ear of the labor movement knows that it has already moved ahead in lane one.

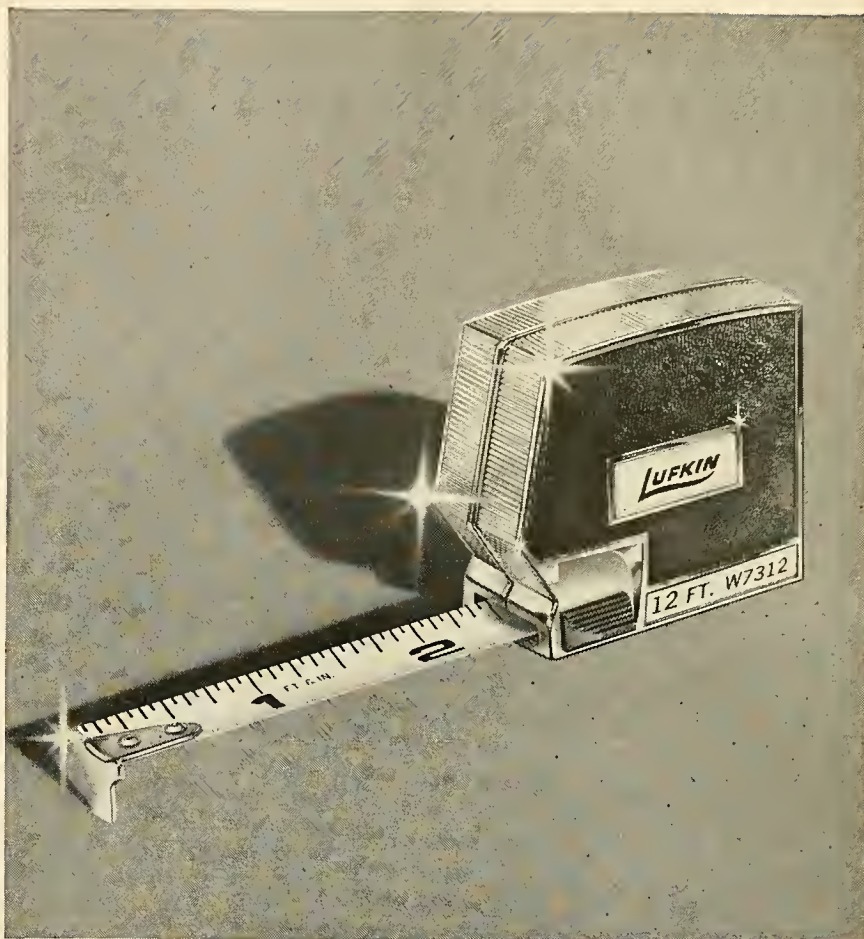
Incidentally the three forces should be moving in the same direction, if good labor-management relations is a goal and the welfare of the nation an agreed-upon objective. Otherwise, more collision. . .

Ted Jackson Scholarship To Miss Robichaud

A \$1,000 scholarship is a very welcome award to any deserving student, especially since the federal government, in the name of anti-inflation policy, has again abandoned its scholarship program.

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters provides an annual scholarship of this amount to the best applicant who is a child of a member of the United Brotherhood. This year the award was won by Cheryl Robichaud, of Toronto, last year it was won by Agnese Todesco, of Fort William.

Miss Robichaud completed grade 13 with an 82.6% average and is enrolled at Queen's University, Kingston. Her father is president of Toronto Local 27, Canada's largest Carpenter local in UBCJ of A.



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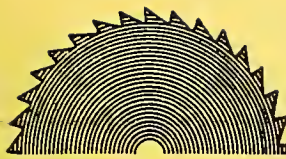
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

27 Apprentice Grads In Hawaii Ceremonies

HONOLULU, HAWAII—Certificates of completion were awarded last summer to 27 apprentice graduates in Hawaii, with First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan as keynote speaker of the occasion. Ceremonies were held at the Yamato Restaurant in Honolulu, June 20.

Joining Vice President Allan in the presentation of certificates were P. E. B. Wainwright, president of Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., whose firm has employed many apprentices; and Stanley S. Yanagi, business agent and financial secretary of Local 745.

Vice President Allan reminded the graduates of their responsibilities as journeymen, and he emphasized the need for continued labor and management support of apprenticeship training programs in the 50th State.

An official of Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Paul I. Banks, construction manager, told the General Contractors Assn. of Hawaii recently that they must move ahead voluntarily in the apprenticeship field, in order "to maintain any measure of quality in the construction industry."

50-Year Member Honored



Ray Hubbard and Gene Swift

NEW ALBANY, IND.—On August 16, 1966, Local Union 436 presented one of its members with a 50-year pin. Gene Swift, a retired member of Local 436, was honored by the officers and members of the union upon the celebration of his 50 years continuous membership in the local.

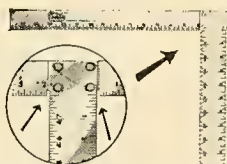
President Ray Hubbard of the local made the presentation at Swift's home on Green Valley Road.

Accompanying Hubbard for the presentation were: Walter (Shorty) Dellinger, W. A. Sharp, James Swift, Henry Luther, Charles Dunn and Roy Snider.

Swift spent 35 of the fifty years of his membership employed at the Earle Embry & Son Company, New Albany.



PARTICIPANTS IN HAWAII CEREMONY—Front Row: Daniel Salima, Marvin Muraoka, Dennis Ogawa, Gregorio Patoc, Ronald Sato, Daniel Fujikawa, Alfred Oliva, Tokuji Shibata, Stanley Ige, Earl Nishioka, Roy Kepoo, Gregory Tabangcura, Walter Fukuhara, Albert Kanahale, and Oliver Sanchez. Back Row: Walter Hodorowski, Horst Klein, Wilson Jacobsen, First General Vice President Finlay Allan, Carl Levey, Hatsunori Miyamoto, Scott Robertson, and Sam Nishiguchi.



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Service to the Brotherhood



BUFFALO, N.Y.—Local 1377 held a quarterly meeting Oct. 11, 1966, and presented 50-year pins to two long-time office holders of the local. Walter Schank, for many years president of the local (second from left); John Theobald, 50 years as financial secretary (third from left). Secretary-treasurer of the Buffalo District Council Paul Walters and Business Representative Herman J. Bodewes of the Buffalo District Council presented the pins.



WEST NEWTON, MASS.—At the call meeting of Local 708, Thursday evening, October 6, 1966, service pins were presented. Reading left to right, above:

Gerard Lavoie, who received his 25-year pin; Charles Shaulis, president of Local 708 who made the presentation (also a 25-year member); Daniel Cleary, who received his journeymen's certificate, and George McKay, who received his 25-year pin.

No PLANE GOSSIP This Month

Our comprehensive report on the big Western Region Apprenticeship Competition at Las Vegas has forced us to set aside until the December issue several features which would ordinarily appear in this issue of your monthly journal. These include—in addition to the editorials, the "We Congratulate" feature, and a CLIC Report—our popular joke page, "Plane Gossip."

We particularly regret our lack of space for "Plane Gossip," because this is the month when we should announce the winner of our "Name the Carpenter" Contest. The judges received more than 1,700 entries in this contest, and they have a winner . . . but . . . forgive us . . . we'll announce the finding of the judges in the December issue . . . about three weeks from now.

Triple-Layered Construction Joint



ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Carpenters complete formation of a triple-layered construction joint for concrete ground slab of an office building for the new National Aviation Experimental Facilities Center. The construction joint must be built up as pliofilm and steel welded wire fabric are placed. Bottom segment of joint rests on pliofilm (on compacted fill). Next, first layer of wire fabric is placed, supported 2-in. up from bottom by blocks, and is extended through joint. Middle segment of construction joint secures end of this layer of fabric. Next, top layer of wire fabric is placed, supported 4 inches up in the slab. Finally, top rail of construction joint is placed to secure top fabric, and is nailed down. Carpenters on the job come from 3 locals: 1743, Wildwood; 842, Pleasantville; and 432, Atlantic City.

All Aboard! Member Builds Model Train



BALTIMORE, MD.—Joe Lancaster, a member of Local 101, sits astride his "Lancaster Lines" mini-train that he built from a grab bag of parts that included book ends, table legs, a heat register, air conditioner cover, oil pan and a garbage can lid. Lancaster says the train has made him the Pied Piper of his neighborhood as kids for blocks around clamor for a ride on the "Silver Chief."

Building Trades' Tight Money Warning

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The construction industry is being "maneuvered into a depression" by the current tight money policy but will not go into it alone, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Department charged in a statement attacking high interest rates.

The council said it will call on the incoming Congress to give leadership in helping to solve the problem, and specifically will ask the Banking and Currency Committees of both the House and Senate to seek methods "to correct inequities in our monetary program which are now uncontrolled by the representatives of the people."

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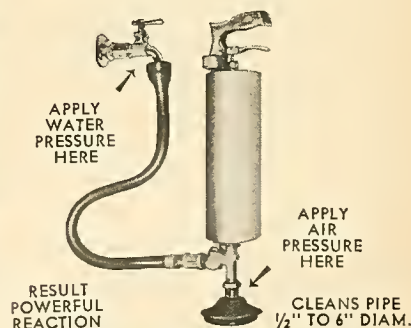
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Carpenters Participate in "Construction Week" Ceremony

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Members of local unions affiliated with the Milwaukee District Council (above) march smartly past a reviewing stand as they participated in a recent "Construction Week" parade. The feature attraction of the parade was the colorful floats including the blue and aqua float (below) entered by the District Council. Purpose of the parade was to promote the construction industry and the skilled craftsmen within the industry. The carpenters float was judged one of the most imaginative and colorful of the 150 floats entered in the parade.



Greensboro Local to New Labor Temple



GREENSBORO, N.C.—An architectural drawing of a section of the new Labor Temple in Greensboro, located at 325 J. J. Drive. Carpenters' Local Union No. 2230 and Business Agent Robert E. Brown are prime movers in the building of the new labor center building. Local 2230 will have its offices and lodge halls here.



HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING UNIT VI

The questions in this Unit relate to the interior and exterior of the first floor as found in the specifications and Plan "C."

NOTE: Before you answer question No. 36, it should be noted that the first floor is a concrete floor using a metal pan type form construction.

The Joist Schedule found on Sheet No. 1 explains the size and spacings of the concrete joists used. The depth given in the schedule includes the $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick floor slab which is best shown on the Typical Wall Section and Fireplace Details on Sheet No. 6. The floor slab is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and the joists, 4" wide and 6" deep, lay between the pans. Wherever it is marked "double joist" it means 8" wide instead of 4" wide. Upon close examination of the Joist Schedule you will notice that the joists are all the same size as far as width, spacing, and depth. The only thing that changes is the size of the reinforcement steel, and this is because of the difference in the span of the joists. The location of the joists is indicated by dashed parallel lines on the Basement and Foundation Plan, Sheet No. 1. In the East half of the basement the joists run East and West, in the West half of the basement they run North and South. The joist type is given by use of long arrows marked J1 through J9 depending on which type is to be used.

QUESTIONS ON UNIT VI

1. What finish is used on the front porch floor?
2. What finish is used on the floor of the porch off the library?
3. How many yards of concrete will be required to pour the garage floor?
4. How many first floor exterior doors are there?
5. How many interior doors are there on the first floor?
6. Where are soundproof partitions used?
7. What difference is noted on the partitions on the East and West sides of the hall in comparison to the rest of the first floor partitions?
8. Locate the exhaust fan in the kitchen and trace its discharge to the outside of the building.
9. How many $3\frac{1}{2}$ " lally columns are used in the framing for the second floor?
10. Where is the radiator in the kitchen located?
11. How many hose bibs are there?
12. How many waterproof duplex outlets are there?
13. Is there a ceiling light in the living room?
14. What type finish is used on the garage frame wall and ceiling?
15. How high is the backboard of the kitchen cabinets?
16. How many radiators are there in the garage?
17. What type of material is used for the kitchen counter tops?
18. What type and thickness of material is required for the back of the breakfast case?
19. Are there any furred areas or dropped ceilings on the first floor?

20. How many telephone outlets are there on the first floor? Where are they located?
21. What is the height of the base cabinet counter for the breakfast case?
22. How many shelves are there in the upper portion of the breakfast case?
23. How many duplex convenience outlets are there in the library?
24. What must be done in relation to the refrigerator opening inset in the West kitchen wall?
25. What type of floor finish is specified in the entrance hall?
26. How high is the backboard in the serving pantry?
27. What type of opening is specified between the hall and the living room?
28. How is the partition framed where sliding door is used?
29. Where are concrete floors specified on the second floor?
30. What type threshold is used for the front door?
31. What type and thickness of material is to be used for the wood panels in the library?
32. How does the cornice in the library differ from that in the living room and hall?
33. How are walls and ceilings prepared for lath and plaster?
34. Where is thermopane glass used?
35. What size nails are to be used in this building?
36. Estimate how many yards of concrete will be required to pour the first floor, less porches and garage.
37. How many wooden lintels are to be used in the walls of the first floor?
38. What kind of lumber is to be used for rough framing? For sheathing walls?
39. How are the openings for the fireplaces and chimney to be framed?
40. What is the height of the garage floor in relation to the finished first floor?

Answers to Home Study Course on Page 36

STUDY MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The Mathematics Home Study Course has been compiled into a pamphlet and is now available at a cost of 50¢ per copy. Requests for the pamphlet, *The Carpentry Supplemental Mathematics Workbook*, should be sent to: General Secretary R. E. Livingston, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20001.

The Blueprints and Specifications for the Home Study Course in Blueprint Reading and Estimating are also available. The price for these is \$2, and they also may be ordered from the General Secretary's office.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Duck Dressing

Last month we carried a column on deer dressing technique. Here now, as per requests, is a like column on "How to Dress a Duck." (You'll note we used a Canadian honker to illustrate the method. It's a big bird; easy to handle; easy to see. The same basic technique can be applied to other species of waterfowl.)

STEP NO. 1 . . . First thing is to remove feathers around the neck. On this particular bird it proved best to start at the head feathers and work toward the feet. A proven method for picking is to grasp small groups of feathers between thumb and forefinger and turn hand over in a movement akin to turning a key in a keyhole. You may tear the skin if you try to remove too many feathers at one time.

STEP NO. 2 . . . At this point the oil gland in the tail may be removed. Cut the entire gland free and make sure you remove all whitish material in the two glands under the skin. (Leaving the feet and head on up to this point provides "handles" to work with.)

STEP NO. 3 . . . Bird is "broken down," providing easy access for removal of internal organs after the lateral incision is made along the base of the rib cage. For large birds the edge of the table serves as a fulcrum.

STEP NO. 4 . . . Remove the liver, heart and gizzard for giblets. Peel away muscle from gizzard sac; careful not to cut into sac. Wrap giblets in wax paper

for storage in body cavity if bird is to be frozen.

STEP NO. 5 . . . Wash bird thoroughly and drain well. After draining the bird can be packaged in freezer bag, aluminum foil or double-thickness locker paper. Package should be airtight! Mark species of bird and date of kill for sequence use.

For those duck hunters who may be required to keep their downed wingers in the field for a few days—without refrigeration—a few suggestions are offered. Leaving the feathers on provide excellent insulation, helping to retain the cold through the warm days. Hang the birds up at night if possible and leave hanging in the shade during the day.

In field dressing the internal organs must be removed. Also make an incision in the neck to remove windpipe and crop. If crop contains food material, its removal is essential as spoilage in this area can taint the meat. Remove gizzard, heart and liver. **Use no water to clean out the birds!** Wipe the body cavity with a clean rag after all the insides are removed. As the body cavity dries, a glaze will form and act as an impenetrable film against flies and other insects.

If the days warm up, pack the cold birds in a sleeping bag or wrap in canvas to help hold the cold. As the meat of waterfowl can be aged, like any other meat to give best quality, a week in the field can be beneficial to the bird in the pan.



■ Catfish

Lloyd Moase of La Jolla, California, a member of Local 1571, sends in this graphic record of the wonderful catfish angling that prevailed in the days of his youth—30 catfish taken from Arkansas waters.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5

■ Good Luck!



The photo at left of Fred L. Gerlitz of Glenview, Illinois, a member of Local 58, Chicago, records his most exciting cold-weather fishing thrill. Fred's holding a monster of a musky that measured close to 50 inches from nose to tail and tipped the scales over 30 pounds. It was but one of three lunkers taken in four days of angling on Potato Lake but this was the largest. Fred recalls it

was bitter cold with high waves on the lake and winds to match. Also included in the catch was over 50 large-mouth bass (several over 5 pounds) and five northerns.

■ Good Duck Season

Getting back to the subject of duck hunting, we hear from Bill Leitch, chief biologist for Ducks Unlimited. According to his report earlier this year, the nation's scattergunners could well be in line for good shooting. Late brood counts by this group's field men on the vast nesting grounds—the "duck factory areas of Canada," where two out of every three waterfowl are hatched, indicate: "The 1966 season will likely be the best production year in the past decade in terms of the brood produced from the spring breeding population."

Credited for the upswing in brood counts are:

No. 1 . . . Abundant water and nesting cover provided the ducks with plenty of vital habitat in which to build nests and hatch young.

No. 2 . . . Excellent weather for the most part during the official spring months.

No. 3 . . . A much higher-than-expected number of breeding pairs returned to the nesting grounds from the long migration to the south.

Conclusion: More birds hatched; more on the wing.

Go get 'em!



■ Earn A Pair

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can earn a pair of the illustrated LUHR'S WOBBLERS by sending in a photo of a hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to:

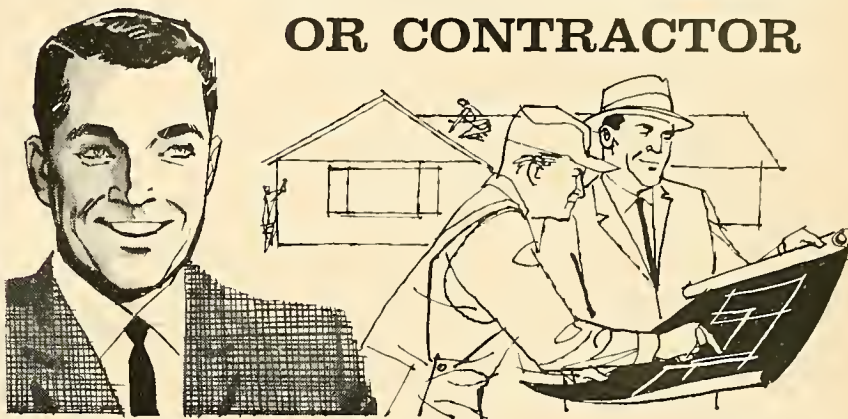
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HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers for Unit VI,

Page 33

1. Blue stone floor. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Specifications, MASONRY, Blue Stone.)
2. Concrete with tooled joints. (Specifications, CONCRETE, Exposed Concrete Surfaces, Paragraph 2.)
3. Area of garage floor is 426.14 square feet. Garage floor is 5" thick. $426.14 \div 64.8 = 6.57$ cubic yards. (The figure 64.8 represents the number of square feet that one cubic yard of concrete will cover when spread 5" thick.)
4. There are 4 exterior doors on the first floor.
5. There are 14 interior doors on the first floor.
6. There is one soundproof partition on the first floor located between the kitchen and the dining room. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
7. The studs in these two walls run from the first floor to the ceiling of the second floor, and are so indicated by the note: 2" x 6" studs, 16" o.c.; 1 length; 2 stories. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
8. The kitchen exhaust fan discharge is located between the ceiling of the first floor and the floor of the second floor and discharges through the East wall. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; East Elevation, Sheet #4.)
9. There are 13 lally columns used in the framing of the second floor. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
10. The radiator in the kitchen is located under the sink. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Kitchen Elevations "East," Sheet #2.)
11. Five. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.) Hose bibs and sill cocks are one and the same.
12. There are 5 waterproof duplex convenience outlets. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
13. There is no ceiling light indicated in the living room. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
14. Cement plaster. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4.)
15. The backboard is 3" high on the kitchen cabinets. (Kitchen Elevations "South," Sheet #2.)
16. There are 2 radiators in the garage. One located in the S.E. corner, and one in the center of the West wall. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
17. The covering for the kitchen cabinets is $\frac{1}{8}$ " solid colored linoleum. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Kitchen Cases, Paragraph 2.)
18. The back of the breakfast case is $\frac{7}{16}$ " pine plywood. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Interior Finish, Paragraph 3.)
19. Yes. (Serving Pantry Elevations and Kitchen Elevations, Sheet #2.)
20. There are 2 telephone outlets on the first floor. One on the North wall of the Library and one on the East wall of the Breakfast Room. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
21. 3'-0" high. (Breakfast Case Details, Sheet #2.)
22. 3 shelves. (Breakfast Case Details, Sheet #2.)
23. There are 4 duplex convenience outlets in the Library. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
24. The owner must verify the size of the refrigerator. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Specifications, SPECIAL CONDITIONS, Work by Owner and/or Others.)
25. Carpet will be laid over the concrete in the hall. (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4.)
26. The backboard in the serving pantry is 3" high. (Serving Pantry Elevations "West," Sheet #2.)
27. 5'-0" wide cased opening. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)
28. The sliding door is framed by using 2" x 4" studs flat, spaced 16" on center with a 2" x 6" lintel. (Sliding Door Detail, Sheet #2.)
29. Concrete floors are used under the three bathrooms on the second floor. (First Floor Plan and Second Floor Framing Details, Sections J-J, K-K, G-G all on Sheet #2.)
30. A $\frac{1}{2}$ " interlocking metal threshold is used for the front door. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Exterior Doors and Frames, Paragraph 3.)
31. The paneling in the Library is $\frac{1}{2}$ " American Walnut Plywood. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Interior Finish, Paragraph 4.)
32. There is wood cornice in the Library and plaster in the Living Room and Hall. (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4.)
33. Masonry to be plastered will be furred. (Specifications, LATHING AND PLASTERING, General, Paragraph 1.)
34. The stationary portion of the Bay Window in the Living Room and the whole South wall including the Door of the Entrance Hall under the Main Stairs will have thermopane glass. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; West and South Elevations and the South Elevation Main Stairs, Sheet #5; Section Through Bay, Sheet #3.)
35. Nails of suitable size to draw members in place and hold securely (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Rough Carpentry, Paragraph 1.)
36. Approximately 24 cubic yards to pour the first floor.
37. One 6" x 8" over the Library window. One 4" x 12" over the entrance. Three 4" x 8" over the Bay window in the Living room. One 6" x 8" over the window in the Garage. (First

Floor Plan, Section Through Front Entrance, Sheet #2; Section Through Bay, Sheet #3.)

38. No. 1 yellow pine for rough framing, S4S. No. 1 yellow pine for sheathing sub-floor. No. 1 yellow pine for sheathing walls. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Materials, Paragraph 1.)
39. Heads of openings shall be trussed and framed. Double all joists at openings around chimney and metal hangers for all joist framing into another joist. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Rough Carpentry, Paragraphs 3 and 4.)
40. The Garage floor is 6" lower than the first floor of the house. (Section Through Garage Door, Sheet #3.)

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Sciortino, Anthony

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Benson, Lewis
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Saarinen, Arna
Sproule, Thomas W.
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Wilkins, Nathaniel

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Elkins, H. M. Sr.
King, Emmett
Kirk, R. F.
Mastin, F. A.
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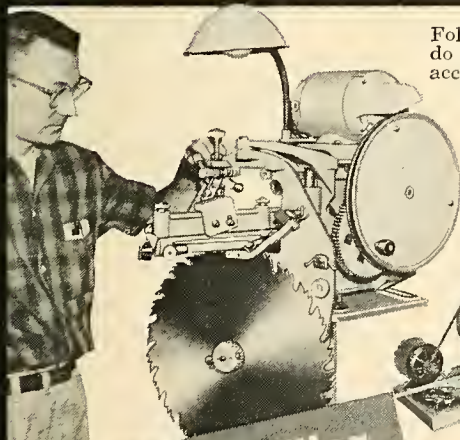
Pagano, Samuel
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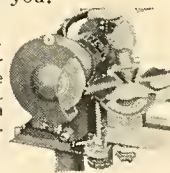
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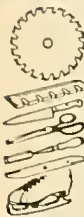
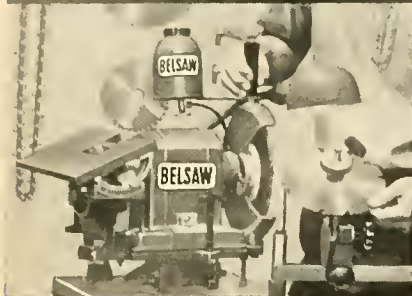
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WHAT'S NEW?



FLUSHBOLT JIG CUTTER

We published on Page 41 of our September issue a report of the invention of a flushbolt jig cutter by a Brotherhood member. As a result, several readers have written us for the address of the inventor, so that they can get more information about his invention. It is as follows: Marsh L. Games, 1545 South 4th Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90019

BORROWER BEWARE

A carpenter who was irritated by people borrowing his tools has come up with inventions of two "useless tools" to keep such people away from his tool box, according to a report from L. T. Kearney, business representative of Local 2549, Chicago.

The unnamed carpenter developed a "useless hammer" that bends nails when it hits them and a "useless screwdriver" in which the handle turns but the screw doesn't.

His "inventions" were marketed through Research to Reality, Inc., 1260 Library St., Detroit, Michigan.

PLASTIC PIPE RULING

The Federal Housing Administration has announced that pipe and fittings made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) materials may be used for domestic water service in those homes for which it will insure mortgages. (FHA Use of Materials Bulletin No. UM-41, August 1, 1966).

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 37

L.U. NO. 2164,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.

Hjultstrom, Elmer

L.U. NO. 2282,
FLAT RIVER, MO.

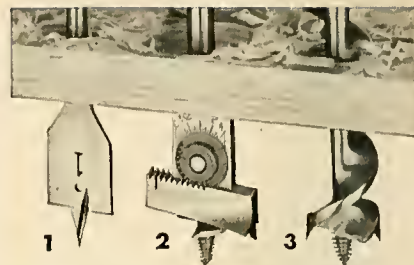
Burrus, Joseph W.

L.U. NO. 2288,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Abakumoff, Martin
Billingsley, Frank
MacKenzie, James
Meyer, Clarence L.

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2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bore 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Only \$4.20. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 1/4". Only \$3.80.

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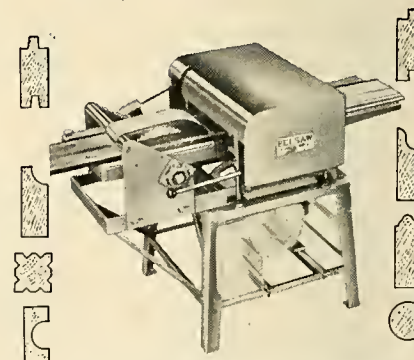
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LAKE LAND NEWS

John E. Hendrickson of Local Union 993 Miami, Florida, arrived at the Home Sept. 8, 1966.

Martin Aronson of Local Union 58 Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 9, 1966.

John Edward Carlson of Local Union 181 Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 13, 1966.

Harry S. Meckley of Local Union 1441 Cannonsburg, Pa., arrived at the Home Sept. 19, 1966.

William F. Ballard of Local Union 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, passed away Sept. 26, 1966 and was buried in Oklahoma City.

John L. Nequist of Local Union 2519, Seattle, Washington, passed away Sept. 30, 1966, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Harry F. Barron of Local Union 1138 Toledo, Ohio withdrew from the Home Sept. 23, 1966.

Inghard Martin Knudsen of Local Union 80 Chicago, Ill., withdrew from the Home Sept. 23, 1966.

Members who visited the Home during September

William Smith, L.U. 1929, Cleveland, Ohio.

Otto Carlson, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.

Anton Falland, L.U. 2236, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank C. Muir, L.U. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Meyers Raker, L.U. 2139, Tallahassee, Fla.

John Green, L.U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Andrew McCulloch, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

W. V. Cash, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.

Nick A. Yoder, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Leonard Nevala, L.U. 1563, Monessen, Pa.

Arthur B. Shipp, L.U. 183, Crescent City, Fla.

Martin J. Seymour, L.U. 417, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Francoeur, L.U. 1584, St. Anne De Bellevue, Quebec.

Louis G. Pelletier, L.U. 2817, Quebec.

Leopold Lavoie, L.U. 2182, Montreal.

Bernie Grevus, L.U. 200, Groveport, Ohio.

Edwin W. Kind, L.U. 2203, Anaheim, Calif.

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Tomorrow Belongs to Men of Skill

A phrase which appears on the front cover of this issue of your Brotherhood magazine bears repeating as we close this November issue
—*Tomorrow belongs to men of skill.*

Any American who has followed the progress of the construction industry since World War II has seen wonders performed by construction craftsmen, by construction engineers, and by the architects who design the buildings, the bridges, the highways, and the homes of the modern world.

A whole new era of construction materials has developed—laminations, plastic moldings, fabrications, greater use of pre-cast concrete and concrete molds, more imaginative uses of wood and metal.

The new methods of construction and the new materials used underscore the need for additional training for construction craftsmen.

He must be skilled in the use of more and more power tools. The blueprints and the specifications sheets he uses in his work are more complex. The mathematics of today's world is changing.

Both the carpenter and the millwright have to keep pace with the increasingly complex demands of the trade.

The millwright deals with most precise measurements and tolerances, when he gets into atomic power plant projects, multi-storied conveyor systems, complex turntables, and the like.

The purpose of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program is to prepare new men to fill the vacancies created by retirements and deaths. It is also designed to keep journeymen up-to-date on latest methods and materials. The carpenter, the millman, and the millwright, alike, need to "brush up" just as much as a doctor needs to take his post-graduate training. I urge every member to take advantage of the facilities we offer to prepare himself for a better livelihood tomorrow.

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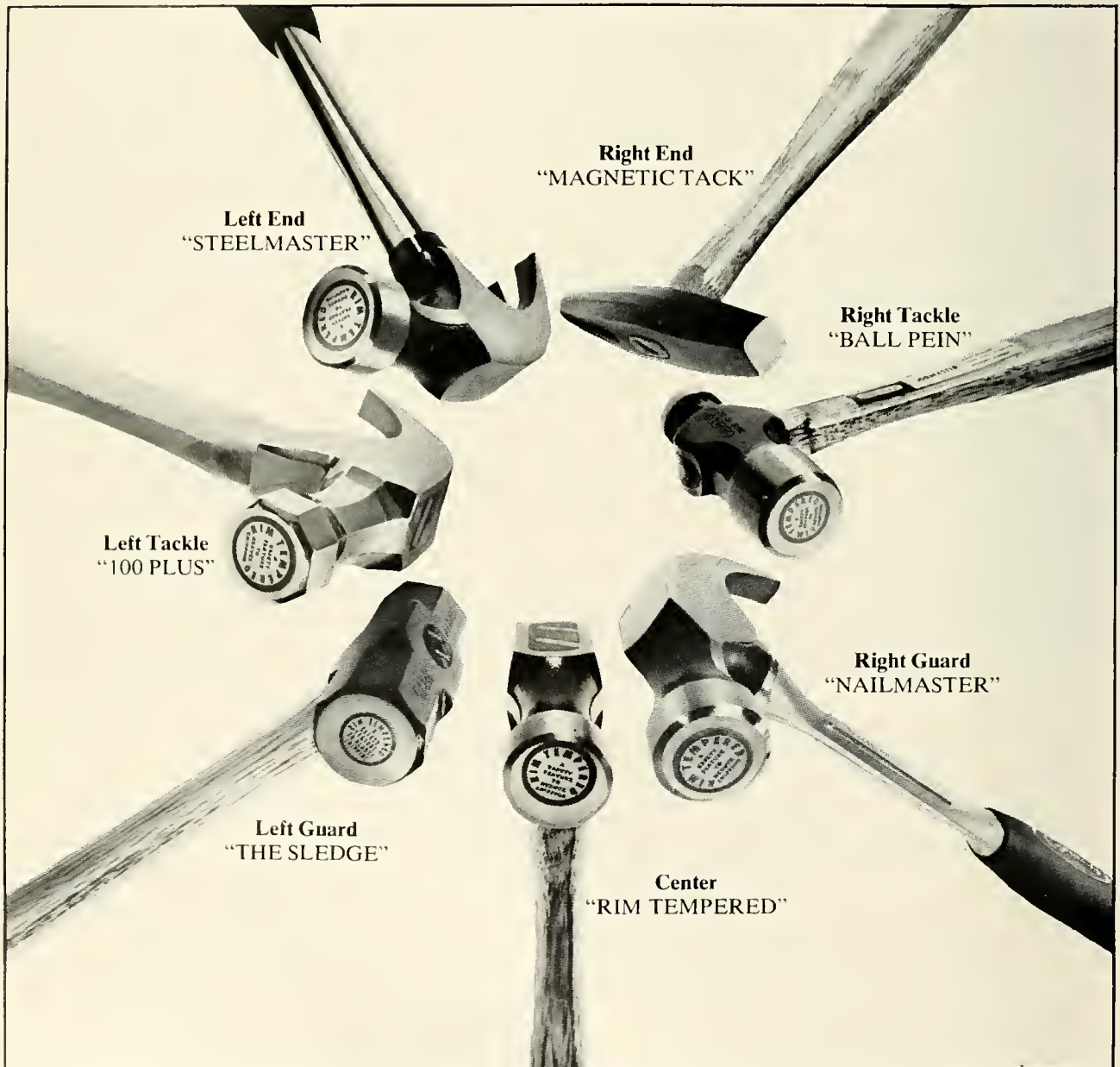
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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE
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FOUNDED 1881

DECEMBER, 1966



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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE CARPENTER



VOLUME LXXXVI

No. 12

DECEMBER, 1966

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

A "jolly Saint Nick" expresses the joy of Christmas on our December cover, as Rudolph and his traditional companions wait at the foot of the hill for a brief stop at an unfinished church atop the slope.

The structure on the hilltop is of laminated wood and it's destined to be another of a growing number of wood-constructed edifices of worship . . . erected by union carpenters and other union building and construction tradesmen.

The workers, we hope, are all home and tucked in their beds, as visions of sugar plums dance through the dreams of their youngsters in anticipation of Christmas morning.

Christmas will be more expensive this year for all Americans, as consumer prices continue to move upward. The cost of living as measured by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index moved up four-tenths of 1 percent in October—the ninth straight monthly increase—making a further dent in the average worker's purchasing power.

But high costs or not, Santa Claus somehow manages to reach millions of Christmas trees across America, and the millions of children who don't yet know about the high cost of living enjoy the most exciting day of the year.

It is our fervent hope that every child enjoys peace and happiness this Christmas Day, 1966.



The Magic Realm of Christmas Toys

The founder of the toy industry in America
was a Massachusetts carpenter, who began by
making wooden toys in his spare time.

BY EDITH HOLLAND

AS happens every year, Christmas comes zooming in on commercial wings almost before we've digested (and sometimes even while we're eating) our Thanksgiving dinner, and we are bombarded by radio, television and newspapers with commercials and full-page advertisements exhorting us in plaintive, pleading tones, nauseating rhymes, silly songs and crazy cartoons to hie ourselves to the nearest toy mart, drug store, supermarket or department store to be the first to buy our children's Christmas toys.

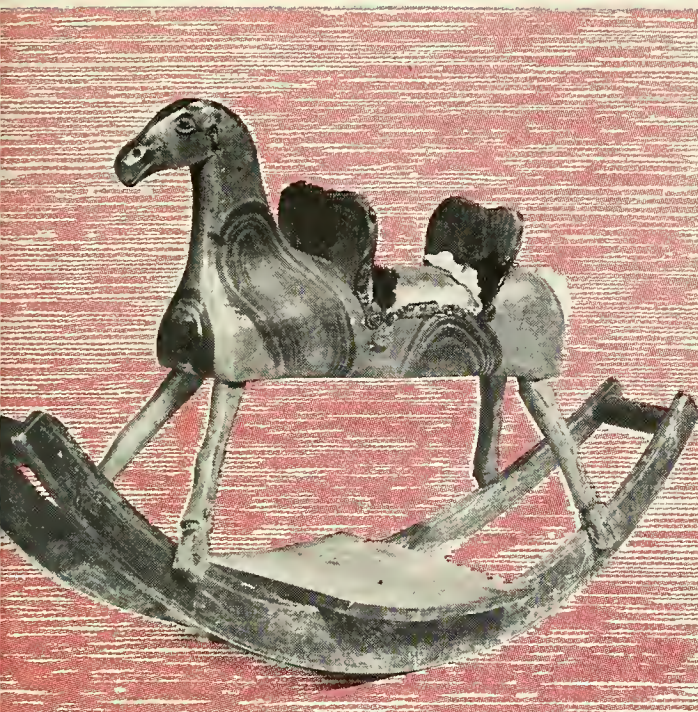
Operating in a child-oriented society, the American toy industry during the past several years has exceeded the billion dollar level during the Christmas season—or, in terms of the individual child, an average of \$25 each for every youngster under 15 years of age. It is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Census that manufacturers' sales of games and toys in 1960 amounted to \$635,322,000. A nice slice of the national economy—thanks to demanding children and fond parents!

Toys that find their way into the

arms and hearts of boys and girls this Christmas will tell the story of civilization in miniature, since practically every important historic event, every major scientific discovery, and every whim of fancy in the world of fashion is chronicled in the realm of toys. Some of them will be of ancient origin, but still popular, while others will be as new as the latest development of the Space Age. Most of them will come off the streamlined assembly lines of large toy manufacturers. A small percentage will be carved, sewed, glued and finished by craftsmen practicing the art that supplied gifts for children of colonial times.

Although it is only in the Twentieth Century that toy manufacturing has become a recognized cog in the wheel of our nation's economy, the art of toy making has played its role from the origin of human history. In ancient times, the children of Asia, of Egypt and of Greece enjoyed such toys as dolls, carved animals, kites, playing cards and board games. Archeologists have unearthed the remains of a toy factory in India believed to be five





Rocking horses and hobby horses go back to the days of Early Greece. Example above is from American colonial period.

Hand-carved Santa Claus, below, now smiles at visitors to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.



thousand years old. A century and a half before the time of Christ, Hero of Alexandria invented a singing toy bird which became the model for a wide variety of toy whistles that have been a part of childhood ever since. Toy tin soldiers celebrated the victories of Frederick the Great.

While toys were known to most ages, in earlier times only children of the wealthy had manufactured toys. Most children used "make-shifts" or enjoyed homemade playthings. In the nineteenth century—before child labor laws—many children went to work at the age of six, and hundreds of thousands were working full time by their twelfth birthdays. Since there was little time for play it is not surprising that there was not much of a toy industry up to that time.

Yet, most children did find time to play—even those children of the early settlers in America. They sometimes played at the risk of punishment by their elders, many of whom were pious, hardworking Puritans whose religious beliefs discouraged fun or frivolity.

Youngsters who came to the New World found that some of the Indians' toys were similar to their own. Indian boys were fond of ball games, foot races, hunting and fishing and other games that required a great deal of wit, physical strength and dexterity. Indian girls played with dolls, dishes and other toys made from native materials. (It is to be noted that elaborately dressed dolls were among the first gifts distributed to the Indians by the English colonists who arrived at Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina, in 1585, as recorded by that expedition's chronicler, Thomas Hariot.)

While the American Indians were highly ingenious in inventing toys for their young, the children who arrived at Plymouth and the Puritans who came to Plymouth were not without their favorite dolls and other trinkets of childhood. While adults found materials such as wood, stone, shells, gourds and other native items useful in the construction, furnishing and running of their homes, the children—in addition to contributing their share both in the fields and in the home—fashioned toys and pas-

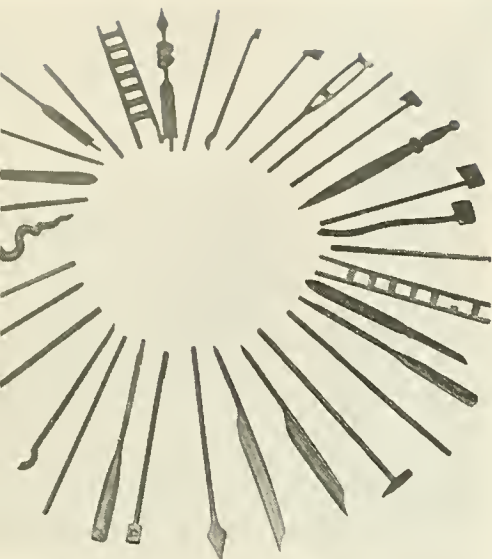
sages for themselves. With a sharp bladed knife a boy could make bows and arrows, tops, wooden balls, animal traps, hoops, whistles from willow branches or chestnut wood, popguns from the twigs of the elderberry bush, and various kinds of traps for catching animals. Girls could have dolls made of corn husks and cobs, dolls' furniture made of birch bark, wicker cradles, dishes from shells and seed pods, and even a turkey bone topped with a blob of wax for a head and dressed in a scrap of cloth often made a lovable doll.

In spite of much hard work, excessive religious zeal among some, fears and superstitions among many, and strict laws governing most work and play, progress became evident in other things. As the years passed, the settlers became more closely knit in work and recreation. By the Middle 1700's grownups enjoyed themselves more and it was only natural that the children followed suit.

Each of the racial groups who colonized America contributed their share of toys and games. The Dutch



In early Puritan households, the Noah's Ark was considered a satisfactory "Sunday toy" because of its religious connotations.



Hand-carved jackstraws when thrown in a heap create a game of skill and patience, as each "straw" is lifted without disturbing the rest.



China dolls are still favorites in many antique shops across America. Every little girl wanted one in the 1800's.

who settled in New York contributed greatly to our heritage, especially to the heritage of our children. A fun loving people, they introduced many games, contests and pastimes to the new world. They also gave us Santa Claus—who, as St. Nicholas, is the patron saint of Amsterdam. The German settlers, in Pennsylvania, gave us one of childhood's greatest delights—the Christmas tree, and brought century-old traditions of toymaking to America. The Irish (who contributed the light in the window), the Scotch-Irish, the Swiss and Jews all contributed of their heritage of toys and games to American childhood.

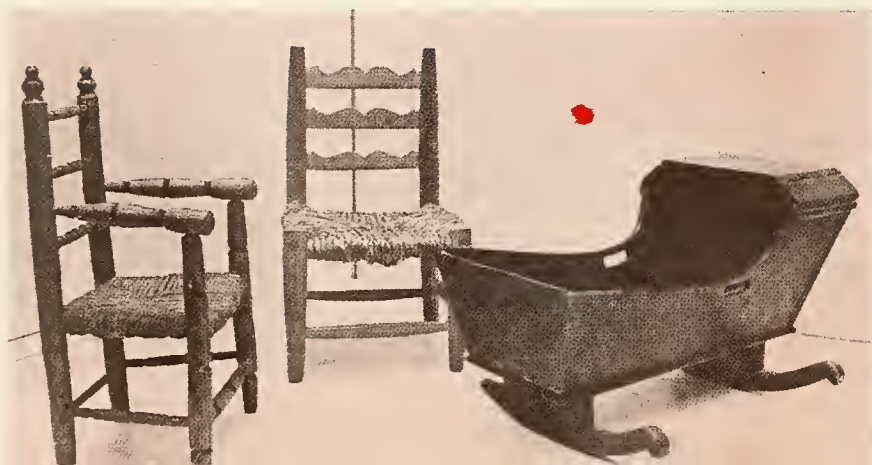
During the Seventeenth Century, in New England, many skilled craftsmen were being developed. Inventive, ingenuous, industrious, many were farmers who, with practice, became experts in their particular crafts. Almost every town had its own shoemaker, blacksmith, carpenter, cooper, miller, tanner, weaver, mason, bricklayer, tailor, and wheelwright. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania developed their artisans, too. Rich families of the cities and wealthy plantation owners could afford to import things they wanted, but the ordinary farmers and townspeople could not. Thus, when they wished greater comforts for the home, better tools, and toys for their

children the artisans made them.

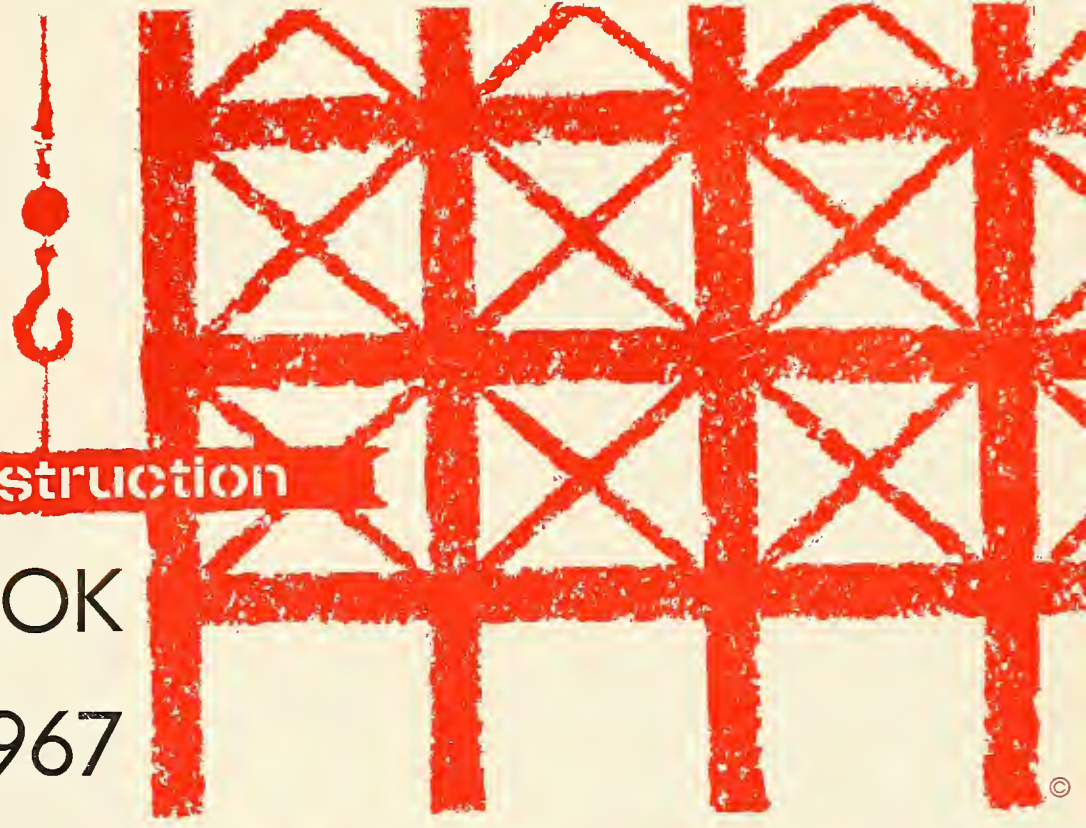
As new materials were found in the colonies, the artisan really came to the fore. Bog iron gave the material with which to make better plows, shoes for horses, pots and kettles for the kitchen. And, as the blacksmith forged shoes for horses, it was only natural that he came to make ice skates for the boys, to replace those made of bone. As the potter turned clay into churns, crocks, pitchers and plates, he also magically transformed bits of clay into miniature animals, birds and dishes for the children. Carpenters and cabinet-makers built doll houses, constructed wagons and sleds, boats, doll cradles and wooden sleighs.

Manufactured toys in the colonies date to the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, when many farmers becoming adept at craft work devoted considerable time to small-scale manufacturing as well as agriculture. Tench Coxe, in his *View of the United States of America*, in 1794 wrote: "That part of the tradesmen and manufacturers who live in the country generally reside on small lots and farms of one to twenty acres, which they cultivate at leisure times . . . or by letting out fields for a part of the produce. . . . This union of manufacture and farming is found to be very convenient

Continued on Page 35



The doll furniture at right was produced by early American craftsmen. Like other toys accompanying this article (excepting the dolls above), they are from the Smithsonian collection.



United States

construction

OUTLOOK 1967

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC OUTLAYS EXPECTED TO LEVEL OFF IN THE COMING YEAR

■ At the end of each calendar year, two predictions on future construction are studied closely by the building and construction trades—one comes from the Building Materials and Construction Industries Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce; the other from the F. W. Dodge Company, a private firm which keeps close watch on the nation's business pulse.

Last month, each of these oracles of statistical data came through with conservative, but optimistic predictions that construction would be greater in 1967 than it was in 1966.

The Dodge Report, which covers major construction on a "contract value" basis, shows an estimated rise of 3% in total construction, moving from \$50.525 billion in 1966 to \$51.975 billion in 1967 . . . this in spite of the current tight money crisis in home construction.

The Department of Commerce, which pretty much covers all construction, large and small, anticipates that construction spending in 1967 will reach \$76.1 billion, only slightly more than the \$75.9 billion estimate for 1966.

Private housing starts are expected to be within a range of 1,050,000 to 1,150,000 units, compared with 1,200,000 starts in 1966. While credit stringencies are expected to carry over into the early months of 1967, the forecast assumes there will be some easing of credit in the second half of 1967 which could bring an upward trend in housing starts at that time. Spending on new housing units in 1967 is expected to dip 5 percent below the estimated 1966 level, to \$18.3 billion.

■ With the bulk of the 1967 decline in housing starts concentrated in multi-family units, single-family housing starts could rise to an annual rate of 900,000 by the end of the year.

The physical volume of construction in 1967 (adjusted for price increases) is expected to dip below the 1966 level. While no increase is expected in total construction employment, it is anticipated that shortages will continue in some skills.

Among other highlights in the BDSA report:

Private nonresidential building in 1967 is expected to approach the

\$20-billion mark—a moderate increase of 5 percent over 1966 in contrast to this year's 15-percent expansion. The shortage of investment funds, plus suspension of the investment tax credit is expected to bring the expansion of industrial facilities down from the 32-percent increase in 1966 to an estimated 10-percent gain in 1967. The Commerce Department report also forecasts that the expansion of commercial building volume will moderate further—increasing by only 4 percent in 1967, to \$7.6 billion.

Along with the slower growth in suburban housing development, a dip is forecast in educational and religious building in 1967. Spending for educational facilities, both public and private, is expected to slip 3 percent, to \$6 billion; while a decline of 8 percent—to \$1.15 billion—is forecast for religious building.

Public utility construction is expected to maintain the \$6.3 billion level of 1966. A projected 16-percent decline in the gas industry's construction spending will offset gains of 2 to 8 percent forecast for telephone and telegraph, electric

utilities, railroads, and petroleum pipelines.

The 4-percent decline forecast in public building construction should hold total public construction to the 1966 level of \$23.6 billion. Highway and street expenditures are expected to advance 3 percent, to \$8.1 billion. Military construction, which has been trending downward in recent years, is seen turning up by 7 percent. Gains are also forecast in sewer and water construction activity, with increases estimated at 7 and 4 per cent, respectively.

■ Next year the actions of government—both by its expenditures and by its anti-inflationary policies—will have even more to do with shaping the total economic environment than has been the case this year.

Government spending will be a strongly expansionary force next year. If the war continues along its present course, the annual rate of defense spending will rise throughout 1967 at more than \$2,000,000,000 every three months. There will be some offsetting reduction in non-defense spending, but total government spending (including state and local) will show almost as large a gain in 1967 as in 1966.

Consumers will also be adding greatly to total demand next year. With the labor force now pretty much employed, with wage rates rising, the potential increase in consumer incomes next year poses a strong inflationary threat.

■ Some of this pressure is likely to be relieved by a moderate hike in income taxes (both personal and corporate) in the near future, holding the rise in disposable income within safer bounds. Even so, the advance in consumer spending will be a consistently buoyant force throughout 1967.

Another key element in the 1967 economic outlook is business capital spending. As will be explained shortly, plant and equipment outlays will be rising much less rapidly next year than during 1965 and 1966. And in the latter half of next year—as the heaviest impact of the suspension of accelerated depreciation

and of the tax credit is felt—the rate of capital spending will be in temporary decline.

The combined effect of the above demands indicates that there isn't going to be much relief from the present taut conditions through the middle of next year at the earliest.

It is interesting to note that in the closing months of next year, the annual rate of our Gross National Product will be passing the \$800,000,000,000 level—an increase of more than \$45,000,000,000, or six percent, above the fourth quarter of this year. ■

F. W. Dodge Company's Construction Forecast

Estimates / 1967

*Construction
Contract Value (in
millions of dollars)*

	1966 preliminary*	1967 estimated	PER CENT CHANGE
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS			
Commercial	\$ 5,900	\$ 6,050	+ 3%
Manufacturing	3,525	3,750	+ 6
Educational	4,900	4,950	+ 1
Hospital	1,775	2,000	+13
Public	800	850	+ 6
Religious	800	775	- 3
Recreational	800	850	+ 6
Miscellaneous	675	675	—
TOTAL	\$19,175	\$19,900	+ 4%
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS			
One and Two Family	\$13,100	\$13,800	+ 5%
Apartments	4,150	4,250	+ 2
Nonhousekeeping	1,500	1,600	+ 7
TOTAL	\$18,750	\$19,650	+ 5%
TOTAL BUILDINGS	\$37,925	\$39,550	+ 4%
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION			
Streets, Highways and Bridges	\$ 6,450	\$ 6,700	+ 4%
Utilities	1,800	1,525	-15
Sewer and Water	1,675	1,600	- 4
Other Nonbuilding Construction	2,675	2,600	- 3
TOTAL	\$12,600	\$12,425	- 1%
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	\$50,525	\$51,975	+ 3%
DODGE INDEX (1957-59=100)	146.4	151	

* Eight months actual; four months estimated

TIGHT



MONEY

■ Building Trades Warn Tight Money Threatens Depression

The construction industry is being "maneuvered into a depression" by the tight money policy but will not go into it alone, the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned in a recent statement attacking high interest rates.

"We know," the council declared, "that every segment and sector of industry after industry will go with us. . . . It is ridiculous to talk about a housing program and then allow money mismanagement to stop the construction of 400,000 houses.

"It is equally ridiculous to talk about schools, highways, sewers, hospitals, clinics and then make their construction impossible because of the high cost of inflated money."

The council said it will call on the incoming Congress to give leadership in helping to solve the problem. Specifically, it said, it will ask the Banking & Currency Committees of the House and Senate to seek methods "to correct inequities in our monetary program which are now uncontrolled by the representatives of the people."

The study of the detrimental effects of tight money should cover all facets of the economy, not just the construction industry, the statement said. The aid of the AFL-CIO and of state and local building trades councils will be sought, it added.

The council blamed the nations' plight on action of the Federal Reserve Board in September 1965 raising the discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent and boosting the permissible top interest rate on certificates of deposit to 5.5 percent.

The effect, it declared, was "to start an interest spiral throughout every segment of our economy from the cost of the federal debt to the operation of the smallest retail establishment."

"The construction industry, particularly the home building field, has already seriously felt the impact of the drying up of the money supply," the statement said. "Residential housing starts in September 1966 were off on an annual average by 400,000 (about 35 percent) from September 1965—an annual rate of 1,070,000 as contrasted to 1,453,000 starts in 1965. . . .

"This chaotic condition has developed in less than a year. Much of the housing construction listed as statistical starts was planned and funded well in advance of the FRB action. Cancellation of plans and lack of financing should make this picture more bleak in the building season of 1967."

An indication of the effect of tight money on jobs was given in the September employment figures of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, which showed a "slightly more" than seasonal drop of 116,000 in contract construction employment. The drop was attributed to "the slowdown in private residential construction."

The BCTD executive council at its meeting elected Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers as 10th vice president. He succeeds his predecessor in the international union—John Murphy, who resigned. (AFL-CIO NEWS SERVICE)

■ Tight Money Drives Housing Starts Down to 20-Year Low

Bitter labor complaints against today's "tight money" high interest rates—notably by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department—have been justified by latest statistics on the housing industry.

These show that during the month of October housing starts dropped to only 80,000 private units for an annual rate of 848,000 or well below the more than a million unit rate that is more nearly normal. The October rate a year ago actually was 1,411,000.

Both industry and labor economists attribute the serious "depression" in private housing to record-high interest rates which have made it extremely difficult for builders and for home-needing individuals to obtain mortgage and financing money.

The drop in housing starts began last spring not long after the Federal Reserve Bank touched off today's "tight money" market by increasing the bank discount rate—an increase which touched off higher and higher interest rates all along the line. The building and loan industry was hit especially hard because people with money to invest have been attracted to the higher interest rates offered by commercial banks and even the government.

The last time that housing starts were as low as they now are was at the end of World War II. At that time housing starts dropped to an annual rate of 957,000, the first time in many years that they were below the one million mark.

Last month's drop in building starts was felt mostly in the Northeast where the rate fell from 196,000 to 114,000 but declines also were reported from the North Central, the South and the West.

The National Association of Homebuilders commented: "We are in a real recession in housing and it doesn't look like we are going to get out of it until at least mid-1967," while a government analyst confessed: "We broke a record—the wrong way." (PAI)





Washington **ROUNDUP**

'WE'LL KEEP MOVING'—Organized labor may not "move as fast" in legislative terms as a result of the 1966 elections, "but we'll keep moving, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

At a press conference following the opening day session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's fall meeting here, Meany, in reply to reporters' queries, said the election results indicated it will be more difficult to get good legislation from the 90th Congress.

He added that he was somewhat concerned about proposals to enact compulsory arbitration measures, reaffirming labor's historic opposition. He acknowledged that the outlook for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley are "pretty dim."

NEW WAGE-HOUR GUIDE—Effects of the amended-wage-hour law on 38 million U. S. workers are spelled out in a new Labor Dept. pamphlet, "Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act as Amended in 1966." It covers minimum wage and overtime schedules, overtime pay computation, equal pay for equal work and similar subjects. Single copies of the booklet, WHPC Publication 1159, may be obtained without charge from the Labor Dept., Washington, D.C. 20210, or from department offices in other cities. New FLSA amendments, effective next Feb. 1, will bring 8.1 million additional workers under the law.

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY—"I Do, I Do," opened its pre-Broadway run in Washington, last month. One episode that delighted Capital audiences centered on the young hero's stunned reaction when he suddenly finds himself married. Not until that moment, he tells his bride, had he grasped the enormous implications of just saying, "I do." Slightly appalled, he tells her: "Suddenly I see looming behind you the women of the past—the biggest trade union in history."

MANPOWER APPOINTMENT—Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz has named Robert J. Brown, Minnesota Employment Security Commissioner, as Assistant Manpower Administrator for programs. Brown will assist Stanley Ruttenberg, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who directs the Manpower Administration programs.

NO CONSTRUCTION SLOWDOWN—President Johnson asked major city mayors to hold up on construction spending. Most regretfully refused request, continued with planning and building facilities urgently needed for public services.

ECONOMY EVER UPWARD—Despite drops in housing starts, factory orders, government economists have revised sights on national output estimates upward, now believe it may hit \$740 billion for year, up from previous estimate of \$722 billion.

MAIL MESS—Look for monumental mail jam in pre-Christmas period. Even now Postoffice Department is seeking answers to pile-ups, yet officially denying one exists. Best bet: better mail extra early this year. Postal unions blame bad management in P.O. Department.

ROW HOUSES RETURN—Despite slump in over-all housing starts, starts on row houses are up as much as 25 percent in some areas. Causes: soaring land costs, buyer interest in rehabilitated row houses, economies possible in row construction, according to National Association of Home Builders.

Signal 13

Carpenters Answer California Highway Patrol's Emergency Call For Crash Construction Program

"SIGNAL 13" is the generally accepted police call number meaning that a fellow policeman is in trouble and needs help immediately.

Out in Sacramento, California, recently the tables were turned and the California Highway Patrol sent out a "Signal 13" call for more than two score carpenters from various California local unions to help other building tradesmen in a crash building program for large additions to the Highway Patrol Academy in Sacramento.

The reason for the emergency call could be laid to California's status as the No. 1 state in the union, population-wise. With the state's population booming, traffic increasing, and public safety being threatened on the highways, the state legislature ordered highway patrol forces doubled, from three to six thousand.

Thus the stage was set for the Highway Patrol's sending out of its "Signal 13" to our California members.

Contracts were let for construction of large additions to the Academy in Sacramento and a firm deadline for project completion was made, and then the rains came.

Suddenly, minor problems appeared insurmountable. Trucks, for instance, couldn't be driven to the construction site.

But the 60-day deadline didn't waver. Every day over would exact a financial penalty from the contractor.

But construction crews and suppliers, showing invention that is time-honored in the trade, completed 15 new buildings and three additions in the time allotted. Within 60-days after the first nail was driven officers were being trained in police methods at the new Academy buildings.

The team on the muddy field consisted of Weyerhaeuser Company as the major supplier and Dynafab Educational Environment Corp. of Burbank, Calif., erecting the structures plus 20 sub-contractors from the Sacramento area.

Carpenters for the academy job came from various carpenter locals of the Sacramento and Yolo Counties District Council . . . dispatched by Business Representatives Claude Hall, Paul Langston, and Anthony Bacchi.

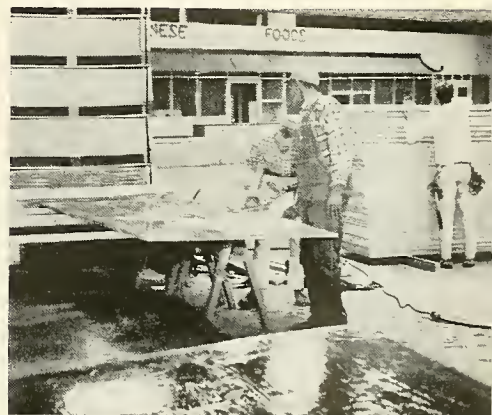
During on-site construction the nearby State Fairground buildings were rented for prefabrication of sections which were then trucked to the site.

A new three-in-one material, prefinished siding/Panel 15, was selected as the finished exterior. Since it provided structural sheathing and

Terrain conditions surrounding California Highway Patrol Academy construction site ran from bad to worse. This is one of better days when trucks could make it up to site under their own power. At other times trucks were hooked to cats and dragged like sleds.

reflective insulation in a single application. It is a combination of exterior plywood and aluminum prefinished at the factory with a baked-on vinyl coating guaranteed not to need refinishing for 15 years.

"You can't imagine," Bus. Rep. Hall said, "just how bad conditions were. The mud was so deep we had to hook tractors to trucks and haul them in like sleds."



Brotherhood members cut in prefinished siding in fairground buildings.



Captain L. A. Overhouse, officer in charge of the academy, was amazed at what he witnessed.

"I honestly don't know how the construction crews managed to get the work done.

"Just looking at the area," Overhouse said, "you would have sworn it was impossible. But they managed and we were able to fulfill our expansion promise to the legislature."

Estimated cost of the project was \$750,000 for constructing a dining hall addition, two office additions, ten dormitories, two double classrooms, a recreation building, storage building and one building divided to make classroom and laundry facilities.

Full scale storms of long duration don't often hit California. When they do, workmen and suppliers can be counted on to come up with the right procedures and materials to get the job done.

The enlarged Highway Patrol Academy, now training "California's finest," is ample proof of that.

1. Going from one building to another meant wading through 'dobe mud that ranged in depth from 6 to 18 inches. During construction period one crew did nothing but try to keep mud from building up on sub-floors.

2. Weather conditions made it necessary to prefab sections of buildings in rented quarters at nearby State Fair Grounds. Crew shown here is busy putting together 10 x 10-foot wall panels. Finished sections were then trucked to site as needed.

3. As storms let up and outside construction was beginning to get underway again, work at California Highway Patrol Academy was practically finished.

4. Sun breaks across finished training buildings as trainees break for class. More than 75,000 feet of prefinished siding was used on exteriors of new California Highway Patrol Academy. Durable product, applied during storm, sparkles here in more conventional California weather.

5. Classes at newly enlarged California Highway Patrol Academy get underway on schedule, thanks to group of union building tradesmen who didn't realize that weather conditions were so bad that outside work was impossible.



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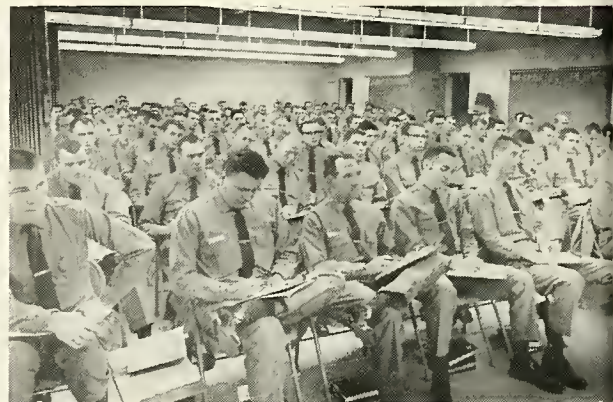
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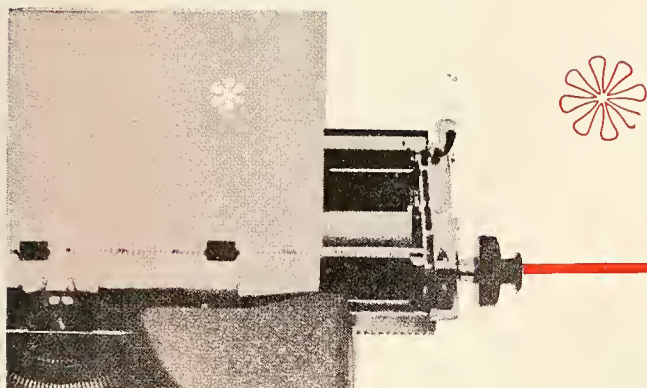
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EDITORIALS

* ***\$20 per Polluted Head***

To aid in cleaning up the nation's air and water, the 89th Congress authorized funds averaging out to nearly \$20 per man, woman, and child in the United States.

Pollution abatement bills approved by Congress this year totaled \$3.95 billion in a major effort to purify the two elements most precious to life.

The Federal billions are now ready to go to work. The next step is up to the states and their communities to apply for the money and up to a new horde of bureaucrats in Washington who will flock to administer the program.

For the sake of the smog-oppressed citizens of Los Angeles, New York, and scores of other major cities . . . for the sake of the private and commercial fishermen who ply our streams and coastlines . . . for the sake of our children, our grandchildren, and generations to come . . . we hope that the money now appropriated is spent wisely and not frittered away in pork barrel projects and administrative overhead.

The War on Poverty—certainly a worthy program—has already shown evidence of foundering because of political maneuverings and attempts by greedy interests to feed at the public trough.

Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine, author of much anti-pollution legislation, believes that "the ease with which the bills passed Congress reflects the public awareness of pollution problems."

Let us hope that he is right and that every mayor, every city councilman and every governor across the land thinks first of the common good when he takes action to participate in the new Federal-state anti-pollution program.

* ***Keep Up the Good Work***

AFL-CIO unions broke all recent yearly records for organizing success in fiscal 1966.

For the year ended last June 30, affiliated unions won 3,159 representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board—the highest number

in 13 4years—and took part in 5,461 elections, also the greatest number for the period.

The percentage of wins was 57.8, highest since fiscal 1956. As a result, AFL-CIO unions were certified as bargaining agents for 243,994 workers—the highest such number in seven years.

The fiscal 1966 figures were assembled from monthly NLRB reports by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, which noted that they followed sharp gains in 1965 and 1964 in every category—the number of elections, number won, percentage of elections won, and number of persons covered. In fiscal 1964, affiliated unions had established a post-merger record for the number of persons newly represented, and compiled the second best score for the number of elections participated in and the number won, the analysis showed.

Department Dir. William L. Kircher said the record constituted "a three-year demonstration that AFL-CIO unions are organizing more, and are organizing more effectively."

The Brotherhood was among these unions making substantial membership gains in 1966.

Let's keep up the good work in 1967!

* ***Join the Price Revolt***

The housewives' rebellion against rising food prices, flickering across the United States and Canada, this month, deserves your support. Full blame for the inflated prices may not lie with food retailers alone, but the consumer has to start somewhere in his protest and boycott.

When you shop wisely—comparing prices and avoiding gimmicks—you are joining the protest movement. In general, the housewives are trying to force supermarkets to dispense with trading stamps, bingo games, and other promotion stunts, and get down to the serious business of offering the customer something of value for his inflated money.

The purchasing power of your dollars is what keeps workers employed, but don't be fool hardy with hard-earned income.



When a member of a union needs a lawyer, how can he find the right one?

***and how can he be sure that the one he picks
is qualified to help him with his problem?***

And, what will the needed legal services cost?

These questions are of concern not only to unions and their members, but to lawyers as well. The program described in this article is one method by which many bar associations are now trying to provide satisfactory answers.

The rising American standard of living and the growing complexities of modern life mean that most of us are more and more likely to meet legal problems in our everyday life. We are faced with legal problems growing out of the buying, owning, and selling property. We are likely to have tax problems and insurance problems requiring legal help. We may be concerned with the laws governing inheritance. In addition, we

are meeting legal problems relating to our right under the growing multitude of governmental programs, both federal and state.

The legal profession has long recognized the need for satisfying these expanding demands for legal services and has endeavored to find ways of providing such services to all who need them at costs all can afford to pay. One device that has proved effective in many years is the Lawyer Referral Service. The idea began nearly thirty years ago with bar associations in Chicago and Los Angeles. Since then, the plan has received the approval and support of the American Bar Association and has spread across the country.

Sponsored and supervised by local bar associations, the Lawyer Referral Service is a simple method of introducing people with legal problems to capable lawyers. Its basic elements are (1) a panel of practicing lawyers who agree to serve people referred to them by the Referral Service; (2) a method of directing people who need legal help to appropriate lawyers on the panel; and (3) a fixed fee for the client's initial consultation with a panel lawyer, with fees for any additional legal services to be agreed upon between the lawyer and the client.

Lawyers who serve on Lawyer Referral panels are regular practicing attorneys who wish to participate in a worthwhile public service and

who meet the standards that are set by the local bar association. They must be licensed and in good standing, and any lawyer who becomes the subject of disciplinary action by the bar association is ordinarily removed promptly from the panel. Most bar associations require that their panel members be full-time practitioners; many insist that they have at least one year of experience in practice before they became eligible to receive referral cases; some have adopted other requirements as well. Typically, a practicing lawyer wishing to receive clients from the Lawyer Referral Service must submit a written application, by which he gives the details of his education and experience. He also agrees to serve all clients referred to him and to abide by the rules of the Referral Service. In addition, he may be asked to undergo a personal interview with the bar association committee that supervises the plan. Members of Referral panels are also often required to help pay the cost of operating the Service by paying an annual panel membership fee.

The operation of the Lawyer Referral Service is simple. The individual needing legal help contacts the Lawyer Referral office, either in person or by telephone, and talks briefly with the one who makes the referrals. The nature of his problem is determined, and arrangements are made for him to see an appropriate lawyer selected from the panel. He then proceeds to the lawyer's office, where he receives the needed legal services.

What of the cost of legal services obtained through the Lawyer Referral Service? For the service rendered in helping a person to find a lawyer, most Referral Services charge nothing at all, although a few do ask a small fee—usually a dollar or less—as a contribution toward the cost of maintaining the Service. The fee that panel members may charge a referral client for the first consultation is customarily set by the Referral Service and made known to the client in advance. Some Referral Services have fixed this fee as low as \$3. A few have selected higher amounts, anywhere from \$7.50 to \$15. The majority, however, have chosen \$5 as the fee panel lawyers may charge for the first half hour consultation

with clients sent to them by the Referral Service. Thus, the client knows when he goes to the lawyer's office that the first visit will cost him no more than this set fee. Legal services that may be required beyond this initial consultation, and the fees to be paid for them, are matters for agreement between the client and the lawyer. Such fees will usually be based upon a schedule recommended by the local bar association, and they may be modified as required by the client's financial situation. The rules of most Referral Services provide that fee disputes or other controversies arising between the lawyer and the client may be submitted to arbitration, customarily by a committee of the local bar association.

The lawyer Referral Service offers a number of significant benefits. First, of course, the plan makes it easy to locate capable lawyers to handle legal problems. Second, the legal services are performed by independent practitioners who are bound by a strict code of ethics to give complete loyalty to the client and his interests. Third, the client will have the assurance that the lawyers on the panel have been carefully screened by the sponsoring local bar association. Fourth, the Referral panel is set up in many communities so that problems in special fields are handled by lawyers experienced in those particular fields. Fifth, the person using the Service knows in advance what his visit to the lawyer's office will cost, has assurance that the fees for other services performed by the lawyer will be reasonable, and knows that he has recourse to arbitration should he be dissatisfied.

The virtues of the Lawyer Referral plan are well illustrated by the small number of complaints received from people who have used the Service. Without exception, bar associations operating Referral Services report that complaints, either about fees or about the quality of service rendered, are rare. For example, one Lawyer Referral Service, handling several thousand cases a year, reported that only one serious fee dispute had arisen during its first ten years of operation, and that this single dispute had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

How extensive is the Lawyer Referral movement? Referral Services are now operating in more than 220 communities across the country, and the plan is spreading rapidly. In 1964, nearly 20,000 lawyers participated in the program, and almost 150,000 people received legal services through it. Many of the most successful Lawyer Referral Services have made special efforts to reach people employed in business and industry, either through unions or through employers—and, in some instances, through both.

What does this all mean for labor unions and their members?

For the members, of course, it means that a ready source of legal help is available to them when they need it. Usually the Lawyer Referral Service will be listed in the "Attorneys" or "Lawyers" section of the "Yellow Pages" directory. It will also be listed in the regular telephone directory. The Referral Service may be made known to the public through television and radio announcements or through newspaper publicity. In some places, union officers or personnel offices can direct union members to the Referral Service. And, if a Referral Service cannot be located from any of these sources, a call to the city or county bar association will reveal whether or not a Service is operated in the community.

For the unions, the Lawyer Referral Service represents an opportunity to work with the legal profession in providing a significant and worthwhile service to union members. Where local bar associations haven't yet established Referral Services, union leaders might appropriately contact the bar leaders and encourage them to do so. Where Lawyer Referral Services are established, local bar association leaders will surely welcome the cooperation of labor unions in improving and expanding their Referral Services so that they will do an even better job of meeting the legal needs of union members.

The American Bar Association Standing Committee on Lawyer Referral Service is dedicated to the task of improving existing methods, and of finding new methods, of providing

Continued on Page 34

Women Delegates

TO THE 30TH GENERAL CONVENTION



1



2



3



4



There was a time when a Brotherhood convention was an all-male assembly, but those days are gone, as more women workers become employed in manufacturing and fabricating industries. The 30th General Convention, held in Kansas City, Missouri, September 19-23, welcomed ten women delegates from at least four districts. Pictures on this page introduce them:

1. Miss Lorraine Sullivan, delegate from Local 596, St. Paul, Minn., is introduced by District 5 Board Member Leon Greene.

2. Board Member Cecil Shuey introduces four delegates from the Third District: Elizabeth Bennett, Local 3151, Livermore, Ky.; Margaret Kline, Local 1910, New Castle, Ind.; Louise Baxter and June Lofton, both of Local 934, New Albany, Ind.

3. Board Member Henry Chandler of the 4th District introduces, from left, Mildred Smith, Local 2523, Memphis, Tenn.; and Peorlie Baines and Rosemary Hilton, both of Local 3031, Jackson, Miss.

4. C. R. Bartilini, president of the California State Council, and Alfred Figone of Bay Counties District Council introduce Anna Winters, financial secretary, Local 2665, Santa Ana, Calif.; Jon McAlister, recording secretary, Local 1553, Los Angeles; and Rose White, business representative, Local 2565, San Francisco.



Victory for Miami District Council

NLRB Orders Phony Florida Labor Union to 'Disestablish' Itself

The Carpenters District Council of Miami, Fla., has won a resounding victory against a company-dominated, phony labor union which has been used by a number of Florida contractors to keep legitimate unions off their jobs.

The council's success affects all building trades unions of the Miami area.

The victory came in a decision by the National Labor Relations Board ordering the "National Federation of Labor, Inc." to "cease and desist" from representing workers for the purpose of collective bargaining; to rescind all collective bargaining agreements with employers in the State of Florida; to disestablish itself as a labor organization, and to notify through the mails all employers with whom it has dealt of these actions.

The case, which was brought by the Carpenters District Council of Miami, Florida and Vicinity, AFL-CIO with the participation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has its roots in formation of the United Southern Employees Association which was ordered abolished by the NLRB in 1961. The National Federation of Labor became the successor organization and continued its activities for the benefit of employers with whom it made various agreements.

These agreements, as pointed out in the current NLRB decision, were

basically for the benefit of the employers of the Federation's organizers. The so-called "collective-bargaining" agreements that were entered into with employers were for the benefit of those employers and not for that of the workers concerned.

"More specifically," the NLRB decision said, "the record shows that during the period concerned, the NFL has been utilized by employers to thwart the free choice of their employees and the organizational efforts of other unions. The record is replete with instances where a bargaining relationship with NFL was sought by various contractors to counter recognition or bargaining demands of various building trades unions. Actual bargaining, in some cases, was preceded by the contractor arranging for NFL representatives to meet with and organize their employees, while in others, it commenced with neither inquiry nor concern on the part of the employers for the representative status of the union."

Contracts were drawn up that contained little if any benefits for the workers involved. Wage scales were set up, but the employer was permitted to classify employees for pay purposes; the ratio between journeymen and apprentices was left to the employer; there were no provisions for overtime or holidays; there were no provisions for retirement or wel-

fare funds "or any of the other types of funds usually established for the benefit of employees and normally contributed to by employers."

The NLRB also pointed to the hypocrisy of the National Labor Federation in "propagandizing" against the union shop as "Communism and Nazism" while itself "party to collective-bargaining agreements which unlawfully conditioned job referrals on membership in the NFL." Florida is a "right-to-work" state.

Knuckle Joint, Anyone?

Moss Schaffer of Local 246, New York City is a cabinet-making craftsman who reproduces antiques . . . down to the most precise detail. He has a problem which he hopes some reader of *The Carpenter* can solve for him:

He has been searching for months for detailed drawings of the original knuckle joint found in the Pembroke and Sofa Tables of the 18th Century. Knuckle joints of the type he is seeking were produced by William Chippendale and other early craftsmen. Schaffer can produce sketches of them from memory, but he has been baffled in his efforts to create a working drawing.

Can any reader help him? His address is: 300 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Button ! Button !

Who's Got

A ^{CLIC} Button ?

Button, Button, Who's Got A Button? . . . If you are not sporting a CLIC button on your lapel then you're not taking the Brotherhood's legislative business seriously. Now that the elections are over the job of enacting laws that will aid the working man and woman in the 90th session of Congress gets under way.

And the political facts of life are these (if you don't already know them): you can't get laws passed if you won't spend a little money to elect candidates friendly to labor and then spend some more money to see that organized labor's position gets across to Congress. After all, many of the bills that will come before Congress this next session, like 14-b repeal, are ultimately bread and butter issues to the working man and woman. Situs picketing is another.



Button presented
for \$1 membership
contribution

So to get the ball rolling, purchase your CLIC button from your local union secretary today and wear it proudly.



Gold Button presented
for donation of \$10
or more

CARPENTERS **L**EGISLATIVE **I**MPROVEMENT **C**OMMITTEE

Chicago Carpenters Institute

Unique Safety Training Program

Teach safe job practices early and the lessons are well remembered.

That's the idea behind the safety indoctrination received by young men in the pre-apprenticeship program jointly sponsored by the Chicago Carpenters District Council and the Builders Association of Chicago.

Cooperating in the work are Washbourne Trade School, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, insurance companies and the National Safety Council.

A group of young men who were completing the pre-apprenticeship program followed up their classroom work with a tour of a construction project.

The trainees were wearing new "freshman" hard hats of bright green.

Adolph Dardar, apprentice coordinator, said the wearing of hard hats is part of the uniform of all pre-apprenticeship trainees touring job sites.

"We especially wanted them to see this project on their first tour of high-rise construction," Dardar said. "The general contractor, Crane Construction Company, insists on safe practices, as do practically all of the builders in the Chicago area."

The firm has instructed its supervisors and representatives of subcontractors to conduct their operations in such a manner "that safe working conditions will be provided for all employees involved on this project, and further, to provide protection for all others who might come into contact with these operations."

A completely equipped first aid station is on the job site. Crane employed one of the nation's first construction nurses to give quick treatment in case of injuries to the tradesmen. She's Mrs. Jean Rakowski Welch, one of the few registered nurses in the country who wears a hard hat as part of her uniform.

"I love the work," Mrs. Welch said. "The men are wonderful. My value to the company and the men depends on my ability to persuade, to educate, to deal with a variety of situations, to prepare for emergency well in advance of need and to eliminate those hazards I see or merely suspect."

"That the difference between a construction nurse and a first aid kit."



STAIRWAY TO SAFETY—These young men have safety on the job as part of their pre-apprenticeship training before they are indentured as Carpenter apprentices in the program jointly sponsored by the Carpenters District Council and the Builders Association of Chicago. They're wearing hard hats which will be used by all pre-apprenticeship trainees on job site tours. Photos were taken during tour of a building construction site. Crane Construction Company is general contractor. Going up the stairs—front row—from left—George Vest, Jr., newly-elected president, Carpenters District Council; Hugh McRae, assistant secretary, Builders Association of Chicago; Steve Steurer, Carpenters' superintendent member, Carpenters Local 80; and Adolph Dardar, apprentice coordinator. Second row—Viking Anderson and Harry Weber, instructors. Trainees are (going up) Sam Campbell and Karl Ingebrigtsen; Tom Samocki and Peter Sauer; Jerry McDonald, Michael Stirn and Bruce Griffith; Tom Burmeister, Robert De Lucas and Robert Reynolds; Warren Fountaine, Paul Rathunde and James Stasik; James Nordberg, John S. Matkovic and Brad Venturelli.

Accident prevention meetings are held at the job and planning levels. The sessions are conducted by the safety consultant of the American Motorists Insurance Company, which also supplies special literature to help promote on-the-job safety.

George Vest Jr., newly elected president of the Carpenters District Council, was at the job site to welcome the young trainees. He said it was never too early to instill safe work practices in men who expect to be Carpenters.

The pre-apprenticeship program is the first step to achievement of the title of journeymen for the young men. They are referred to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Carpenters District Council and the Building Association by school counselors, the Illinois State Employment Service and other agencies.

The 12-week full-time program at Washbourne Trade School includes courses in mathematics, drawing, blue print reading, shop practices, use of tools and safety. During this period, they are paid subsistence, they get the remainder of their wages in a lump sum after completing their first year.

Following tests and full admission to the apprenticeship program, they will be indentured to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee. They'll work under supervision of skilled journeymen Carpenters four days a week and attend Washbourne for related training one day a week for a year and a half. Then, the young men will get their training on the job full time.

Apprentices get 45% of journeymen's scale (currently \$5.20 an hour)

Continued on Page 22

Indiana Millwrights take 'post graduate' training in precision instrument



Business Agent Sam Spitale explains a principle involved in instrument sighting.

HAMMOND, IND.—To the average layman, the term "Wild Heerbrugg Gun" probably suggests a big weapon for shooting elephants, but to the journeyman millwright it means a challenging precision instrument for sighting and setting machinery which he is trained to install.

As the work of the millwright becomes more and more complex in the modern world, instruments like the Wild Heerbrugg Gun becomes necessary tools of the trade. Journeyman millwrights must be trained in their use, if the Brotherhood is to retain its work in the craft.

Last July 16 Sam Spitale, business representative of Local 599 of Hammond, Ind., held a special meeting for the millwrights of the Lake County District Council area and introduced them to the Wild Heerbrugg Gun. With the assistance of a representative of the Wild Heerbrugg Instrument Co., Inc., Spitale gave the assembled members basic instruction in the proper use and performance of the tripod-mounted instrument. Approximately 100 journeymen attended the seminar and workshop.

Eugene Nagron, manufacturer's representative, gave detailed information about the use of the N-111, as the instrument is called.

The instruction at Hammond was sanctioned by the United Brotherhood's Training Department. It is only one of many efforts by the Brotherhood to bring new knowledge and skills to journeymen. The same type of workshop can be made available to other local unions and councils through local manufacturer's representatives and the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship Training Department. The Wild Heerbrugg Gun is only one of many precision instruments which serve as aids to the journeyman millwright. Members should take advantage of the opportunities offered to become qualified users of such equipment.



Views of the men of Local 599 gathered to learn about the Wild Heerbrugg Gun. Man in white shirt and tie at center of left photo is manufacturer's representative.



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



Bowerman, left, is presented his plaque by Omaha CLC President Danze.

LABOR STAND-OUT The Omaha Central Labor Union recently held an awards banquet. Plaques were given for outstanding work in the labor movement of the Middle West.

F. F. Bowerman of Local 253 received one of the plaques.

Brother Bowerman has been a member of the Brotherhood for 54 years. Joining Local 427 in 1912 and transferred to Local 1631 in 1914, he was elected president of Local 1631 in 1917. He was a delegate to the Tri-City District Council and elected secretary-treasurer. He has held every local union office except conductor and warden. A recording-secretary of Local 253 for 20 years, he was also a delegate to the Omaha District Council and its secretary-treasurer for 12 years.

It was through the work of Brother Bowerman that the Omaha Union Label League was re-organized. In 1948 he was elected vice-president of the State Federation of Labor; he served for eight years.

In 1940 he was active in the formation of the State Council of Carpenters and was vice-president for 12 years. Since 1950 he has attended meetings regularly and held some offices.

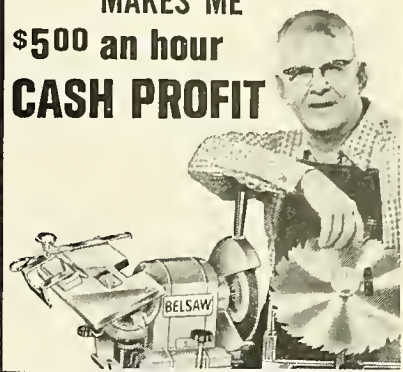
Dave Chadwell received honorable mention for his activities in the labor movement here in the Middle West. Dave is financial-secretary of Local 253. He has been a member of the Brotherhood for 30 years.

CARNEGIE MEDAL WINNER—Jeff Moore of Local 1739, St. Louis, Missouri, was among three boys recently awarded bronze medals and \$750 each by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Young Moore, 20, recently made journeyman and newly married, risked his life a year ago rescuing three unconscious persons from a burning automobile. The three youths were driving on the night of Oct. 23, 1965 when they spotted a three-car collision. Amid the fumes of burning gasoline and the shouted warnings of by-standers, they were able to save three unconscious occupants of one vehicle from near death. A patrolman on the scene said at the time that if it were not for the actions of the trio who later suffered from smoke inhalation and minor burns, the three occupants would have perished.



UNITED FUNDS across the United States are now holding their annual fund solicitations. Two of many union leader-members of labor-management teams directing a United Fund drive are shown above discussing the Construction Industry Division of the United Community Campaign of Tucson, Arizona. At right, above, is the co-chairman of the Division Bob McNeal, secretary-treasurer of the Southeastern Arizona District Council of Carpenters. Conferring with Bob at the site of the new University of Arizona Medical School are, left to right, Charles Featherston, District Representative of Operating Engineers Local 428 and Tom Roof, Jr., of Defco Construction Company and C. I. Division co-chairman.

MY SPARE TIME HOBBY MAKES ME \$500 an hour CASH PROFIT



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You can turn your spare time into Big Cash Profits with your own **COMPLETE SHARPENING SHOP**... Grind saws, knives, scissors, skates, lawn mower blades... all cutting edges. Your Own Cash Business with no inventory... right at home... no experience needed.
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All this can be yours FAST regardless of age, education, minor physical handicaps. Job enjoyment and earnings can begin AT ONCE. You learn quickly, easily. CASH IN on all kinds of locksmithing jobs. All keys, locks, parts, picks, special tools and equipment supplied. Licensed experts guide you to success.

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R. Ted Gifford
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City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE., N. W. WASH., D. C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT.)

The Name-The-Carpenter Winner

Here we go . . . we're going to make one guy happy and 1,762 other people sore!

Yes, we had a total of 1,763 entries in the "Name-the-Carpenter" Contest. The judges went into a deep purple trance, shuffled the postcards innumerable times, had six name-callings, two fist-fights and three toss-'im-outs before they came up with a winner.

After reaching one impasse, the judges decided to go home, shower and shave, before resuming their deliberations. Would you believe 16 days in continuous session? Well, would you believe most of one afternoon?

There were 14 submissions of "Chips" and variations on that theme, such as "Mr. Chips", "Chip Bord" and others.

Some contributors had a reason behind their submissions: others simply believed they had an unusual name. In the former category were those who would name him "Joe", (for Joseph the Carpenter), "Noah" (a non-union shipbuilder), "Peter" (for the McGuire who founded the Brotherhood), "Samuel Gompers" (who launched the organized U.S. labor movement), "Hutch" (for you-know-who), "Zaccheus", (who was little and climbed a sycamore tree to see a Carpenter), and "Chris", after The

Carpenter, Himself. There was also another suggestion from a young lady in Chicago who wanted us to name the carpenter "Ted" because her father is a carpenter, his name is Ted, and he's "always getting into things like yours does."

There were names such as: Nick Nokker, Sliver McGee, John Q. Nailbender, Teddy Tackwell, Claude Hammer, Ham R. Wright, Rip Sawyer, Rusty O'Nail (many variations on "nail" and "plane"), Les Noyes, Hap Hazard, I. Ken Botchit, Brad Bender, Rigor Mortis (deadly!), Chips R. Downe, Hi Ho Sliver, Mortise Butt, Hugh Murrus, Sawyer Bordup, Chisely Thumbanger, O. Howie Works, Fetch N. Carey, Happy Tooligan, Cal Amity and a triple-pun, Ivan Abel Hammar.

The judges finally decided on **O. Howie Works**, and the person submitting the winning name was **Eugene Winkler of Burbank, California**. A check for \$25 goes out to him this month.

Congratulations to Mr. Winkler and better luck next time to the 1,762 others who tried but didn't make it. When we name another humor page character, we'll let all of you know. But **O. Howie Works** ought to be good for the next 60-75 years. After that, don't write us . . . we'll write you!

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER

No Dry Cell?

The roof on the jail was faulty and, during a rainstorm, water began to drip into one of the cells. The convict yelled: "Hey, warden! Your pen is leaking!"

HAPPY NEW YEAR

To Prevent Embarrassment

One of the unfilled public needs today are adult book covers. People could put them on to cover the titles of today's best-sellers when they want to read them in public places.

Half a Loaf . . .

The rich old Texas oilman announced to his friends that he was planning to marry a 22-year-old girl. They tried to talk him out of it. "Jake, with you 82 and her 22, you know she's going to find somebody more her own age. You'll be paying all her bills and she'll be only half yours and half somebody else's!" "Well, you may be right," replied the oilman, "but I found out long ago that it's better to have a half-interest in a producing oilwell than full title to a duster!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Richly Ignorant

The newly-rich couple built a big mansion and decided to impress their new neighbors with a musicale. The husband, supposed to locate the talent, came home and told his wife: "We're in luck . . . I managed to engage a great virtuoso." "Never mind his morals," replied the wife, "can he play the piano good?"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Playing it Cool

An old maid is an elderly lady who has always thought that young men callers turn off the lights in order to cool off the room.

—Given Sims, Blaine, Wash.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Shoot the Works

The nervous hunter, afraid that someone might shoot him for a deer, decided to climb a tree and wait for a buck to come along. It didn't work. Somebody shot him for a bear.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

The Passing Fad

By the time most men learn to behave themselves they're too old to do otherwise.

THE CARPENTER

THE CURIOUS HISTORY OF LOCKS AND KEYS

BOON to Harry Houdini, bane to burglars for over 4,000 years, the lock has a history of one ingenious innovation after another. The Old Testament mentions locks, and so does much ancient literature and mythology.

The oldest known lock was discovered by Joseph Bonomi, an Italian, who wrote of an ancient lock unearthed 20 miles from Nineveh. Because Nile Valley tomb frescoes have pictured this style lock, it has become known as the Egyptian type. The discovery of the ancient lock and the Egyptian wall painting indicate that this kind of lock dates back at least 4,000 years. Surprisingly, it is similar in principle to the modern pintumbler cylinder lock developed in 1868 by Linus Yale, Jr.

Egyptian locks were made of wood and were fastened on a gate's exterior. A large wooden key with wooden pegs, which resembled an oversized toothbrush, was used to activate corresponding wooden pins or "tumblers" in the lock which kept the bolt from moving. Lifting the key raised the tumblers flush with the top of the bolt, which was then free and could be withdrawn from the staple, with the key serving as a handle.

The history of locks shows that man, in addition to his quest for security, also has an innate desire for beauty and ornamentation. One small wooden lock from the Yale Lock Col-

lection reflects the pomp and glory of the ancient Persian Empire. This small Egyptian-type lock, decorated with pearl inlay, is said to have been used by King Darius III of Persia, about 336 B.C., at Abydos.

Egyptian craftsmen were so skilled as lockmakers that their work was in great demand throughout all the ancient empires.

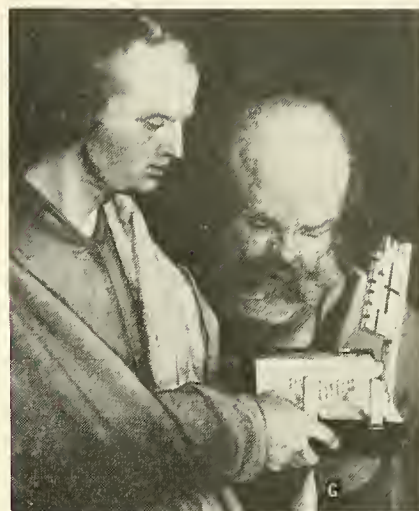
As late as 1192 A.D., an Egyptian-type lock was put on the gate of the



Materials We Work With

Holy Sepulchre of King Richard the Lion-Hearted and the Crusaders. The "Holy Sepulchre" lock, made from an extremely hard, durable wood, which withstood time and couldn't be penetrated by insects, was used constantly for 600 years. Millions of pilgrims to Jerusalem knelt and kissed this lock, and it became an object of veneration. The lock was then removed and secretly copied to give more strength and protection. The original was hidden by the Turkish government, which did not wish to destroy it, and in 1908, it was given to James Creelman, a noted American journalist, by the governor of the province. The ancient wooden lock was carried by him to America where it is now in the famous Yale Lock Collection.

The ingenuity of the ancient Greeks



Priceless hand-written copies of the Holy Bible were guarded by lock and key long before the printing press made this protective device unnecessary.

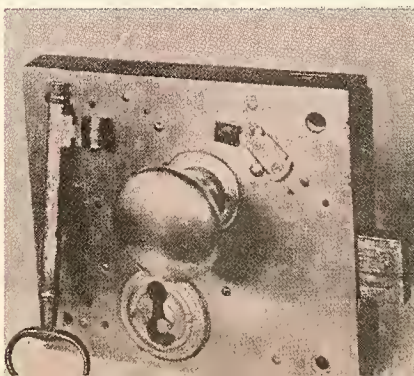
made it possible, for the first time, to lock or unlock a door from either side. In fact, the Greeks developed the first true keyhole. The Greek key was shaped like a sickle. The curved end slipped through the keyhole and engaged the bolt on the inside of door, which could then be removed to unlock the door. Greek locks were thus able to make use of the Egyptian tumbler system, and were placed on the inside of doors for added security. But Greek keys were so heavy and cumbersome they had to be carried over the shoulder, and made traveling long distances extremely inconvenient.

The keys and locks of the Romans



Photo above shows ancient but effective handcuffs with large key that fit into the wrist collar to unlock the manacles.

Early colonial settlers in America used this ingenious lock to warn of intruders. Small percussion caps inserted in a hole in the lock would explode with a loud noise when the door handle was turned, warning those inside.



Medieval wooden lock used to guard gate of the Holy Sepulchre of King Richard the Lion-Hearted is now in the Yale Lock Collection.

were more elaborate than those of the Greeks, and they made increased use of the "warded lock." Various sized and shaped obstructions were used to stop a key whose "blade" had to be of the proper shape to unlock a lock. Since Roman togas had no pockets, Roman ladies and gentlemen wore their keys on their fingers in the shape of "ring keys."

In the Middle Ages, locksmiths tried to improve on the security of the warded lock, but almost without exception, they failed to make any real change in design. Instead, they depended on involved devices to baffle thieves.

One ingenious method made use of a chest, which when opened, presented to the thief a shallow tray with five small holes in the bottom. The thief's first impulse was to shove his fingers into the holes to remove the tray to get to the treasures beneath. But as soon as he did so, a steel trap snapped on his fingers holding him there until the owner came.

The design of locks became increasingly complex and flamboyant during the Middle Ages.

Early colonial settlers in America displayed some of the ingenuity of

medieval craftsmen with a brass gun lock which might be one of the first burglar alarms used in America. This lock had a small gun built into its design. Percussion caps were inserted in a hole in the lock, and when an intruder turned the doorknob, a mechanism caused the percussion cap to explode with a loud noise.

The 19th-century locksmiths who prided themselves on their fine workmanship, brought forth many new designs and patterns which they thought would frustrate burglars. Each lock-maker was so proud of his skill that others in the profession were challenged to pick his lock if they could. Many locks were quite effective, but they were so complicated and expensive that they were impractical for use in the average home.

In the 1860's, Linus Yale, Jr., patented a lock which reappplied the ancient Egyptian tumbler principle.

Although the richest kings of antiquity could command the fine artisans to create locks for them, the average homeowner today carries with him a key vastly smaller and more compact than those of the Ancient Pharaohs. This key provides him with security that emperors would have envied.

Chicago Program

Continued from Page 17

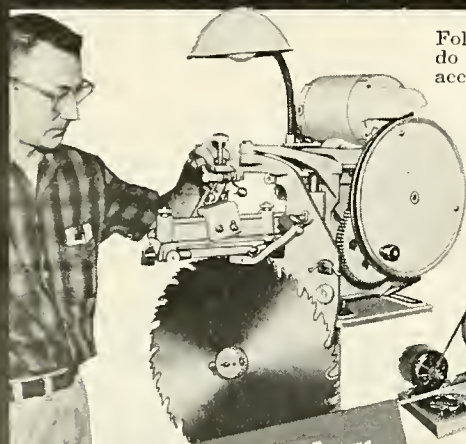
the first year; 50% (2.60) the second year; 60% (\$3.00) the third year, and 70% (\$3.90) is paid to fourth year apprentices.

Hugh McRae, assistant secretary of the Builders Association of Chicago, praised the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for instilling job safety into the work habits of the young men even before they become apprentices.

Contractors like Crane Construction Company who insist that people practice safety at all times and skilled workers trained to do their jobs efficiently and safely make it possible for the man who comes to work in the morning to go home to his family in good shape, with the knowledge that comes with a day's work well done.

The joint Safety Committee of the Chicago Building Trades Council and the Builders Association of Chicago is stimulating cooperative work on safety in all phases of construction. Making safety training part of the educational program of apprentices is a goal of the joint committee.

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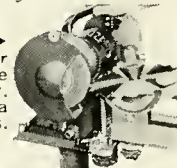
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Canadian Report

Ontario Federation Plans Union Centre

The Ontario Federation of Labor is in process of planning a union centre in the Metro Toronto area which will be the largest in Canada.

Plans for the project received another boost when the 1966 convention of the Federation endorsed a recommendation from the executive officers that the plan be pursued.

The OFL convention last year gave general approval to a resolution that such a project be considered. This year, at the Federation's convention held in mid-November, the convention of over 800 delegates, approved a specific proposal for a building to cost around three million dollars and to be situated in the fast-growing suburban area of Don Mills.

The Executive's recommendations were put to the convention by OFL Secretary-Treasurer D. F. Hamilton who is a member of the Carpenters' Union.

The Federation has 1,800 affiliated local unions, and represents almost half a million trade union members in the province of Ontario.

The structure as planned will have eight floors with about 11,000 square feet of space on each, plus meeting rooms. The Federation has set up an operating company, known temporarily as ONTFED, to raise the necessary money and to see the project through to completion.

Half a dozen major unions are already represented on the Board of ONTFED which has OFL President D. B. Archer as chairman. The Federation's secretary-treasurer is also secretary-treasurer of the company.

A deal has been completed for the two-and-a-half acre property and an architectural perspective was shown at the convention.

The Toronto and District Labor Council has voted \$100,000 for the venture which will include a large meeting hall for labor council and other meetings.

More Picketing Restrictions

In two provinces trade unionists have been jailed for contempt of court by violating court orders limiting picketing.

In both provinces, British Columbia and Ontario, the trade unionists were in effect protesting the use of court injunctions in labor disputes which have, in these particular cases, placed the weight of the law on the side of management.

In British Columbia, the judge found 22 trade union defendants guilty and handed out sentences from 15 days to six months. C. P. "Paddy" Neale, secretary, Vancouver and District Labor Council, got six months. So did T. Clarke, vice-president of IWA Local 217.

In Ontario, of 25 found guilty, 20 got fifteen days, the other five two months.

Conventions of both the B. C. Federation and the Ontario Federation of Labor heard the injustices of court injunctions in labor disputes roundly condemned. The Ontario Federation took a full page newspaper advertisement in Kingston, the convention city, to educate the public about injunctions. The advertisement was headed "Would You Go to Jail to Protect Your Rights?—25 Men Did." The copy ended with a quotation from Clarence Darrow, world-renowned U.S. defense attorney and champion of civil liberties. "As long as the world shall last," he said, "there will be wrongs, and if no man objected and if no man rebelled, those wrongs would last forever."

That's what the injunction fight is all about—to right the wrongs of court injunctions in labor disputes.

Like Charging Driver in Advance

What has to be done to get the injunction legislation changed? It has to be done both in parliament at Ottawa and in the legislatures.

In parliament there must be an amendment to the Criminal Code which now puts very narrow limits in its definition of legal picketing.

In the provinces the labor legislation must be amended at least to rule out the use of ex parte (one-sided) injunctions, but Labor is out to have all injunctions in labor disputes ruled out. The argument is, and it is a strong one, that if there is any violation on the picket line of any legislation like the Criminal Code, then the offenders should be charged under the Criminal Code—after the offense.

The injunctions at present prevent or limit picketing in case anything unlawful might happen. It's like charging a driver in advance because he *might* go through a red light.

Organizing View Is Encouraging

At the beginning of this year union membership in Canada reached an alltime high of one and three-quarter million, according to the federal department of labor. It has gone higher since.

Most major unions showed membership increases.

Continued on Page 24



EXPO 67 RECEPTION—Architect Joseph B. Schwartz discusses the attributes of one of the multi-million dollar pavilions planned for Montreal's Expo 67 with Monica Campbell, one of the exposition's hostesses, at a reception held recently at Macy's department store in New York City. Guests at the reception represented nations scheduled to participate in Expo when it opens in April. To date, over 70 countries have announced their participation.

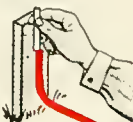
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Canadian Report

Continued from Page 23

The union organizing picture is encouraging on the whole. But the dim note is that, even with the relatively big boosts of recent years, total union membership amounts to only 30.7 per cent of the non-agricultural working force, or only 24.5 per cent of the labor force.

Blue collar workers are pretty well organized, but the white collar field is barely tapped.

Consumers Vocal About Shopping

Consumers, mainly the housewives' division, have been very vocal in Canada about increasing prices. Various consumer organizations have sprung up, calling public meetings with varying degrees of success and organizing boycotts and pickets of supermarkets.

In Canada the federal government has set up a Royal Commission on Consumer Credit which is giving priority to the prices issue. Supermarket and food manufacturer executives have been grilled by the committee and forced to divulge information about their costs and pricing and profits which they would have preferred not to.

But not all is the fault of the manufacturers and distributors. The housewife has more money today, she wants convenience in shopping and in food products. She has shown no strong aversion to trading stamps although these add as much as two to three percent to the prices she pays at the supermarket.

Nevertheless the faults of modern merchandising are numerous enough. The Ontario Federation of Labor's convention adopted a policy statement on "Wages, Prices and the Consumer" which analyzed the consumer problem without arriving at hasty conclusions, and then recommended a three-point program:

1. A Consumer's Bill of Rights guaranteeing the right to be informed, the right to safety, the right to choose, the right to be heard.
2. A Prices Review Board to hold a watching brief over price increases, to make recommendations to the government and to inform the public.
3. Legislation to introduce a system of more uniform weights and packaging and to provide more safeguards against dishonest and extravagant advertising.

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HOME STUDY COURSE

BLUEPRINT READING UNIT VII

The questions in this Unit deal with the second floor and the roof. Information for your answers will be obtained from various places on the plans and that portion of the specifications which deal with second floor and roof materials and methods of installation.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the size of the scuttle hole and where is it located?
2. Are there any dropped ceilings on the second floor? Where are they located?
3. How many and what length are the towel bars in Bath #1?
4. Where is the telephone outlet on the second floor?
5. How many interior doors are on the second floor?
6. What provision is made for bridging?
7. What dimension lumber is used for the second level floor joists?
8. What material is to be applied to the subfloor before finish floor is laid?
9. What dimension lumber is used for the second floor ceiling joist?
10. What material is to be used on all second floor ceilings?
11. What dimension lumber is used for framing the roof?
12. What type of material is to be used for roof sheathing?
13. Is any roof sheathing applied diagonally?
14. What dimension lumber is used for the ceiling joists over the Garage?
15. What size is the top plate used on the masonry wall of the Garage?
16. Is the ceiling of the Garage insulated?
17. What carries the ceiling joist on the outside edge of the porch at the Library?
18. Is the Library Porch ceiling insulated?
19. What type finish is on the Library Porch ceiling?
20. What is the slope of the porch at the Library roof?
21. Do any of the bedrooms have ceiling lights?
22. Is this an equal or unequal pitch roof?
23. What is the length of the longest span? The shortest span?
24. What does the double dotted line indicate in the closet of the Guest Bedroom?
25. Is the lavatory in Bathroom #1 enclosed in a cabinet?
26. What do the lines at the top edge of the drawers indicate, as shown in the dressing room elevations, sheet #3?
27. What kind of glass is used in door "G"?
28. Are there two linen storage cases? Why?

29. Where is the detail for the wood cornice in the Library found?

30. What is the perimeter of the outside walls of the second floor?

31. Are there any 4" x 4" columns used in the second floor framing?

32. What material is to be used for treads, risers, and exposed stringers for each of the stairs?

33. How are joints to be made between face stringers, treads, and risers?

34. Is a railing required for the maid's stair?

35. Assuming that the plan dimensions are correct, what is the tread rise of the main stairs?

36. According to the specifications, what parts of the main stairway are required to be birch?

37. What material is to be used to fabricate the basement stairway and the maid's stairway?

38. What type stone is used for veneering the exterior walls of the first floor?

39. How many and what size down spouts are shown?

40. What type of gutter is used?

41. How shall masonry work be cleaned?

42. Where and how shall the caulking be done?

43. How much clearance is required for the interior doors?

44. On the exterior doors that require glass, where shall the loose moulding be placed?

45. What diameter are the clothes poles?

46. What are the requirements for wood flooring on the second floor?

47. Which doorways require carpet strips?

48. Where is hard wood flooring used on the second floor?

49. How shall all woodwork be prepared for painting?

50. What requirement is specified for the top, bottom, and edges of all doors?

Answers to Questions are on Page 35

STUDY MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The Mathematics Home Study Course has been compiled into a pamphlet and is now available at a cost of 50¢ per copy. Requests for the pamphlet, *The Carpentry Supplemental Mathematics Workbook*, should be sent to: General Secretary R. E. Livingston, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20001.

The Blueprints and Specifications for the Home Study Course in Blueprint Reading and Estimating are also available. The price for these is \$2, and they also may be ordered from the General Secretary's office.



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Angry Bear

There is nothing so vicious and persistent as an angry bear, be it black, brown, Kodiak, grizzly or polar. On the heels of recent column item about Fred Seaford of Redding, California and



the 500-pound black bear that almost done him in, in the wilds of northern California, we hear of another unprovoked, bear attack from Pierce, Idaho.

Sleeping peacefully in his two-wheeled trailer, parked just off a narrow road near this north central Idaho community, was 19-year-old Jeff Rode of Lewiston. He was rudely awakened from his slumbers as the trailer was shaken violently, then he was tipped—almost into the outstretched embrace of a 350-pound black bear.

Jeff, a small, agile man; 5 foot, 6 inches, slipped around the enraged beast, then sprinted for the car where his rifle was cached—the bear in mad pursuit. Fortunately, he got there ahead of the bear; plunged inside the car; locked the door and breathed a sigh of relief—but not for long. Obviously infuriated in failing to get at the hunter, the bear climbed onto the car; stomped up and down on the hood, tearing off the radio aerial in the process. Then it jumped to the ground alongside the car and landed a right hook which shattered the windshield. Instantly, Jeff poked his rifle's muzzle through the hole in the glass and dispatched the animal with a head shot.

When the smoke had cleared, the hunter reviewed the aftermath: The dead bear, a badly-crunched car hood, a broken window—and a prolonged ringing in his head from the concussion of the rifle fired inside the car.

■ Winter Jigging

It's a hardy breed of angler that braves cold wintry blasts for a "go" at fishing through the winter ice. Definitely in the category is Wayne E. Duerr of Clay, N.Y., a member of Local 12, Syracuse. (Wayne's dad, age 73, is also a member of Local 12.)

Here's a snapshot that demonstrates the point. Wayne's two angling partners, Alfred and Sam Hanyon, his son Scott, age 10, and daughter Robin, age 8. As you can see by the cluttered foreground, the pickings were plentiful. Wayne says they caught a washtub full of perch that day on small silver lures, via the jigging method. They ranged from 9½ to 14 inches and all were taken in a 4-hour fishing period from Sandy's Pond, situated off Lake Ontario.



Scott, Robin Duerr; Alfred, Sam Hanyon.

■ Surprised Lynx

Glen Vikar of Regina, Sask., Canada, a member of Local 1867, recalls a "then confusing, now amusing" situation that took place on his last hunt junket. Seems like Glen and partner Buck were slyly crawling through a willow-dotted slough, easing up on a few ducks when they almost touched noses with a giant lynx.

Buck fired instantly when he spotted the animal and missed. It ran off through the bush and Glen brought it down with a second shot at about 75 yards. The



Vikar and surprised lynx.

cat stretched 5 ft., 10 in. from the tips of its ears to its hind feet, and was downed with a 12-gauge Stevens shotgun. Here's a pic of Glen with the critter. All this took place in the Qu'ppelle Valley, northwest of Regina.

■ Deep Hooking

According to recent information from Joe Bates Jr., outdoor scribe, a recent study revealed that treble hooks caused no more fatalities than single hooks. "Reason," says Joe, "is that fish don't take 'em down so deep."

■ Home-Grown Trout

An outstanding example of rainbow trout growth in farm ponds is exemplified in a letter from F. L. James of Sagle, Idaho. Bill says they have taken three year olds from the pond, some of them measuring over 18 inches from nose to tail. Some weighed three pounds, two ounces, excellent size and weight for that age of rainbow trout by any standards.

■ Top Pickerel

Bill Newburgh, son of William Newburgh Sr. of Welland, Ontario, topped his dad in the "yellow pickerel division" this past summer. Fishing the waters out of Lindsay, he nipped a 5½ pounder on a yellow sally fly.

■ Musky Catch

Chalk up a lunker musky, a 35-pounder from the Detroit River, for Thomas Lajoie of Windsor, Ontario, and a 22-lb. specimen for son, Stanley.

■ Sturgeon Wait

Archie Baker of 2611 Beaconsfield, Detroit, says he waited a long time before he finally caught the "big one." Just rounding 85 years of age, he recalls the day he nipped a sturgeon from St.

Clair Lake that measured 55 inches down the back. Archie didn't say how old he was when he caught it.

■ Virginia Deer

A rare buck, leastwise in this part of the land, was downed by Gene Christensen of 808 Sligo Avenue, Silver Spring, Md., a member of Local 1126. Here's a pic of Gene with a trophy-head mount from the Japanese Sika deer he shot on Assateague Island, Assateague, Virginia. It dressed out at 87 pounds. The kill took place while Gene was on a hunting junket to the island, sponsored by the New Canton Hunt Club at New Canton, Virginia.



Christensen and Trophy.

We also hear that Brother Christensen put a turkey on the table last Christmas, a wild gobbler, shot out of the Silver Spring area on Christmas eve.

■ Earn A Pair

Union members—and the members of their family—can earn a pair of the illustrated fishing lures by sending in a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. OMLW, Box 508, Portland, Oregon. 97207. Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible.

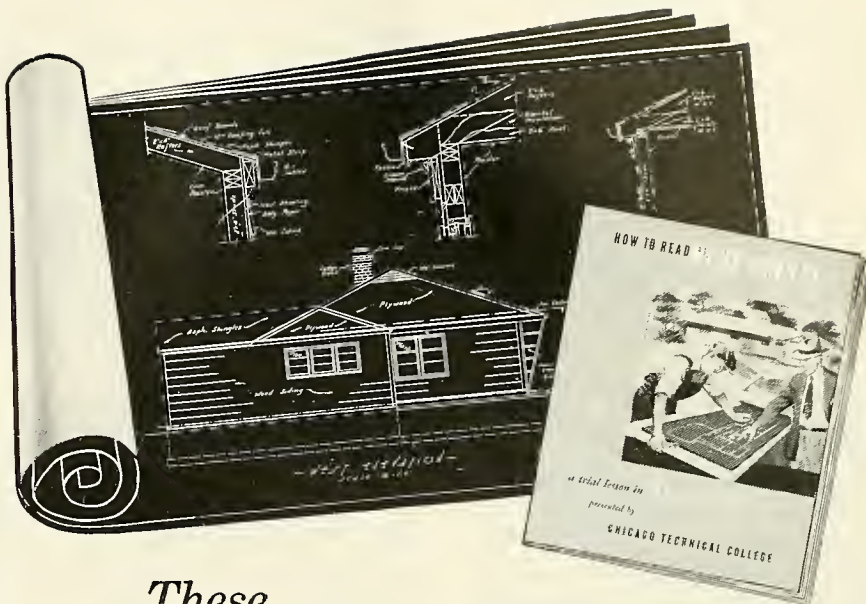


■ Reminder

Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. Never point it at anything you do not want to shoot.

Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun. And do not shoot at a flat hard surface or at the surface of water.

Be sure your gun is unloaded when not in use and stored apart from ammunition. Remember, both gun and ammunition should always be kept beyond the reach of children.



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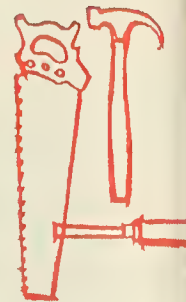
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____

Michigan State Apprenticeship Contest Held In Detroit



1



2



3



4



5

1 Winners and some of the officials at the Michigan State Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest held recently in Detroit, Michigan. First row (l. to r.): Stuart Proctor, Allan Vander Graff, Walter Dahms, James Kalleward and Chris Magnusson. Second row (l. to r.): Lee Knitter, Robert Gallup, Charles Lautner and Leo Gable. Third row (l. to r.): Roy Beal, Gerald Jouppi, Frank Scott and Leonard B. Zimmerman. Fourth row (l. to r.): Anthony Ochocki, secretary, Detroit Apprenticeship Committee, John Steele, Frank Anderson.

2 Judges inspect contest project. From the left are John Steele, president, SW Michigan Carpenters' District Council; Tyler Jen-

kins, Flint Contractors Association; and William Smith, A.I.A., Detroit Edison Company.

3 Intricate model of a spiral staircase receives a critical appraisal from Raymond Fair (left), president, Detroit District Council of Carpenters and Ray Cooks, Apprenticeship Coordinator.

4 Contestants in the contest pose for a group photo prior to the beginning of competition.

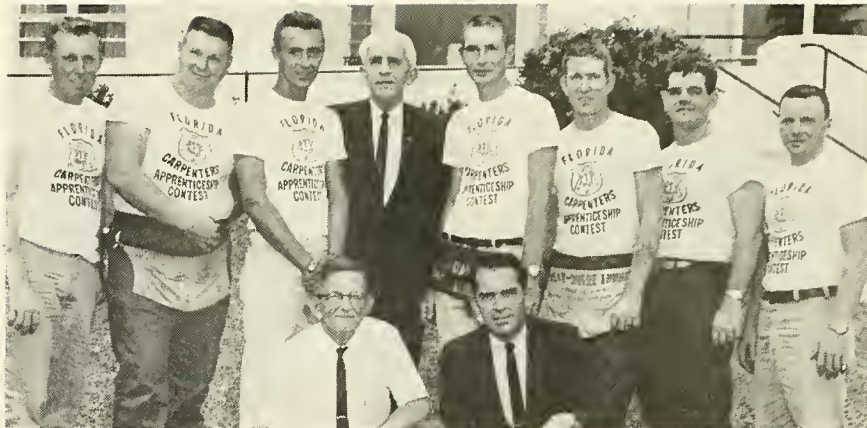
5 Section of Detroit's Westland Shopping Center was roped off as the contest area. Shoppers drawn by the smell of wood and the symphony of hammer and saw stopped to watch the apprentices apply their newly learned skills.

6 Contestants in the Florida State Council of Carpenters annual apprenticeship contest enjoy a final moment of relaxation before the 1966 contest begins. Kneeling are Russel Wright (left) apprenticeship representative and Kenneth Pittman of the Florida State Department of Apprenticeship. Standing (l. to r.): Gordon Fleming, Roy Suitter, Larry Steggerda, Thomas Rowe, Claude Clouch, George Heine and James McCullan.

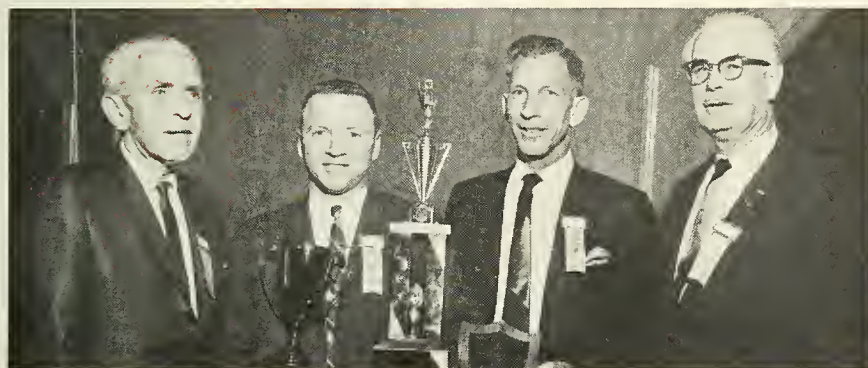
7 Handsome trophies awarded at the annual contest are displayed above. From the left are Leo Gable, James McCullan, Louis Fath, and J. L. Rhodes.

8 Apprentice Ray Suitter makes a critical measurement as the contest gets underway.

Sunshine State Carpenters Hold Annual Contest In Miami



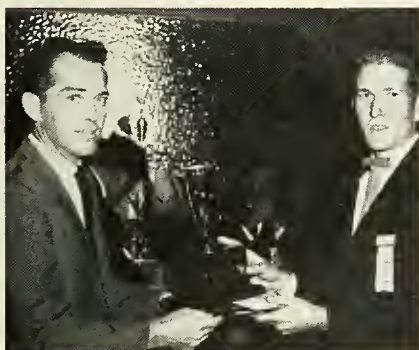
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9



10



11

9 Kenneth Pittman (left) of the Florida State Department of Labor presents trophy to second place winner Claude Clouch.

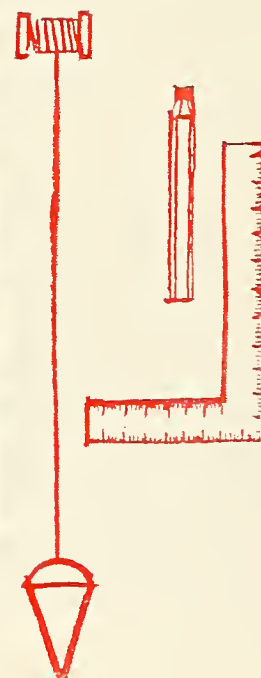
10 George Heine appears intent as he makes a hairline cut.

11 James McCullan takes a reading on his steel framing square as he double checks a cut.

12 Heavily burdened with the winners trophy and the perpetual award trophy on which his name will be placed is James McCullan (center). Flanking the first place award winner are Claude Clouch, second place (right) and Thomas Rowe, third place.



12





LOCAL UNION NEWS

Southern Plywood Organizing Drive Shows Continued Success



Starting to unload the first Georgia-Pacific pine plywood from the company's new mill in Louisville, Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Indications are that the current Brotherhood organizing program in the rapidly-expanding Southern plywood industry is meeting with continued success.

To date, the workers at nine mills have been organized and negotiations with management are underway. Our new Local 3181 at Louisville, Mississippi, won bargaining rights recently and held its first meeting with Georgia-Pacific at the end of November.

Workers at one of the South's largest pine plywood plants recently joined the Brotherhood. They are employed at the U.S. Plywood plant at Holden, Louisiana.

The average plant employs approximately 300 workers, and welcome the new members of the Brotherhood employed in this thriving industry.

Plywood from the new Georgia-Pacific mill at Louisville, Miss., has met the American Plywood Association's quality standards and bears the familiar DFPA grademark. It is used interchangeably with fir and other top-rated plywoods, according to the manufacturer.

The Louisville mill, which has a 90-million square foot ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch basis) an-

nual rated capacity, is the fifth G-P Southern pine plywood operation. Three additional G-P Southern pine plywood mills are to start production in the coming months.

Portland Unions Open Labor Center

PORTLAND, ORE.—Carpenter local unions of Portland and vicinity joined with other AFL-CIO affiliates, October 9, in dedicating the new Portland Labor Center and Union Manor retirement apartment project—a two-fold building and construction trades achievement in the Pacific Coast city. Among the board members and officers of the Portland Co-operative Labor Temple Assn. is George Hann, a former officer of Carpenters' Local 226.

Cities with their suburbs, airports, and shopping centers are gobbling land at a rate of about a million acres a year, the National Geographic Society reports.

PIANO TRIO



KANSAS CITY, MO.—Three delegates to the 30th General Convention of the Brotherhood at Kansas City in September couldn't resist gathering at the piano beside the stage for a brief but enjoyable songfest. They included Marvin Taylor of Local 387, Columbus, Miss.; Noah Pennington, Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.; and Howard Gray of Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn. Their get-together occurred during the noon break, before the gavel sounded for the afternoon session.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRANTS AT LAKELAND HOME



APRIL HONOREES—(Left to right): Louis Otten, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.; John Gauthier, L.U. 10, Chicago, Illinois; August Spei, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio; Erik Timber, L.U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.; William J. Shields, L.U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; Carl Anderson, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.; John R. Kerr, L.U. 1991, Bedford, Ohio; Peter Sundberg, L.U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; William Johannsen, L.U. 377, Alton, Illinois; Joseph Loranger, L.U. 1610, Lowell, Mass.; Patrick J. Garrity, L.U. 1, Chicago, Illinois; Carl Nelson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Illinois; M. B. Conne, L.U. 198, Dallas, Texas; Olaf Sundquist, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.; Lynn Moran, L.U. 183, Peoria, Illinois; Abraham Vroegindewey, L.U. 1449, Lansing, Michigan. Not present: Thomas Packs, L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. In hospital: Andrew C. Clauson, L.U. 331, Norfolk, Va.; Frank J. Guenther, L.U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl Heid, L.U. 242, Chicago, Illinois; Charles H. McNeill, L.U. 488, New York, N. Y.; John Solomon, L.U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Essex Co. Apprentice Graduates Honored



NEWARK, N. J.—The Essex County & Vicinity District Council of Carpenters and Millwrights celebrated the graduation of this year's apprentice class with a dinner and presentation of diplomas to the new journeymen. Each graduate also received a saw.

Participation in the ceremonies included: Seated, left to right: William F. Purcell, business representative, District Council; Joseph Polimeni, secretary-treasurer, District Council; James A. Flaherty, business representative, District Council and chairman of the apprentice board; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member of the Second District and President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; Fred Farina, business representative, District Council, and secretary of the apprentice board; Joseph A. Lynch, president of the District Council.

Standing, left to right: Edward Redmond, Delegate to District Council, and Apprentice Bd. member; Robert Granberg, Delegate to District Council, and Apprentice Bd. member; Michael Potuto, Delegate to District Council, and Apprentice Bd. member; Michael Boscaino, Apprentice school instructor; John Veleva, Delegate to District Council, and Apprentice Bd. member; Gerald Gesior, Graduate; Fred Andalora, Jr., Graduate; Anthony Cirilincione, Graduate; Richard D. Skiermont, Graduate; Bruce C. Preston, Graduate; John Ihnat, Graduate; Chester Kosinski, Jr., Graduate; Gerald Domenick, Graduate; Charles Sedlak, Graduate; Anthony Ferraro, Graduate; Rodger Thieme, Graduate; Gerald Padula, Representing Contractors Association; Donald McDougall, Graduate; Albert Robinson, Delegate to District Council, and Apprentice Bd. member.

Unable to attend was Graduate John Bomensatt.

75-Yr. Member Dies At Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On August 3, 1966, A. B. Van Vlack, a 75-year member of the Brotherhood passed away.

This simple statement marks the demise of one of our most respected members and the passing of an era. It is hard to conceive that any member in the future will achieve the longevity record of "A. B." Brother Van Vlack was born in West



Van Vlack

Virginia on April 26, 1878 and joined Carpenters Local Union 142 at the age of 13 on May 22, 1891. "A. B." remarked that, at the time he joined, the rate was \$2.00 a day but that carpenters were in demand and the contractors were paying \$2.75 a day. "A. B." met Peter J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood and the Father of Labor Day, when he visited the Pittsburgh area organizing locals in the area.

Brother Van Vlack was a thoroughly skilled carpenter, foreman, and superintendent and was well known as an exceptionally skilled joiner.

Brother Van Vlack was recently honored with a testimonial dinner and the presentation of a watch by fellow members of Local Union 142.

Brother Van Vlack was a complete citizen. He was active in community affairs in West View where he helped to organize the Volunteer Fire Department. In this community he was a member of Council and served four years as Council President.

Union Member's Lawyer

Continued from Page 13

adequate legal services to the public. For this reason, we invite the comments, ideas, and assistance of labor leaders who, because of their knowledge of the needs and desires of union members, are in a unique position to contribute to the development of legal service programs that will be of significant benefit to their members. The Committee may be reached at the following address:

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Local 797 Auxiliary Honors Veteran Member



KALISPELL, MONT.—The members of Local 797 Auxiliary recently honored A. E. Mercer, a member of Local 797 for 65 years, and his wife when several of the Auxiliary members visited the couple and presented them with a pot of flowers. Brother Mercer, who will be 89 years old this January, is shown with his dog which accompanies him on his daily walks. Mercer attributes his longevity to "no smoking, no drinking and outdoor life."

In the Carpenter Shop

(With the Christmas season approaching we thought it might be appropriate to offer this inspirational little poem that was passed along to us by Kenneth Wade, business agent of Local 340, Hagerstown, Md.)

*I wish I had been His apprentice,
To see Him each morning at seven,
As he tossed His gray tunic about Him,
The Master of earth and of heaven;
When He lifted the lid of His work chest
And opened His carpenter's kit,
And looked at His chisels and augers,
And took the bright tools out of it;
When He gazed at the rising sun tinting
The dew on the opening flowers,
And He smiled at the thought of His
Father
Whose love floods this fair world of
ours;
When He fastened the apron about Him,
And put on His workingman's cap,
And grasped the smooth haft of His
hammer
To give the bent woodwork a tap,
Saying, "Lad let us finish this ox yoke,
The farmer must finish his crop."
Oh, I wish I had been His apprentice
And worked in the Nazareth shop.*

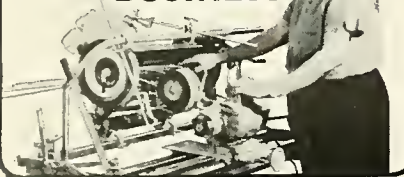
—Author Unknown

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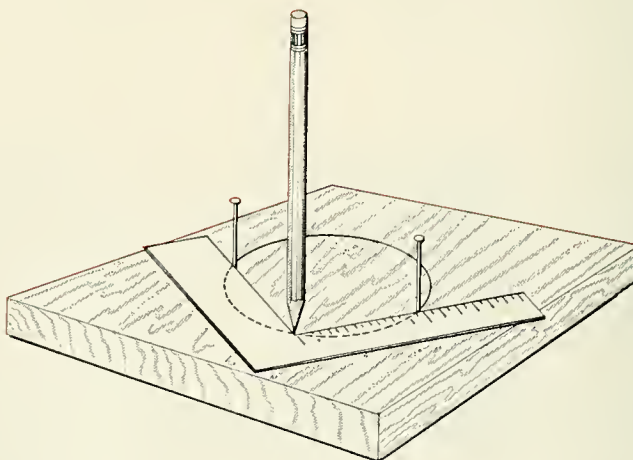
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For Want of a Compass



Caught without a compass and with a need to draw a circle? There's a way, says Brother John Ringhofer, Local 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio. As shown above, you can do it with two nails and a framing square. First, drive two nails along the outside edge of the area to be encompassed. Then you simply put the blade and tongue of your square hard against both nails, slip a pencil into the inside angle of the square, and move the square around until 360 degrees of circle are completed. Repeat it on the other side, and you've got your circle. It's a little extra work, but it's better than the bottom of a Coke bottle for an eight-inch circle.



First Row, seated: Woodrow Yarbrough, W. D. Sceales, J. M. Pryor, W. G. Presley, W. R. Poindexter, O. V. Palmer, G. A. McNearney, H. O. Lackey, R. R. McKinley, A. O. Wright, J. R. Watkins, W. F. Scherfenberge.

First Row, standing: W. H. Smith, D. C. Sceales, B. J. Rother, J. D. Carroll, L. L. Chelf, J. F. Clark, Raymond Copeland, Jim Dyas, H. M. Crews, Henry Friesen, F. W. Everidge, J. C. Glenn, W. A. Cannon, E. W. Carroll.

Second Row, standing: Jesse Scott, F. W. Lytle, R. C. Adams, Monroe Amos, Ira Arganbright, Robert Armister, James E. Bennett, O. H. Borden, C. C. Brewer, W. C. Broce, C. W. Brown, Brock Campbell.

Third Row, standing: K. E. Hall, Fred Hassman, B. K. Heflin, A. E. Jones, G. J. Jordan, Johnnie Jordan, Arley L. Lane, Eugene Lanquist, A. L. Lotz.

Fourth Row, standing: H. Starbuck, C. Starbuck, W. L. Traylor, W. V. Murdock, Jean Ollivier, James L. Stewart, James A. Wiggins, Steve Ward, Ernest Wiswell.

90 Members Presented Pins at Bakersfield

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—On October 8, 1966, Carpenters Local 743 held a membership pin presentation ceremony honoring 90 members with 25 years of membership. There was 55 members present to receive their pins. One member had 60 years of membership and four others present had over 50 years of membership. Two members with over 50 years of membership were unable to attend.

More than 300 people enjoyed the dinner and entertainment.

The pictures on this page show ceremony participants. Those eligible but not in attendance included: P. B. Buller, Willis Collins, K. L. Corbett, Lawrence H. Crouch, Elbert Daniels, A. T. Edwards, E. A. Edwards, John Edward, C. T. Ellsaesser, John Gillham, H. A. Goins, Jr., E. E. Harris, Warren Harris, Harold Higgins, Homer W. House, Homer J. Howard, B. J. Iden, Elmer Kindred, Kenneth Knauber, Emery Mahorney, Floyd McCloud, N. S. Moss, E. E. Petty, T. M. Phillips, W. F. Phillips, E. R. Pugh, H. E. Self, W. B. Sephus, Leland St. Dennis, Paul Tague, Geo. Uhler, H. W. Wharton, Oscar Wiedmann, E. N. Wiser.

COLD WEATHER FACT

In winter an improperly dressed person will feel about as much pain at plus 40 degrees as at 40 degrees below zero. The nerves that register loss-of-heat pain are like fire-alarm bells that ring just as loudly for a small blaze as a large one, the National Geographic says.



G. A. McNearney, with 25 years membership and 22 years as treasurer of Local 743, and Jim Skelton, retired Los Angeles District Council.



Charles Nichols, General Executive Board Member, Eighth District, right, presenting J. M. Dupes a 60-year membership pin.



A. H. Theuer, 57 years membership; L. C. Dunn 56 years membership; J. M. Dupes, 60 years membership; C. C. Sherwood, 50 years membership; Jack Stewart, 53 years membership. Those unable to attend included R. W. Nelson, 52 years, and E. S. Tolle, 55 years.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to Questions on Page 25

1. The scuttle hole is 2'-6" square and is located in the ceiling of the storage room. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

2. Yes. Over the bathtubs in Bath #1 and the Guest Bath. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

3. There are three towel bars in Bath #1. They are 36" on the South wall, 30" on the East wall and 18" in the North wall. (Bath #1 Elevations, Sheet #3.)

4. The telephone outlet on the second floor is located in the Master's Bedroom on the East wall. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

5. There are ten interior doors used on the second floor. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

6. Use solid bridging at center of bearing partitions. Use 1" x 3" cross bridging where spans are over 8'-0" and where indicated on the blueprint. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Rough Carpentry, Paragraph 3.)

7. The second level floor joists shall be 2" x 12" spaced 16" on center. The direction that these joists run is indicated on the plan by the notation:

2" x 12"—16" o.c.

joist over

(First Floor Plan, Sheet #2; Section Through Bay, Sheet #3; Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6.)

8. Building paper to be laid over sub-floor and strip with 1" x 2" strips 12" on center. None required on first floor. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Rough Carpentry, Paragraph 7.)

9. The second floor ceiling joists are 2" x 8" and 2" x 10" spaced 16" on center. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

10. All ceilings on the second floor shall be plastered. (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #4.)

11. 2" x 8" spaced 16" on center. (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6.)

12. 7/8" yellow pine sheathing is used for roof. (Typical Wall Section, Sheet #6; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Materials, Paragraph 1.)

13. No roof sheathing is laid diagonally. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Rough Carpentry, Paragraph 6.)

14. The ceiling joist over the Garage shall be 2" x 10" spaced 16" on center. (First Floor Plan, Sheet #2.)

15. 2" x 8" plate with 1/2" dia. anchors 2'-6" on-center. (Section Through Garage Door, Sheet #3.)

16. Yes, rockwool bats are used to insulate the garage ceiling. (Section Through Garage Door, Sheet #3.)

17. 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" x 1/4" angle iron, bolted to 2 pcs. of 2" x 6" every 2'-8" carries the ceiling joist of the porch. (Section Through Porch at Library, Sheet #3.)

18. Yes, the library porch ceiling is insulated with balsum wool insulation. (Section Through Porch at Library, Sheet #3.)

19. The wood ceiling shall be 1" x 4" T & G material with flush joints. (Section Through Porch at Library, Sheet #3; Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Exterior Trim, Paragraph 1.)

20. 1/4" to 1'-0" (Second Floor Plan and Roof Plan, Sheet #3.)

21. Yes. Maid's Bedroom has a ceiling light, as indicated on the drawings. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

22. This is an equal pitch roof. (Elevations, Sheets #4 and #5.)

23. The length of the longest span (over the garage) is 24'-2". The length of the shortest span (over the guest bedroom) is 17'-9 1/2". (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

24. The double dotted line indicates the clothes pole in the closet. (Second Floor Plan, Sheet #3.)

25. No. (Bathroom Elevations, Sheet #3.)

26. These lines represent the drawer size and drawer pull.

27. This glass will be double strength Grade A. (Specifications, GLASS AND GLAZING, Materials.)

28. No. There is only one linen storage case. Only one is specified on the second floor plan, sheet #3. Others are designated as storage cabinets.

29. This wood cornice detail is found in the Section through the porch at Library; Sheet #3.

30. The perimeter of the second floor is 207'-11".

31. Yes. In the S.W. corner of Maid's Bedroom. (Second Floor Plan; Sheet #3.)

32. Birch (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Materials, paragraph 3, and Stairs, Paragraph 1.)

33. Risers shall be tongued and grooved to treads and secured with glue blocks. Treads and risers to be set into wall stringer and wedged and glued. Joints of riser and open faced stringers shall be dovetailed and mitered. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Stairs, Paragraph 1)

34. Yes. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Stairs, Paragraph 2.)

35. 7 13/32" is the tread rise of the main stairway. 9' - 9 1/2" height divided by 16 risers equal 7 13/32" tread rise.

36. All treads, risers, handrails, and all finishing wood above the basement shall be clear select birch. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Materials, Paragraph 3.)

37. Grade A Ponderosa Pine, yellow pine, and select birch. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Materials, Paragraph 1 and 4.)

38. Lannon Stone (All Elevations, Sheets #4 and #5; Specifications, MASONRY, Materials, Lannon Stone)

39. There are 11 four inch down spouts shown. (Roof Plan, Sheet #3.)

40. Gutters shall be formed as shown with double bottoms pitched to drains. Moulded hanging type shall be formed to contours as detailed with adequate flat ties at top; extend apron not less than 6" up roof. (Specifications, ROOFING AND SHEET METAL, Sheet Metal Paragraph 4.)

41. Stone shall be cleaned with stiff fibre brushes and an approved abrasive soap and/or washing powder and water; no wire brushes and acid will be permitted. (Specifications, MASONRY, Cleaning.)

42. Caulking at doors, windows, joints between wood and masonry, as shown or required, and applied with pressure gun. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Caulking.)

43. 1/16" clearance at top and sides and 1/4" at bottom above face of carpet or threshold. Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Interior Doors, Paragraph 3.)

44. All moulding shall be run on the solid except inside moulding at glass. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Exterior Doors and Frames, Paragraph 2.)

45. Closets and cases as shown to have 1 3/4" diameter oak poles with metal supports. Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Interior Finish, Paragraph 2.)

46. 25/32" x 2 1/4" T & G, select white oak, straight sawn secured with 8d steel cut casing nails to wood strips. All end joints to be T & G and to be well spaced. Provide building paper over strips. Floors shall be machine and hand scraped to a satisfactory finish and covered with red resin paper with taped joints. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Wood Flooring, Paragraph 1.)

47. At doorways, between carpet and rubber tile, provide a brass carpet strip as directed by the Architects. (Specifications, CARPENTRY AND MILLWORK, Carpet Strip, Paragraph 1.)

48. Everywhere except Bathrooms (Room Finish Schedule, Sheet #2.)

49. Woodwork shall have all nails holes and slight defects carefully filled with colored putty, including all siding. All knot holes, pitch pockets or sappy portions for painted surfaces shall be sealed with shellac. All raised grain or other rough surfaces shall be sanded smooth. All raw surfaces of previously primed surfaces shall be touched-up with primer. (Specifications, PAINTING AND DECORATING, Preparation of Surfaces, Woodwork.)

50. The top, bottom, and edges of all doors shall be finished as specified for adjoining surfaces. (Specifications, PAINTING AND DECORATING, Workmanship, Paragraph 4.)

Magic Realm of Toys

Continued from Page 4

on grazing and grass farms, where a part of almost every day and a great part of every year can be spared from the business of the farm and employed in some mechanical handicraft or manufacturing business."

Of course, not all of the manufacturing was done on farms. Many small businesses were started in the colonies—foreshadowing the shift from artisan to factory products that would come in the Nineteenth Century.

Just at the beginning of toy manufacturing in America, the War of 1812 created restrictions not only on the new industry, but on other factions of business as well. The only manufactured toys enjoyed by children during this period were certainly imported. However, an interesting item at this time appeared in a New York newspaper where toys were advertised for Christmas—and the mention of Christmas as a time for giving presents. (At an earlier time, it was legally forbidden to even celebrate Christmas in parts of the colonies!)

Following the War of 1812, there was a great patriotic desire for American-made goods, and the material life of the country greatly changed with the advent of the steamship, the cotton gin, the telegraph and many other industrial, scientific and medical discoveries



which we take for granted today. Children asked for and got toys that were realistic copies of the originals. Toy coal hoppers, locomotives and many other replicas of the adult world appeared as a part of the abundant life which finally snuffed out most of the old Puritan spirit.

During the first half of the Nineteenth Century an increasing number of wares was produced in America, for a number of years by both artisan-craftsmen and the new factories and mills struggling side by side. Efforts were continued to combine the best features of handcrafted work with the production and distribution of the new factory system. From this effort evolved possibly the earliest toy manufacturing business—that is, a business to produce toys alone, rather than just as a side item of another organization. The Tower Shop (later to become the Tower Toy Co., of South Hingham, Mass.,) was started by William S. Tower, a carpenter who made toys. Since some of his friends also made toys in their spare time, and having produced more than they could sell, Mr. Tower had the brilliant idea of organizing them into a toy guild. The Tower Guild started informally probably in the late 1830s, and, while undoubtedly some of its members came and left as the years went by, at least four were still in business as guild members as late as 1860, and the firm continued to produce toys through the rest of the Nineteenth and well into the Twentieth Century. During the Nineteenth Century almost every New England, New York and New Jersey town had its toymakers. Plenty of wood meant plenty of material for the making of toys. Then during the 1830s and 1840s other materials became available. Tinsmiths created toy pails, teapots, pencil boxes, toy drums, locomotives, toy animals on wheeled platforms and the toy tin soldiers which, despite the lure of the Atomic age have never lost a bit of their popularity to be played with or collected by boys and grownups. Ivory came into use for making billiard and bagatelle balls, checkers, dominos, backgammon and dice boxes, teething rings and whistles. Follow-

Continued on Page 36

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With the establishment of its new Contractor's Equipment Division, SKIL Corporation has published its first construction equipment catalog. Over 80 gasoline, electric and air powered tools appear in the fully illustrated 32-page brochure. A complete line of accessories for these tools is also listed. For a free copy of SKIL's contractors' equipment catalog, write SKIL Corporation, 5033 N. Elston Avenue, Chicago 60630.

Attend your local union meetings regularly. Be an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Magic Realm of Toys

Continued from Page 35

ing Charles Goodyear's perfection of his vulcanizing process, in 1839, there was a great fad for rubber toys. Iron toys became popular after the middle of the 19th century; it came into use for sadirons, toy garden tools, iron wheels for wagons, toy pistols, caps, slates and skates. One man, a jeweler by trade, Matthias W. Baldwin, was responsible for the first toy train. Having made a small steam locomotive for a friend, who put it on display at his museum, Baldwin was launched in a new business.

Although we all may feel a little overwhelmed by the commercialism of this season of the year, do not think that we, in the Twentieth Century, invented the "Christmas rush." Puritans may have banned the celebration of Christmas, but, as already noted, most of the old customs and taboos were dying out. Already in the Nineteenth Century manufacturers and retailers worried about the seasonal supply and demand just as they do today. And, almost

as soon as Christmas was established as a gift-giving holiday, there was a Christmas "rush."

Few of the toys made for the children of the early colonists survived their time. They were made to be played with—and they were played with hard. Not many are to be found in the museums of today. However, there are a sprinkling of them, as well as many preserved from later periods, including many of the dolls and toys of the organized craftsmen, which have been handed down from generation to generation to finally rest in the many museums across the country.

This year, as the more than 50 million children of North America rush headlong for the Christmas toys from under the tree or from the declining stocking, we may wonder how many of today's toys will be preserved long enough to hand down to the next generation—or the next? What Twentieth Century toys will our space men take with them as "peace gifts" to the other planets? How many will be cherished as museum pieces four hundred years from today?

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Anderson, Ray

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Buy Christmas Seals.
You'll bring yule cheer
all year 'round to
those in need.

Friendship Tree to Be Featured at Carpenters Home During Holiday Season

For this year's Christmas Holiday Season, plans are being made for a "FRIENDSHIP TREE" in the lobby of the Carpenters Home. This tree will be decorated only with Christmas Cards.

Therefore, it is urged that each Local Union, District and State Council wishing to send greetings to the occupants and residents of the Home do so by directing them so that they will be placed on the Friendship Tree.

We do not want to prevent any individual from receiving his own personal cards, and if you as individuals know members residing at the Home we urge you to send them your greetings, and if they want them displayed on the "TREE" we will be glad to do so at their request.

Cards for the Friendship Tree should be addressed:

Carpenters Home
Friendship Tree
P. O. Box 88
Lakeland, Florida 33802

LAKE LAND NEWS

Everett MacFadgen of Local Union 9, Lowell, Mass., arrived at the Home Oct. 4, 1966.

Hjalmar Gabrielson of Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 5, 1966.

Elmer H. Bergstrom of Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 6, 1966.

Frank James Hosek of Local Union 54, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 7, 1966.

Alvin C. Elliott of Local Union 1275, Clearwater, Fla., arrived at the Home Oct. 10, 1966.

George L. Hahn of Local Union 637, Hamilton, Ohio, arrived at the Home Oct. 12, 1966.

Martin Timmerman of Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 12, 1966.

Arthur L. Parks of Local Union 2230, Greensboro, N. C., arrived at the Home Oct. 17, 1966.

Paul Wendt of Local Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 18, 1966.

Walter L. Smith of Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind., arrived at the Home Oct. 20, 1966.

Frank B. Messer of Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home Oct. 26, 1966.

Charles P. Fritz of Local Union 1128, LaGrange, Ill., arrived at the Home Oct. 27, 1966.

E. J. Rinehart of Local Union 207, Chester, Pa., passed away Oct. 2, 1966 and was buried at Chester, Pa.

David E. Nordquist of Local Union 1317, Hammond, Ind., passed away Oct. 18, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Arthur B. Ring of Local Union 94, Providence, R. I., passed away Oct. 26, 1966 and was buried at Warwick, R. I.

Robert H. Kelly of Local Union 277, Philadelphia, Pa., passed away Oct. 27, 1966 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

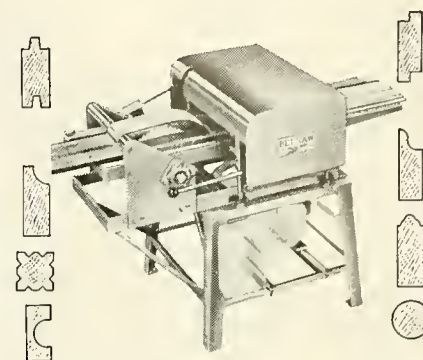
Frank Gruber of Local Union 1784, Chicago, Ill., passed away Oct. 31, 1966 and was buried at River Grove, Ill.

William S. Alligood of Local Union 933, Miami, Fla., withdrew from the Home Oct. 24, 1966.

Members who visited the Home during October

T. T. Olson, L.U. 1456, New York
 Henry Lystad, L.U. 1456, New York, now living in Largo, Fla.
 James Osborn, L.U. 34, San Francisco, Calif.
 Art Held, L.U. 602, St. Louis, Mo.
 Richard J. Stumpf, L.U. 2203, Anaheim, Calif.
 John Sohmagner, L.U. 13, Florida.
 Vincent Lynch, L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 Gregory J. Taul, L.U. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
 Samuel N. Suavely, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph C. Elder, L.U. 1462, Bristol, Pa.
 Wm. A. Kendrick, L.U. 8, Sarasota, Fla.
 Otis Yuterbrink, L.U. 377, Alton, Ill.
 Kark Speig, L.U. 2217, Lake Wales, Fla.
 U. Joki, L.U., 1921, Lantana, Fla.
 Lester J. Moyer, L.U. 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Frank Bretsehneider, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
 Jules DuBosts, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C., Now living in Florida.
 W. G. Davis, L.U. 1060, Norman, Okla.
 Wallace Morin, L.U. 2424, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Chas. J. Stojan, L.U. 1874, Chicago, Ill.
 William Eberhardt, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
 Gerrit VanDyke, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Salvatore Provino, L.U. 77, Port Chester, N. J.
 Lars Larson, L.U. 80, Berwyn, Ill.
 Ralph C. Streby, L.U. 532, Lakeland, Fla.
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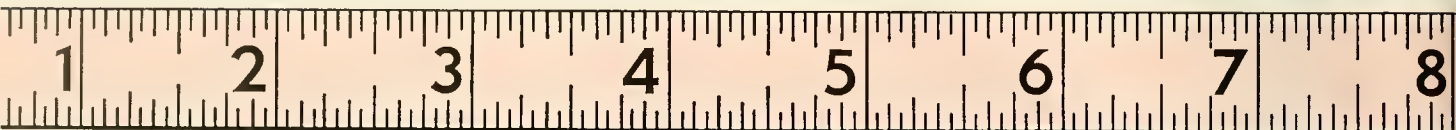


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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



The Blessings of Christmas and 1966

In more than a half million homes across North America, Brotherhood members and their families, this month, will celebrate the most joyous season of the year. It is our earnest hope that each and every one of these Carpenter homes enjoys a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

There is hardly a town of any size in North America where you will not find a union carpenter. These members, in many cases are mainstays of the community—the craftsmen who house the community, make its repairs, and participate in its deliberations. Sometimes the union hall is small but this meeting place of our ancient craft, no matter what size, is a vital cog in the operation of the community and an indication that the community is prospering.

When I look back over the activities of 1966 and review the actions of the 30th General Convention, recently ended, I can't help but be optimistic about the years ahead. Those of us who remember 1936, 1916, 1906 will remember the working conditions of those years and the conditions under which labor unions existed.

Though the current high "cost of living" took a big bite out of your pay in 1966, you still are

assured that your family has bread, milk and occasional meat on the table. The kids have shoes and good clothing against winter winds. As a union carpenter, millman, millwright, you are assured a living wage and fair working conditions. Your personal war on poverty is being led by capable business representatives across the bargaining table.

This December 25, Santa Claus arrives at your home with more than enough to fill a stocking. The Year 1966 has been relatively good on the home front.

On the other side of the slate, the shadow of Viet Nam weighs heavily on all of us as we approach the Season of Peace. Many Carpenters and sons of Carpenters are serving their country in this conflict, and Christmas will not be merry for their families until they return home safely. We pray that 1967 will open the way to a just and honorable peace in this war, and that the call for "peace on earth and good will to men" will be answered in the months ahead.

Meanwhile, the General Officers join with me in wishing each of you the joys and blessings of Christmas and the New Year.



Use Christmas Seals on All Your Holiday Mail!

Fight tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases



Should you buy this Stanley "Powerlock" just because carpenters do?

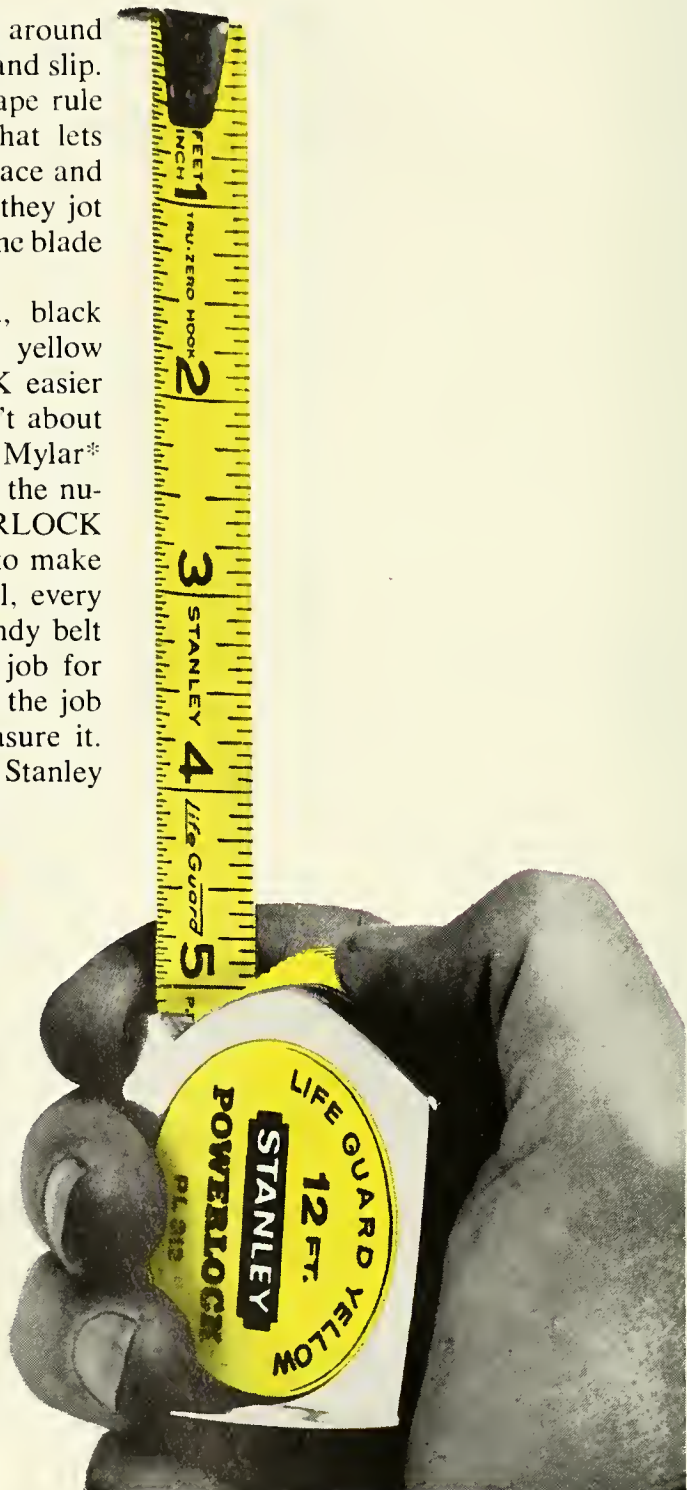
(Read the next 4 1/8 inches and decide for yourself)

Carpenters don't have time to fool around with power return rules that stick and slip. They carry a POWERLOCK™ tape rule because it has a positive lock that lets them hold the blade securely in place and measure with one hand — while they jot down dimensions with the other. The blade will not creep.

Carpenters also find the bold, black numerals contrasted against the yellow background make POWERLOCK easier to read. And those numerals aren't about to wear off; they're protected with Mylar* to last up to 10 times longer than the numerals on ordinary rules. POWERLOCK blades are replaceable, too. And to make sure you don't lose this great tool, every POWERLOCK comes with a handy belt clip. If POWERLOCK does the job for professional carpenters, it will do the job for you, no matter how you measure it. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut.

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*DuPont polyester film.

